

MOTHER AND TWO CHILDREN CREMATED.

Father May Also Have Lost His Life.

Playing Cards When a Lamp Upset.

Five Houses Destroyed in Pittsburg Fire.

Pittsburg, Feb. 29.—One woman and two children were burned to death, the husband and father is missing, two houses were destroyed and a third badly damaged by a fire that broke out on the second floor of 3,110 Breerton avenue, early to-day.

The dead: Mari Beauchuck, 10 years old, found in corner of yard; Christine Beauchuck, 4 years old, found in a smoldering mattress; Mrs. Beauchuck, mother of the two children, found burned to a crisp.

The missing: J. Beauchuck. The bodies of a woman and children were not found until after the fire had been extinguished.

J. Beauchuck, the husband and father, seeing the sleeping room filled with smoke, became excited and leaped from the second-storey window. He has not since been seen.

It is reported that he ran to the rear of the building in an effort to save his wife and children, and it is feared he was also burned to death.

The house at 3,110 was a two-story frame building, and was occupied on the first floor by John Kalamowski, who conducted a butcher shop there. It is said that a number of friends of Kalamowski were engaged in a game of cards on the second floor, when by accident a lamp was overturned. Beauchuck, it is said, was himself asleep when the fire started from the exploding lamp.

Before the engines reached the scene the house at 3,112, occupied by Joseph Maznek, had caught fire and was also in flames.

Both houses were destroyed in less than an hour.

The blaze also communicated to the house of John Fox, at 3,108 Breerton avenue, and did about \$500 damage there.

Another Account.

A mother and her three children were burned to death and several persons injured by a fire early to-day in the Breerton avenue foreign district.

The dead: Caroline Viacak, 33 years; Stephen Viacak, 6 years; Carol Viacak, 4 years; Peter Viacak, 2 years.

A 10-year-old girl jumped from a window, breaking three ribs, and John Kalinkowski, who occupied a house which adjoined the one destroyed, threw his wife and four children out of the window.

The fire started from the explosion of an overturned lamp.

Stephen Viacak, husband and father of the victims, was one of those who jumped from the window when the fire was discovered. The loss is nominal.

TWO ARE INSANE

And Will be Sent Back to England Soon.

England will have to take back two of her insane people. Arrangements have been made to deport William Brunt, who tried to "walk on the water like Christ" at the beach last Sunday, and Beatrice Unsworth. The latter, for whom deportation was arranged some time ago, is now a violent maniac. She has been in jail over a month, waiting to be deported. She is now in the asylum, and both will be taken away as soon as convenient.

PARLIAMENT MAY SIT TILL SUNDAY IS REACHED.

House of Commons Has Been in Continuous Session Since Thursday.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 29.—(Special)—Parliament has been sitting steadily since three o'clock on Thursday and to all appearances will continue sitting until late to-night. There have been three interludes since Federation of a somewhat similar course being pursued. The first long struggle which took place between the two parties in the Commons was on the Franchise Bill in 1885, when on the arrival of Sunday brought a truce between the Government and the Opposition. Neither side gave in. Hon. David Mills organized the Opposition of that day into relays to prevent the passage of the bill. Hon. Edward Blake was leader, but was opposed to the fight. In this instance Mr. Borden is in Montreal and returns to-night. Again in 1896 a somewhat similar position of affairs arose over the Remedial Bill, the opposition of that day being anxious to prevent the bill passing before Parliament died through influx of time. They wanted the people to pronounce upon it. So this is the third occasion when a real trial of strength between two parties has taken place. The circumstances as to how the trouble arose have already been stated. There was no attempt at intelligent discussion on the

76 Men Killed.

Monterey, Mexico, Feb. 29.—A despatch from Musquiz to the News says: Details of the explosion in the La Rosita mine, near San Juan de Sabinas, received here indicate that it was more disastrous than at first believed, 76 men being killed. The explosion occurred just as preparations were being made to change the shifts in what is known as shaft No. 3 and in which most of the laborers were Japanese. Fire damp is believed to have been the cause.

KILLED WOMAN

And Then Ran Into a Dance Hall With the News.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 29.—Mrs. Carlotta L. Noyes, a wealthy young widow, was shot and instantly killed last night at her home by W. P. McComas, a mining engineer, who has been friendly with her for several months.

McComas called at the woman's home yesterday afternoon and about midnight the two quarrelled. McComas alleges that the woman dashed a cupful of sulphuric acid in his face and the shooting followed. McComas immediately rushed out of the house and into the Hotel Pepper, near by, where a dancing party was going on. He announced that he had just killed a woman, and gave his revolver to one of the men there. McComas' blistered face and hands and his disheveled hair seem to bear out his statement that the woman dashed acid over him.

SUFFERED MUCH.

Plight of a Toronto Woman and Boy in Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 29.—Mrs. Mattie Anderson, a widow who accompanied by her son Willie, twelve years old, arrived in Detroit on Thursday from Toronto in search of employment applied at the Shelter yesterday for a home for the boy, saying she was unable to find a place where she could keep the child with her. As the woman herself seemed nearly exhausted, she was cared for at the Home. During the night she became violently ill and was transferred to St. Mary's Hospital where she is in serious condition. The boy also seemed to have suffered greatly from exposure and was taken to the Children's Free Hospital.

CALLED "OLD CAT."

Man Who Used Epithet Had to Pay \$501

St. Louis, Feb. 29.—A woman, who has been called an "old cat" by a man, has been damaged to the extent of \$501, according to a jury in the circuit court here, and judgment for the amount was entered yesterday against Albert S. Block, a commission man, in favor of Miss Annie G. Kerone, bookkeeper for another commission firm.

Miss Kerone had filed suit for \$20,000, charging slander. In court Block admitted using the term, but said he meant no disrespect to Miss Kerone. The jury gave Miss Kerone \$1 actual damages and \$500 punitive damages on account of anguish of mind.

—Mr. James Ellis, of this city, was a guest at the annual banquet of the Port Doves Board of Trade last night.

GENERAL OTTER FOR ALDERSHOT.

CABLE FROM LONDON SAYS HE MAY GET COMMAND.

The General Has the Offer Under Consideration, But It is Not Expected That He Will Accept—Will Announce Decision in a Few Days.

Ottawa, Feb. 29.—The Imperial War Office, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Elgin, has offered to Brigadier-General Otter command of the 5th Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, England, from May 1 next. General Otter has the offer still under consideration, but it is hardly likely he will leave Canada, even to assume so important a position as the one offered.



GENERAL OTTER.

The tenure of his command in England would be four years, and during that time the loss of his services to the Canadian militia, even in his present capacity, or in a higher headquarters post, to which he would be called in the near future, would hardly be compensated for by the future application here of the experience gained at Aldershot. Moreover, it is regarded as improbable that General Otter would, at his present age, care to leave Canada for so long a period. He will make an announcement of his decision in a few days.

The offer of the post at Aldershot, one of the most important in the Imperial army, is a great compliment to General Otter, and also to the militia forces of Canada, which he represents. It is the first time such an offer has been made to any colonial officer, and is indicative of the desire of the Imperial War Office for a closer assimilation and cooperation of the colonial militia forces and the forces of the Imperial army.

General Otter left Ottawa last night for Toronto.

TO DRESS HER UP.

Sign Board Lady to Receive Some Warm Togs.

Warden W. A. Emory has received a communication from the Connor Ruddy Co., who have charge of the advertisement of the Star Theatre of Toronto, which was placed on the Waterdown road, and which has caused some excitement in the county. The letter states that the writer was surprised to learn that the residents of the county were being shocked by the apparent airiness of the lady on the signboard, and stated that an outfit from the company would be up that way in the course of a few days, and they would see that the lady was properly draped, according to the standard set by the county residents. The sign has caused so much talk in the county that many of the residents, especially the county councillors, did not feel at ease when they had to pass it going to and from the city. They will therefore learn with pleasure of the lady being more becomingly dressed.

KILLED HIS WIFE

And Was Beaten Almost to Death by Her Brother.

New York, Feb. 29.—In a fit of rage Giuseppe Aniello crept up behind his wife, who was fronting their nine-months-old baby, in their home in Elizabeth street, early to-day, and fired a charge of shot from a heavy fowling piece into her body. She died instantly. Following the shooting Aniello himself was so seriously beaten by the brother of the dead woman that it is expected he will die. The brother, Joseph Tuzza, has been sent to the house of detention, but the coroner said he may order his discharge, as he regards his action justifiable.

Aniello is 46 years old, and his wife was 26. They had three children. Aniello was out of work for the last three months, and the family lived on the earnings of the wife, who worked in a sweatshop. Her two brothers boarded with the family. Mrs. Tuzza, their mother, did the housework. Aniello accused his wife of receiving too many attentions from men who worked with her in the sweatshop.

INSULTED JAP FLAG.

Tokio, Feb. 28.—The Japanese Government is maintaining a determined attitude concerning the seizure of Tatsunaru and demands both an apology and an indemnity from China. The Chinese foreign office wants to submit the entire question to a mixed court. This is refused by the Japanese Government unless the vessel has first been released and an apology made for insult to the flag.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES.

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

MUST BE HEAD OR STEP OUT.

Barrow Will Not Play Second Fiddle to Another.

Sackville Hill Has Not Given Up Fight Yet.

Power Wanted For the New Annex Sewer.

City Engineer Barrow declared this morning that he preferred stepping down and out to being made manager of the waterworks, as suggested by some of those considering the re-organization scheme, or even being placed on an equal footing with the new man. Mr. Barrow is confident that either of these plans would result in more or less friction and his idea of keeping things running smoothly is to have one man in control. Some of the engineer's friends also smile at the suggestion to retain Mr. Barrow for two or three years so that he could give the new man the benefit of his thirty years' experience. The stand Mr. Barrow will probably take if he remains is that he must be the recognized head of the department.

Although the Sewers Committee last night accepted the tender of the Toronto & Hamilton Sewer Pipe Company for supplying the city with sewer pipe, Sackville Hill representative of the Dominion Company of Swansea, has not lost hope of getting part of the contract. Mr. Hill declares that he will have the matter fought out in the Council on Monday night. He called at the Board of Works office this morning and took away the petition signed by twenty-five Hamilton contractors, evidently with the intention of getting several more signatures.

The special committee of school trustees considering technical education and the advisability of building a technical school discussed the matter at length again last night and decided to avail themselves of the offer of Hon. Dr. Pyne to send Inspector Leake here. Mr. Leake has had considerable experience and he will be requested to come here next week and look over the ground with a view to selecting a site. It is proposed to purchase enough ground for the technical school and the much talked of technical college.

Chairman Sweeney says it has not been decided yet whether the preliminary conferences with the Street Railway Company will be open to the press or not. That will be a matter for the members of the special committee to consider. It is expected that the first conference will be held on Monday.

City Engineer Barrow this morning had a conference with the officials of his department about the new annex sewer. The sewer project is practically completed, and the septic tanks and filtering beds are nearing completion. The only delay now is the matter of power. If this question was settled at once the sewer accommodation they were promised by July. It looks, however, as if the delay over Hydro power means that the sewer will not be in operation until next year.

Premier Whitney yesterday gave a denial to the statement that the Government might have acquired the Electrical Development Company. Hamilton would have been able to have secured control of one had the Government secured control of this company.

A man named Leslie, residing at 108 Catharine street south, is the latest (Continued on page 5.)



J. G. O'DONOGHUE.

This well-known labor man will be in Hamilton next week as arbitrator for the Street Railwaymen's Union in the Theater case, and will address the Canadian Club on "The Senate and Other Allments," at the club's night at Barnet's Theatre on Monday.

EXECUTION DELAYED.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 29.—The execution of the seven terrorists who have been sentenced to death for complicity in the plot against the lives of Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch and Minister of Justice (Cheremkhov) has been delayed by the intervention of the Italian Ambassador, Signor Melagari.

Genuine Calabash Pipes.

South African Calabash pipes color beautifully and are of perfect perfection of shape, crisp lettuce, sweet green peppers, new potatoes, radishes, Malaga grapes, bananas, mushrooms, Bermuda onions, green onions, butter beans, Brussels sprouts, sweet potatoes, mufins, crumpets, maple syrup, old-fashioned buckwheat flour, Saratoga chips, Neufchatel and square cream cheese, strictly fresh eggs, large grape fruit, sweet seedless oranges, etc.—89 and 91 King street east.

Bain & Adams' List.

Ripe strawberries, Boston head lettuce, cucumbers, crisp lettuce, sweet green peppers, new potatoes, radishes, Malaga grapes, bananas, mushrooms, Bermuda onions, green onions, butter beans, Brussels sprouts, sweet potatoes, mufins, crumpets, maple syrup, old-fashioned buckwheat flour, Saratoga chips, Neufchatel and square cream cheese, strictly fresh eggs, large grape fruit, sweet seedless oranges, etc.—89 and 91 King street east.

THE MAN IN OVERALLS

The Magistrate seems to think that hindsight is a big sight better than foresight.

See how the Tories made rough house down at Ottawa yesterday.

Mr. Barrow would very much like to know what the future has in store for him.

If you like the Times, tell your friends. Spread the good news.

If spiritualism is a fake I know two or three very foolish people in Hamilton.

Mr. Wingate's statement re the street lighting clause makes the Mayor's talk about stolen goods look silly.

Lion or lamb for March?

I suppose Toronto will want to make a little money on the side by showing Shacktown at its great exhibition.

I hope Mr. Barker was ashamed of his colleagues yesterday. Where were the police?

But one who can see into the future should be able to tell when a policeman is to pay him or her a visit.

The Ottawa Opposition, "we won't go home till tomorrow," did not impress the country very favorably.

When Barrow is fired it will take two men to do his work. Mark my words.

This attempt on the part of some Tory M. P.'s, to boycott the Lieutenant-Governor's dinners because he selects his own guests is a contemptible and ungentlemanly piece of business.

The Shah fooled them that time, but it was rough on his escort.

The Musical Rooster of the Toronto World was evidently well pleased with the Elgar Choir. Cock-a-doodle-do!

The Tories down at Ottawa see their finish, and that's what makes them cut up like a lot of rowdies.

Now will the Herald charge Mr. Wingate with being John Patterson's good angel?

I think I can say for His Honor of the Government House that Gamey will never grace his hospitable board. The kickers may kick; let them kick.

Have you joined the laymen's movement?

If you are a Liberal, you should also be a Liberal Club man. Cozy quarters. Go up.

It shouldn't be forgotten the Elgar Choir is only four years old, while the Mendelssohn Choir is nearly old enough to vote.

ROBBED IN TORONTO

Leonard Dorsley Fell Into Bad Company There.

Toronto, Feb. 29.—P. C. Armstrong and Louis Craigie, after a hot chase in a cutter, rode down George Long, whom Craigie had seen knock down Leonard Dorsley, a stranger from Hamilton. Long had fraternized with Dorsley, the Hamilton man not having much discretion in sampling Toronto's liquors. At about five minutes to six, Craigie, who was driving by at the time, saw Long knock Dorsley down, put his hand in his pocket and pull out some bills. This was opposite Fitzgerald's hotel, at the corner of Adelaide and York. Craigie picked up Constable Armstrong, and the two chased Long up York, across Richmond and down Sheppard, where Armstrong jumped out of the cutter and arrested his man. Long is charged with assaulting Dorsley and robbing him of \$30. Long is a man of 27 and gives no address.

ST. KITT'S LIGHT.

Power Company a Day Too Late Signing Contract.

St. Catharines, Feb. 29.—(Special).—The time for signing the contract between the city council and the Falls Power Company, which in respect to street lighting expired on Thursday last, and it was thought that the deal was off, Messrs. Ross and McCormick, representing the company, however, yesterday tendered to Mayor Campbell a marked cheque for \$1,500 and offered to sign the contract. They were a day late and the mayor refused to accept the cheque. His Worship has since called a special meeting of the council for Monday evening to deal with the matter.

FOR DANCING FLOORS.

There is nothing better to be had than Parke's Dancing Floor Wax. It can be used on canvas covered floors as well as on wood. There is never any dust from this wax, and it never sticks to the shoes, to be tracked to all parts of the house. Sold in 1-lb. cans at 50¢; half-pound cans 30¢.—Parke & Parke, druggists.

It is Old

And well tried. British Army Foot Powder dusted into the shoes relieves tired and aching feet, and stops excessive perspiration. Be sure to get the genuine (it is imitated), with the yellow label and sprinker tops. Sold at 25¢ per box Parke & Parke, druggists.

Big Luscious Strawberries

Peep out at you from every bottle of E. D. Smith's strawberry jam. His goods are so pure that a label is not necessary to tell what the bottle contains. Have you tried the sweet, tender little berries in gold lined cans? E. D. S. means quality.

HER PARTING WORDS

"BE GOOD TO BABY."

Captain Murdered.

New Orleans, Feb. 29.—Capt. Frank Kemble, of New York, master of the South Pacific passenger steamer Antilles, was murdered here early to-day on the water front near his ship. His body was found with the pockets of his clothing turned inside out. Death had apparently been caused by a blow on the head. The police attribute the crime to thieves. The Antilles runs between New York and New Orleans, and also between New Orleans and Havana.

WASHED HIS FACE.

Twenty-five Cent Fine in Police Court To-day.

Ed. Walker and his wife, of 69 Park street south, were charged this morning at the Police Court with assaulting A. Draker, a small boy. The evidence was that Draker chased their son and washed his face with snow and when the two defendants remonstrated with them he called them "Chippers." They grabbed him then and washed his face and stuffed a drift of two down his back. The Magistrate fined them a quarter.

Richard Hubbard, 274 Barton street east, was arrested for vagrancy last night, but after a night in the cells he decided to go to work and was given a chance.

HE GETS ENOUGH.

No Further Proceedings Against White Lyre Man.

The police think that nothing will be done in regard to Herbert T. Wesson, alias A. P. Rice, alias Charles Evan, and alias several other names, who broke jail in New York some time ago, after passing several worthless cheques there. He lived there some time, and that is probably the reason he drew a number of his forgeries on the Carnegie Trust Co. and other banks of that city. He is good for seven years here, and will probably be a wiser man when he leaves Kingston. In New York he passed under the name of Hoss. He was sentenced here on seven charges of forgery.

DREAMED A DREAM

But Had Faith In Her Husband's Fists.

Mrs. E. Chilcott and her mother, Mrs. George Young, of Toronto, have handed out a good story in Toronto where they are at present. Mrs. Chilcott is the widow of the man who is supposed to have been murdered on a train early this week while going to Detroit with \$600 in his pocket and some diamonds in his shirt front. Chilcott belonged to Hamilton and was here all last year. The widow claims that several times she has had dreams of something going to happen to her husband along the same lines as that which did happen, but she had faith in his ability as a pugilist and thought he could take care of himself. The remains will be interred in Toronto. A post-mortem showed signs of morphine or knock-out drops in the body.

PLAYED PEDRO.

Junior Crescent Club Had a Jolly Card Party.

The members of the Junior Crescent Club held a very pleasant evening on Thursday at the home of Ernest Smith, 107 Wellington street north. Progressive prizes were indulged in till 11 o'clock, the prizes being won by Miss B. Alcott and Vally Venator, and the consolation prizes by Miss M. Patton and Tom White, after which refreshments were served. The rest of the evening was spent in dancing and recitations by Miss Melody and Mr. Arlie Atkinson, and a few comic songs by Jim Englesham, Ernest Smith and Fred Venator. The party broke up at an early hour in the morning, all joining in voting Mr. and Mrs. Smith the best of "jolly good fellows."

REV. E. B. LANCELEY CALLED TO FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.

Popular Pastor of Dundas Centre Methodist Church, London, the Choice.

At a largely attended meeting of the Quarterly Board of First Methodist Church, held last evening, Rev. E. B. Lanceley, of London, was given a unanimous call to become pastor of the church upon the conclusion of Rev. R. J. Treleven's pastorate in June, 1909. Highly satisfactory reports of Mr. Lanceley's work in London, both in the spiritual and financial bearing, were presented. The call will be forwarded at once and an early reply will be looked for.

HE COMPLETES HIS PRESENT FOUR YEARS

Mr. Lanceley, who is an old Hamiltonian, is an excellent pulpit speaker, an earnest worker, especially among the young people, and his great popularity in so important a church in London speaks well for the wisdom of First's choice.

Mrs. Midwinter Left Note to Her Husband

And Drank Fatal Dose of Carbolic Acid.

Were Out of Work and in Debt.

Such was the sad, sad letter that informed her husband and friends that Mrs. William Midwinter, who lived with Mrs. Rodgers at 130 Robert street, had taken her life. Last evening she took carbolic acid, and died at 7 o'clock, just one hour after taking it. The rent was due, her husband was out of work, and these and other circumstances combined to depress her spirits, and yesterday she decided to end it all. After writing the note to her husband, she went into her bedroom and took the fatal dose, and though she was dosed with milk and other antidotes, and Dr. Hopkins, who was called quickly, did all in his power to relieve her, she died without regaining consciousness.

Mrs. Midwinter and her husband and eleven-months-old baby occupied two rooms in the Rodgers house on Robert street, and had been there for some time. They were married two years ago.

Last evening about supper time Mrs. Rodgers was surprised that Mrs. Midwinter did not come down to supper, and suddenly she heard the sound of something falling in the bedroom above, occupied by her boarders. She ran to the room and, going in, saw Mrs. Midwinter on the floor. The smell of the acid and the burns about the unconscious woman's mouth told the tale, while a small bottle was grasped in one hand. Some rent was due for the rooms, which the Midwinters were unable to pay, and she had lately had spoken to about it. Mr. Midwinter was unable to get work, and they had been in poor circumstances most of the winter.

The case is a very sad one, and the husband is prostrated with grief. William Midwinter is a son of John Midwinter, who was employed at Case's Hotel for years, and is a nephew of George Midwinter, the Arlington Hotel proprietor. Mrs. Midwinter, the dead woman, was a daughter of George Green, who was formerly a butcher on the local market, and lived at Victoria and Barton streets. Coroner Hopkins and Crown Attorney Washington decided after a consultation that no inquest was necessary.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon from the residence of Mr. John Midwinter, 231 John street north, and will be private.

LION AND BEAR.

Will Russia Side With Britain Against Germany?

St. Petersburg, Feb. 29.—The Novoe Vremya prints an article by Prof. Pilenko, councillor of the Foreign Office who frequently in the past has foreshadowed official action. The articles urge that Russia join Great Britain in measures to force the appointment of a Christian governor-general in Macedonia, and at the same time to nullify the Muesteg agreement, which it says serves Teutonic interests.

According to Prof. Pilenko, Macedonia will be dominated either by the German or the Slavs and in order to counteract its Germanization, Russia should win the confidence of Europe by renouncing her attempts to Russiaify the Balkans and henceforth devote her influence disinterestedly to furthering the interests of the smaller Slav states.

Prof. Pilenko is of the opinion that Russia soon will be called definitely to take sides with Great Britain in the irrepressible Anglo-German conflict which is the mainspring of current European politics.

Sweet Norine

The fire was growing low in the kitchen grate, and, finishing up his mug of home-made cider, while the old wife took her cup of tea, she chatted a few moments on the one subject so dear to them—their beloved Norine—then took up their tallow dip and sought their rest, passing a moment at the girl's door as they passed it.

There was not even the faintest sound from within, and the good old woman murmured: "Bless the child, she is deep in her beauty sleep, Daniel."

But Norine was not asleep, though her eyes were closed tightly, carefully feigning slumber in case they should enter, as they often did, and bend over her with their candle and kiss her.

Sleep would not come to the girl's eyes; her conscience was troubled. She had never kept the slightest thought up to this time from the dear old grandfather and grandmother who she knew loved her with such a devoted love.

Mr. Carlisle, the handsome stranger, had won from her the promise that she would not tell of their meeting, and that she was to see him on the morrow; otherwise, how glad she would have been to tell her grandmother all the delightful things he had whispered into her ear, and how he had asked her if she had ever had a lover, and if she would like one.

Even as she recalled his words, and the thrilling glance that accompanied them, her cheeks burned and her heart beat tumultuously in her bosom.

How different he was from Joe—awkward, plain Joe Brainerd—and she wondered how she could ever have thought Joe nice, and pleasant to talk to—even missing him if he did not come to the cottage to talk to the old folks of a winter evening.

How she wished Mr. Carlisle would soon come to the house. She was more than anxious to hear what her grandmother would say of him.

Norine had not dared question her grandfather as to his opinion regarding the handsome stranger. He always had something unpleasant to say of every young man except Joe, his favorite.

Then her girlish thoughts drifted into a more pleasing channel—the longing for the golden morrow and the delight that awaited her in meeting handsome Mr. Carlisle again.

His last words had been: "I shall dream of your sweet face again, Norine. Will you try to so fix your thoughts upon me as you drift off into dreamland, that you will dream of me?"

Norine did not know what the smile on his face meant when she answered: "Yes." That night was the happiest that beautiful, hapless Norine was ever to know.

CHAPTER VII.

It was long after midnight ere Norine fell asleep that night, and when she did drift off into the mystic land of dreams, she dreamed of the handsome stranger, whose dark eyes had so thrilled her heart, and whose dazzled smile had so bewildered her senses.

All the next morning Norine was so absent-minded that Grandma Gordon looked at her more than once, wondering what had come over the girl, and what she could be thinking about.

Ah! how troubled she would have been had she but known.

To Norine, the hours never seemed to drag so slowly along as they did on this particular day.

They crept along leaden-footed. Noon came at last; then slowly the red sunshine drifted athwart the western window.

"Norine," exclaimed her grandmother, starting up from her knitting, "I had no idea it was so late. It is time for you to go to fetch your grandpa, my dear."

The girl turned away quickly, that the dear old eyes might not discern the sudden flush that arose to her face.

Very quietly Norine donned her red hood and jacket, and fairly flew from the house. For the first time in her young life she had forgotten to kiss her dear old grandma good-by.

With palpitating heart and winged feet Norine flew swiftly to the trying place. As she turned the bend in the road she saw him pacing restlessly up and down under the leafless branches of the old sycamore tree. How handsome he looked in his great seal coat and the seal cap resting so jauntily on his crisp, dark curling hair. No wonder little Norine's heart beat tumultuously as she beheld him. There were few girlish hearts that handsome Clifford Carlisle could not win if he chose to take the trouble to do so.

He caught sight of Norine quite as soon as she saw him, and hastened forward to meet her, holding out both of his hands to her.

"How am I to ever thank you for coming to keep the appointment, Norine?" he said, "I had been fearing that you regretted promising to come, and, ah! I was so down-hearted over it, for I could not bear the thought of never seeing you again."

He pretended not to notice the girl's confusion or the blush that mantled her pretty cheek, talking on, and so gaily, that by degrees she gained her usual composure, and the power of voluble speech.

He did not ask about her history, believing there was nothing to tell, and indeed there was not, for Norine knew nothing of her own strange story. It had not as yet been told to her, to darken her youthful spirits and happiness.

It had been known only to a few people in Hadley, and, strange to say, those who had left the village years before, or had died; thus there was no one save her grand parents and Joe who knew of the old recluse who lived in the great stone house at the end of the village.

The truth had been unfolded to Joe when he had asked for Norine's hand, but he was bound by a solemn promise not to divulge it to Norine.

"I don't want the child's head turned by the tales she will inherit from the baron's wealth," her grandfather had told her, "for I know she will be cut off without a cent; she will not be disappointed if she is not expecting it, bless her poor little heart, and she will live her life through without knowing what she missed, and be the better and happier for having the truth withheld from her."

Joe occurred in this view of the matter. "Perhaps there was a fate in this, otherwise Norine might have confided the story to Clifford Carlisle as they talk together on this eventful afternoon."

"Yes," she replied, "I will be here." Clifford Carlisle suddenly bent down and touched the lips that had never known a lover's kiss before; and that kiss burned Norine's lips long after she had left him.

"Cold," she murmured. "How could any one think it cold? Why, my heart and every nerve in my body are on fire, throbbing as though the blood in my veins were suddenly turned to hot, steaming wine."

Meanwhile Clifford Carlisle had walked rapidly in the direction of the Barrison home.

"Thirty thousand in cash!" he muttered. "Now who will not say that the devil does not help his own?"

Miss Austin was passing through the corridor as he entered.

"Mrs. Barrison was just asking for you," she remarked. "I was about to send up to your room for you, thinking you were there."

He did not look any too pleased at the intelligence.

Clifford Carlisle had not been under that roof a week as yet, still he had told himself long since that the hardest work he had ever done was to dance attendance on this querulous old woman. He could not endure it much longer, even with the Barrison millions in sight.

(To be continued.)

Granulated Glands and Stye
"THE HOUSEHOLD SURGEON" Cures. Druggists refund money if DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL fails. 25c.

A NEW GAME

To Catch Hotel Men, But It Didn't Work.

A Clinton Township man, and a fast friend of a well-known St. Catharines hotelkeeper, tells the following story: I was in the city hotel about a week ago, and in conversation with the proprietor, who said, "A very funny and amusing incident occurred in this house about three days ago."

"I was in the bar at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and not a soul in the bar. I have never said anything about it to the police, and don't intend to. A fairly well dressed man of medium height, smooth face and wearing a Derby hat, walked into the bar, and asked for some good Canadian whisky. I handed him down a bottle (the name makes no difference), pretty nearly full. He poured out a good glass, held it up to the light, tasted it, and finally pulled a small thermometer out of a pocket case, dropped it into the liquid for perhaps two or three minutes, put the article back into the case, and then took it from his pocket. I was watching him with a good deal of interest, and he noticed the glass of whisky to one side, and putting his arms on the bar, asked if he could have a little private conversation with me. I took him into a side room, he being a little uneasy about the matter. After a few minutes he spoke, 'Now, my good man, I don't like to make any trouble for you if I can help it. I'm a Government detective. That whisky is badly diluted, and is neither of the make or brand named on the label. I want the square deal with you for \$25, and nothing more will be said about it. I knew I was selling the genuine goods, because I had opened that particular bottle myself that morning, and I know in a minute I was up against a sharper. A couple of days came in for a drink just then, and I told him to wait for about five minutes, and I would be back. On my way out to the bar I had forgotten to telephone to the butcher for the coffee and butter in the afternoon, so I rang up, but the line was busy. I served my customers, and went back to find my friend, the detective, vanished through a side door into the lane. He had probably heard me go to the telephone, and decided that I was on to his little game, or was calling up the police. Anyway, I never saw him again. He would never have got a cent anyway. It was a good bluff though, and might easily be worked, but not on this fellow."

He waited a moment for the words to take effect; then he went on softly: "If your heart has gone out to me, you have thought of me constantly since last we met; you have dreamed of me by night; you have counted the hours—ay, the moments, until we should meet again. Have you done that, Norine?"

"Yes," faltered the girl, trembling like one of the dying leaves above her head.

"He went on in words as eloquent as they were beautiful to her untutored ears."

"Then it is as it should be, Norine; our love is mutual. It is cruel to ask you to linger so long in the bitter cold, but I have no other opportunity offered me. For if I should go to the cottage and ask to see you, that boon would be denied me. They might even go so far as to keep you at home, as a prisoner, as it were, until I left the vicinity; that I might not spoil Joe's chance of winning you, my peerless Norine."

"Indeed you are mistaken," she declared, earnestly. "Joe has no such thought. We are only friends—friends from childhood on."

He laughed a little sinister laugh.

"I wonder that you can really believe that," he said, slowly, adding: "I am sure he would have been searching for you by this time, if he had not been confined to his bed by the severe cold you told me about."

"Joe is sick in bed, but I have been expecting to see him pass every moment, for he is obliged to go on a long journey to-night, ill as he is."

"It is a very important matter that would cause him to get out of a sick bed on such a night as this is destined, by all appearances, to be," he declared.

"It is important," replied Norine, and, scarcely knowing just how it had happened, she found herself unfolding to the handsome stranger the confidential mission that was to be kept such a vital secret—that he was to have a large sum of money about him to take to the officers of the Great Bear Mine, to pay off the miners."

"Are they not afraid to trust this fellow with so great a sum?" he queried, adding in the next breath: "How much did you say he was to take?"

"No one would fear to trust even life itself to Joe Brainerd; he is as honest as the sun. You must know how he is trusted, when he is the only one whom they will permit to take the thirty thousand dollars to the mine."

Clifford Carlisle bit his lip deeply as he kept back the expression of surprise as the amount fell from her thoughtless lips.

"Of course he takes the \$10,000 stage-overs?" he remarked, with ill-concealed eagerness.

"Yes," assented Norine, never dreaming what her unfortunate answer would lead to.

Her companion had learned all he cared to know. He had intended lingering by Norine's side until he was obliged to leave by the lateness of the hour to tear himself away from her delightful presence; suddenly he changed his mind.

"It is too cold to permit you to remain longer with me, great as the joy of being near you is to me, little girl," he murmured. "Say that you will meet me here to-morrow at the same hour, Norine."

"I am very much afraid I shall not be able to come to-morrow," she answered, "for to-morrow is grandma's birthday, and all the neighbors will be coming to the cottage all day long to see her. For that reason it would be difficult to get away."

"Even for a few moments?" he asked, holding the little hands closer and drawing the slender, girlish form nearer to him.

Norine shook her golden curls.

"It is best not to make a promise, and then be obliged to break it," she said, thinking to herself he little knew what a hardship it would be to her to leave a whole day pass without seeing him.

"Then I shall surely see you the day after, Norine?" he questioned.

GRIMSBY AND BEAMSVILLE.

Successful Conversation of Ivy Lodge of Masons.

Niagara Fruit Growers Meet During The Coming Week.

Social and Personal News of the Fruit Section.

Grimsby, Feb. 29.—(Special.)—The Bank of Montreal is reported as negotiating for premises on Main street, towards opening a branch in town at an early date.

At their annual meeting on Tuesday afternoon, the Niagara District Fruit Growers' Stock Co. elected the following officers for the year: Murray Pettit, president; J. W. G. Nelson, secretary-treasurer; R. Thompson, vice-president; J. H. Broderick, A. Haynes, D. H. Bunting, C. M. Housberger, directors. The annual report was fairly satisfactory.

Dr. and Mrs. Johnson are going to Kenora.

The meeting of the Horticultural Society, arranged for Thursday night, was postponed until the evening of March 5.

A couple of real estate transactions during the past week were the sale by A. C. Graham of two building lots on Robinson street to Mr. Wray, and a lot to E. E. Morse by W. Gibson on the same street.

"Christ and His Soldiers" is the title of a beautiful oratorio, to be given in St. John's Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening, under the leadership of Rev. E. Hamilton.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Stephen died on Saturday morning. He was in his fourth year, and a fine child. This is the second son the bereaved parents have lost at about the same age.

There have been no new cases of scarlet fever at Lake Lodge school during the past week, and the boys will soon all be out of isolation.

J. H. Sale, of South Glastonbury, Conn., and from whom the famous Hale's early peach is named, Prof. H. L. Hutt, of O.A.C., Guelph, D. T. Macoun, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; Alex. McNeil, chief of the fruit division, Ottawa; W. W. Farnsworth, Waterville, O., will be some of the speakers at the convention of the Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association next Wednesday afternoon and evening, and in St. Catharines on Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. H. Hagar and Mrs. E. D. Smith were in Beamsville on Thursday afternoon attending Mrs. Armstrong's curling party.

Mr. A. and Miss Pettit, Mr. A. Muir, Miss Book and the Misses Udell were some of the Grimsby contingent at the Ivy Lodge at-home in the twin town Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wardell, of Bradford, are spending a few days in town this week.

Beamsville and Vicinity.

Thomas Woods, jun., returned from Boston, Mass., on Thursday.

The department of the business from his father, Mr. W. R. Wilson.

Billie Ryekman, of Niagara Falls, Ont., was home over the week end.

Miss McKernan will again have charge of the miniature department at Fairbrother & Filley's, and will return some time during the coming week.

Alf. Brooking, of Hamilton, was in town on Monday, looking up old friends.

Miss Jennie Zimmerman is going to Manitoba.

West nearly six years, was visiting her aunt, Mrs. McKay, on Wednesday.

Mrs. E. A. Armstrong was the hostess of a pleasant curling party on Thursday afternoon at the curling rink, the fortunate prize winner, and Mrs. O. E. Henry won the consolation.

J. T. Hinds, of Arkansas, is holding a series of very interesting Bible discourses in the chapel of the Disciple Church.

Mrs. Wm. Gibson is suffering from a slight attack of rheumatism, and has been confined to her home this week.

Andrew Lawson is in Hagersville this week at the bedside of his sister, who is very ill.

Mrs. and the Misses Brine were the much surprised hostesses of a jolly crowd on Tuesday night.

Mr. Howard Lloyd is contemplating a trip to Prince Rupert, and gay assembly that crowded the Ivy Lodge rooms and overflowed into the Town Hall downstairs last night.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. and A. M. are noted hosts, from one end of the peninsula to the other, and his attendance, given every two years, are among the most popular social successes between the times. Last night was no exception to past functions. Among myriads of shaded lights, the twinkling feet and lovely forms of the dancing throng made a riot of color and beauty.

At no other social affair held here have there been such numbers of pretty girls, and decorous women. In the lodge room there were tables for all kinds of games, and many availed themselves of this quiet spot at times from the dancing crowd and music downstairs. There were twenty-two numbers on the programme, and Webster's orchestra, of Hamilton, gave excellent satisfaction.

From 10.30 to 1 o'clock, supper was served on the small tables in the lodge room, the entering members, busy as bees, ever on the alert to do some little kind courtesy for their guests, the younger members slipping away at large intervals under the watchful eyes of the W. M. for a little flirtation, or a long anticipated dance. From 9 o'clock until the last strains of music had ceased, the whole affair was one grand triumph for the officers and members at large; and there were many regrets that old Ivy's 1908 at-home was over again.

The officers of the lodge who proved such good fellows last night, are: Wm. Bro. W. D. Fairbrother, W. M. Wor. Bro. G. S. Kerr, I. P. M. W. R. Woodland, S. W. Wm. Sinclair, J. W. Jas. Grobb, Chaplain. Hugh Sinclair, Treasurer. W. C. Bentley, Secretary. E. L. Jennett, S. D. E. F. Hurst, J. D. W. H. McCauley, D. of C.

General Otter has been offered the command of the Fifth Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, but it is not thought that he will leave Canada.

The Salvation Army has sent a special train to Halifax to accommodate the 900 immigrants expected by the Kensington to-day.

AT R. McKAY & CO'S., Monday, March 2nd, 1908

HAMILTON'S MOST PROGRESSIVE STORE

A Store Full of Everything New

FOR THE

Spring and Summer Seasons

Come to this store on Monday and inspect the many different styles that our buyers have gathered together for the coming spring season. We have already pronounced it one of the finest displays ever attempted by the M'KAY STORE, and we are satisfied after you have looked through the store, for there is much to admire, that you will agree with us. You will also find many pretty lines of the new goods on sale at very special prices. Come on Monday.

Interesting Features for Monday's Selling:

A splendid sale of Women's New Spring Tailored Suits, very greatly reduced.

The second day of our Annual Silk Sale. High quality Silks for street dresses on sale at a fraction of their real worth.

Immense bargains in Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Wash Belts and Kid Gloves.

Women's Fine Tailored Suits

Reduced for Quick Clearance

Pans, Chevots, Broadcloth's and English mixtures, medium and three-quarter length coats, fitted and semi-fitted, single and double-breasted, cutaway and other good models, strictly tailored or trimmed, in fancy effects, pleated and gored skirts:

WERE \$37.50, REDUCED TO \$25
WERE \$20, REDUCED TO \$12.50
WERE \$22.50, REDUCED TO \$13.50
WERE \$25, REDUCED TO \$15

Annual Silk Sale

High-Class French Silks at Less Than Half Price—Guaranteed Qualities Worth Up to \$1.75 Yard for 50c to 80c Yard

This Silk Sale will prove the most favorable in our history, as hundreds of beautiful effects in high class silks will be sold at only a fraction of their real values. Every yard of guaranteed quality and worth up to \$1.75 yard. Have your Dress or Waist Length reserved on Monday at .59 and 80c yard

Damaged Handkerchiefs 5c Each
300 dozen of fine Swiss and Cambrie Handkerchiefs, nicely embroidered in scalloped edge, and hemstitched, slightly soiled and damaged, worth up to 20c, on sale, .5c each

Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs 5c Each
200 dozen of Babies' Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, nicely hemstitched in 1 inch hems, regular 10c, on sale, .5c each

Embroidered Wash Belts 25c
24 dozen of dainty Wash Belts, made of fine duck, beautifully embroidered in floral designs, with handsome pearl buckles, all sizes, 22 to 30, regular 30c, on sale, .25c

Ladies' Cashmere Gloves 19c
20 dozen only of fine Cashmere Gloves in brown, navy, grey, beaver, black, white, grey wrist and domes, worth up to 35c, on sale, .19c

Clearing Sale of Fowens' Kid Gloves 69c Pair
Fine French Suede and Glace Kid Gloves, in tan, mode, grey, champagne pearl grey, black and white, fine Paris points, 2 dome fasteners, worth from \$1 to \$1.65, pair, on sale, .69c pair

Clearing Sale of Manufacturers' Sample Ends of Embroidery
3c, 5c, 9c, 11c, 14c, 19c

15 cartons of manufacturers' Sample Ends of fine Cambrie Embroidery, from 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches wide, in fine eyelet and shadow designs, also insertions to match, come in 2 1/2 to 6 yard lengths, regular 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 29c yard, on sale 3, 5, 9, 11, 14, and .19c yd.

Interesting Prices in Housefurnishings

Highly Mercerized Tapestry Portiers
In perfect crimson shades, highly finished, with deep, heavy fringe top and bottom. As these curtains are extra weight, being triple width, and but a few pairs of each price, we expect a quick clearing. The regular Price of Lot 1 was \$7.50, Monday your choice . . . \$3.28
Price of Lot 2 was \$5.00, Monday, your choice . . . \$1.48

Oak or Mahogany Curtain Poles
Well finished, with ends, brackets and rings, complete, regular value 35c . . . 23c

Great Tapestry Values
500 yards of fine Verdure Tapestry, in shades of green, blue, red, brown, rose and cream, will be placed on the bargain table Monday. These are all new patterns, and the correct style for furniture coverings, portieres, and draperies, extra good values, regular price \$1.65 yard, Monday saving 97c

\$3.25 Tapestry Panels for \$2.28
New French Tapestry Panels, 36 inches wide and 82 inches long, with artistic landscape effects, beautiful panels for library hangings, portieres, etc. Only one panel of each pattern. Regular value \$3.25, Monday \$2.28

Monday Big Sale of Black Dress Goods

\$1.50 Up to \$2 Yard on Sale Monday at 98c

About 75 dress ends of fine black materials go on sale Monday at a great reduction for you. In the lot you will find plain and fancy French Wool Velvets, Silk Etoffes, Crepe de Chine, Silk finished Mohairs, Silk Poppins, Broadcloths, etc. These ends range from 6 yards up to 10 yards each. Come Monday morning early and secure your share of this great bargain. Every yard worth from \$1.50 to \$2.00 yard, your choice on Monday for 98c

51 Crepe de Chines 59c
Here is another great bargain for you in pure All Wool Shadow Check Crepe de Chines at nearly half price. Good shades of brown, grey, green and fawns, 45 inches wide, worth regular \$1.00 yard, Monday sale price 59c

R. McKAY & CO.

J. W. Kennedy, S. S. E. Davey, J. S. S. J. Wilson, I. G.

W. D. Garbutt, Tyler. Dear brethren, of the mystic shrine, Ye have been so nobly kind, For at us thank; And may the laurel ever twine And Ivy's brow; This, the green plant held so dear, Keep, oh, keep their needles clear, Tae gie us ane at-home next year.

BUTTER FAMINE.

High Prices Prevail in England for Table Necessities.

London, Feb. 29.—London is threatened with a butter famine. The whole-sale price of butter has touched 150s. a hundredweight, the highest price in the history of the provision trade.

Butter is being sold in some grocery stores at 1s. 1d. and 1s. 2d. per pound, which means that the dealers are losing 2d. or 3d. per pound on all they sell at that price.

At present the dealers are maintaining the old prices to the public to retain custom, but an immediate rise all round is expected.

A dealer said: "The supplies have failed! There has never been such a scarcity of butter within the memory of provision men."

The Toronto Board of Control recommended the acceptance of the tenders of the John Inglis Co. for two pumping engines, to cost over \$200,000.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" that is **Latent Bromo Quinine** on every box. 25c

Keep the wheels moving. Advertising is the motive power to business. Is your advertisement in the Times? Results

EVERYBODY WANTS SOMETHING. If You Want That Something ADVERTISE in the TIMES. Goes into the Homes of Liberals and Conservatives.

Use the Times for Wants, For Sales, to Let-1c per word, Daily or Semi-Weekly. Special price for three and six insertions. Always on hand-For Sale, To Let and Boarding Cards for windows.

HELP WANTED-MALE. BOYS WANTED-THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. APLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES OF THE Hamilton and Drummond Fire Insurance Companies.

HELP WANTED-MALE. UNEMPLOYED-BEDS. MEALS. A FEW STRAY MEN AND OTHERS can earn money by travelling.

SALESMEN WANTED. ADVERTISING SALESMEN WANTED. A few thousand dollars would take an advertiser in retail or manufacturing business.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS. WANTED-TO PURCHASE OR RENT. TRAVELLER WANTS POSITION AS CITY representative.

WANTED-HIRE TEAMS TO GO TO MUSKOGA. WANTED-UNFURNISHED BEACH COTTAGE. WANTED SMALL FARM.

PARTNERSHIP. MIDDLEAGED GENTLEMAN WITH A few thousand dollars would take an advertiser in retail or manufacturing business.

TEAMS WANTED. WANTED-OR 8 TEAMS TO GO TO MUSKOGA. WANTED-UNFURNISHED BEACH COTTAGE.

UMBRELLAS. UMBRELLAS MADE TO ORDER. RECOVERED and repaired at Slater's.

LEGAL. BELL & PRINGLE BARRISTERS. SOLICITORS. OFFICE: Federal Life Building.

WILLIAM H. WARDROP, K. C. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR. OFFICE: Federal Life Building.

HENRY CARPENTER, BARRISTER. OFFICE: Federal Life Building.

DENTAL. DR. BRIGGS, DENTIST. WILSON'S BUILDING.

MISCELLANEOUS. NEW VACANT BOX STALLS FOR BOARDERS.

REPAIRING. RELIABLE REPAIRING. WATCHES, CLOCKS, etc.

REMOVAL NOTICE. HIGHEST PRICE SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.

FRANK B. WRIGHT BUYS AND SELLS all kinds of household goods.

HARLEWOOD & CO. AUCTIONEERS and Estate Agents.

Advertise your Wants in the Times. 10 cents will do the trick.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE. TWO YOUNG WOMEN WANTED FOR labelling.

WANTED A CHILDREN'S NURSE. WANTED-POSITION AS WORKING Housekeeper.

WANTED REFINED, LADY-LIKE PERSON to assist in our educational work.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED GENERAL Assistant.

FOUR BUSINESS WOMEN WANTED TO occupy two bedrooms.

WANTED MIDDLE AGED WOMAN TO take charge of young baby.

LOST AND FOUND. LOST-A CIRCULAR DIAMOND AND ring.

LOST-FRIDAY, 11 A. M. ON STUART street car.

LOST IN JAMES STREET SOUTH CAR. pair of men's gloves.

LOST-A SILVER WATCH IN WRIST strap.

LOST IN THE OPERA HOUSE OR GOING to the Dundas car.

FOR SALE. SALLIE, MARCH 1/2 HALF MILE WEST AN. Easter village.

FOR SALE-DOMINION ORGAN. TEN stops, good condition.

\$20-NATURAL GAS COOKING RANGE. fitted with regular stove top.

YOUNG PONY, SOUND, 12 HANDS, GOOD driver.

\$15-NATURAL GAS RANGE. DOUBLE oven, four large burners.

QUARTER CORD DRY MIXED WOOD for fire.

\$2-GAS HEATER. CAST IRON TOP AND bottom.

REMOVING NEXT MONTH TO LARGER premises.

\$2.50-LARGE SIZE GAS HEATER. CAST iron top.

HORSE BLANKETS-NOW IS THE TIME to buy.

\$4-NATURAL GAS HEATER. NICKEL-plated top.

SHIRTS AND BOOTS-BARGAIN PRICES. \$10.50-NATURAL GAS HEATER.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. Real Estate Investment.

ARE YOU IN THE MARKET FOR SNAPPY SOUND INVESTMENTS IN REAL ESTATE?

\$4,600-Central; pair of two-story solid bricks.

\$4,000-King street west; pair of two-story solid bricks.

\$2,200-East end near the Westinghouse and other factories.

\$1,450-Cannon street east; detached brick cottage.

\$1,550-Southeast; two-story detached frame.

\$1,350-North end; detached frame cottage.

MONEY TO LOAN. PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON FIRST mortgages.

\$200.00-LOW INTEREST MONEY. Why pay 10 to 15 per cent?

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES. Interest on real estate security.

BOARDING. ACCOMMODATION FOR TWO EAST CENTRAL.

MUSICAL. MARGARET B. MCCOY, PUPIL OF WM. Shakespeare.

FUEL FOR SALE. FOR SALE, CHOICE KINDLING WOOD.

VETERINARY. R. WOODILL, D. V. D. V. S. WOULD address orders.

PHOTO SUPPLIES. FILMS DEVELOPED-BROWNIE, NO. 1 and 2.

DANCING. STORAGE WAREHOUSE - FOR MERCHANDISE.

PIANO TUNING. M. RAYMOND, PIANO TUNER.

ORTHODONTIA. DR. A. B. C. DANNO, SPECIALIST IN orthodontia.

FARM FOR SALE. FOR SALE-100 ACRE FARM OF THE late Nicholas Zimmerman.

TO LET. TO LET-MODERN FURNISHED HOUSE.

TO LET-MODERN FLATS AND STORE.

ROOMS TO LET. ROOMS TO LET, 736 KING ST. EAST.

ROOMS TO LET. ROOMS TO LET, 736 KING ST. EAST.

LOTS OF FACTS ABOUT LOTS. Do you know the 68 Building Lots in "Beulah Survey"?

Do you know this survey is direct in line with the residential southwest?

Do you know these lots are less than 1/4 miles from City Hall?

Do you know the new Belt Line cars will run alongside in short time?

Do you know Cement Walks, Sewers, Water and Gas mains are laid and paid for by us?

Do you know the price of \$12 to \$15 per foot will be advanced \$2 per foot May 1st?

Do you know you can secure one of these lots with a small cash payment?

Do you know it will pay you to call at our office, Room 15, Federal Life?

IMPORTANT NOTICE. ON FEBRUARY 27TH A WATER PIPE IN the John McPherson Co. factory.

SPRINGER ESTATE. Meeting of Heirs Was Held in London Yesterday.

London, Ont., Feb. 28.-A meeting of the heirs of the Springer estate was held today at the City Hotel.

REOPENING. Of the Mountain Brow Union Mission To-morrow.

The old Mountain Brow Union Mission, which has been closed, as far as religious work was concerned.

The first public meeting will be held at 7 o'clock with a special song service at 6.45.

REOPENING. Of the Mountain Brow Union Mission To-morrow.

To-morrow in City Churches.

ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. 75TH ANNIVERSARY.

THE REV. PROF. KILPATRICK, D. D., Toronto, will preach on Sunday at the 75th anniversary of Mr. Drummond's induction.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. Richard Waring, A. A. pastor.

OSPEL TABERNACLE, PARK AND Merrick Streets. P. W. Filippot, pastor.

HERRIKER BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Locke and Melbourne. Rev. H. McFarlane, pastor.

JAMES STREET BAPTIST CHURCH. Rev. S. W. corner James and Jackson Streets.

MACNAB STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. J. C. Ryan, pastor.

SHERMAN AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. J. Roy Van Wyck, pastor.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. J. Roy Van Wyck, pastor.

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. J. Roy Van Wyck, pastor.

ST. JOHN'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. J. Roy Van Wyck, pastor.

ST. MICHAEL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. J. Roy Van Wyck, pastor.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. Rev. J. Roy Van Wyck, pastor.

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ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. Rev. J. Roy Van Wyck, pastor.

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. J. Roy Van Wyck, pastor.

ST. JOHN'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. J. Roy Van Wyck, pastor.

Times Ads Bring Results. Call for Letters at Boxes 6, 7, 8, 11, 18, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 46, 48.

The Times Handy Directory and Reference Guide. SPLENDID (?) SERVICE. To the Editor of the Times: Sir,-Kindly allow me space in your journal to vent a real grievance.

grateful leader and the stratagems of reactionary colleagues, than to step down and out and bravely tell the Province why he is stepping down and out.

THE HAMILTON TIMES SATURDAY, FEB. 29, 1908.

LOOK OUT FOR A JOB!

There are not lacking indications that a pretty little job is being arranged in the City Hall, at present, and that by means of it, certain aldermen who have had their knives out for Engineer Barrow for some time past, expect to get a chance to use them, at a cost to the city of a few thousand dollars a year.

This is a good time for the ratepayers to keep a close watch upon their municipal representatives. Doubtless if they do so, they will, ere long, discover "the Ethiopian in the woodpile." Not that there is any scarcity of money in the civic treasury to pay more and bigger salaries to some aldermanic favorites—there is always plenty of money for that sort of thing; the craft and guile used must be repugnant to every decent man.

Look at the situation. The complaint has been, not that Barrow's work has been inefficient—for it has not—but that he was expected to do work sufficient to employ three or four men, a great part of it not properly coming under the head of engineering. More than that, he has never been given a free hand, nor funds to carry out work recommended by him. He has been constantly interfered with, to the injury of the city, by chairmen of committees and by aldermen, they frequently sheltering themselves from public censure behind the engineer's department, and putting the blame on Barrow's shoulders. They do not pretend to point to a record of failure on his part. The only trouble has been that he has estimated his services too cheaply, and borne too patiently with aldermanic meddling, and they rate him accordingly.

Mr. Barrow is capable and competent to do all the engineering work of the city. A rearrangement of the several departments requires only to relieve him of much of the responsibility for the oversight of works with which he should never have been charged. That was the object of the proposed reorganization; to do so would be to systematize the work, make efficiency possible, and enable the Council to adjust jurisdiction and responsibility. It could be done with very slight additional cost, and in the doing of it, the engineer's department need scarcely be considered as contributing to the increase. The proposal to supplant Mr. Barrow is not made as a necessary part of reorganization—not even as being conceived in the interests of the city. The excuse that the knacker desires an engineer skilled in electrical work will not bear examination. It will not fit in with the theory that the engineering of the city—the ordinary civil engineering work—is enough for one man. We should only have paid out \$4,000 or \$5,000 to the man for whom a job is sought, plus what other expense the reorganization would entail, and find ourselves in a condition no better than that from which we desired relief. We should only have made a berth for this highly paid man, and added a few hundreds or thousands more of expense besides.

That sort of thing is not what the ratepayers want. Mr. Barrow can do the engineering work of the city as well as the men whom certain aldermen seek to jettison from his position at double, or more than double, his salary. Mr. Barrow's experience is worth far more to Hamilton than whatever electrical knowledge may be possessed by the man, who, with the help of certain aldermen, seeks to get his job; and we think the public feels that to be true, no matter who the aldermanic favorite may be, or from what quarter of the world he may have strayed. They will resent the manifest unfairness plotted against Mr. Barrow scarcely less strenuously than they will condemn the proposal to unnecessarily add a few thousand dollars to the taxpayers' annual outlay.

Keep your eye on the aldermen. Perhaps you may be able to form an idea who is engineering the little job to do the engineer.

THE ACT A SUCCESS.

Since the Lemioux Act for the settlement of labor disputes came into force, 26 applications under it have been made; 26 boards of conciliation were established, and all but one of the disputes referred to them were settled. In only one case was there cessation of employment. The act has fully justified the expectations of the Government, and has proved to be a boon, not only to the parties directly interested in the disputes which it is intended to settle, but to the public generally. Experience shows that the great body of the adverse criticism to which the measure was subjected in its course through Parliament was utterly unwarranted. Its operations have borne out the theory that most disputes between employers and employees are capable of adjustment if the facts can be placed before a reasonable independent body, free from local color and prejudices. Coercive measures will rarely be found necessary, both the immediately concerned parties submitting themselves to enlightened public opinion. If the Lemioux Act had done no more than demonstrate this

fact in dealing with labor difficulties in connection with public utilities, it would have accomplished a most desirable end.

ROWDY TACTICS.

The House of Commons has been in continuous session since three o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and at this writing was still in session. The alleged reason for this was the desire of the Opposition, led by Mr. Foster, to obtain some returns from Hon. Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, before it would consent to allow the estimates to pass. Mr. Brodeur explained that these returns had already been brought down, that his staff was over-worked with the large number of returns asked for by the Opposition, entailing a lot of needless expense. Neither Foster nor his followers would listen to reason, being eager to use obstructive tactics to force the Government to give in to them. This the Government would not do, and the Opposition has carried on a disgraceful fight for nearly three days. Mr. Foster has been particularly bitter, needlessly insulting Mr. Brodeur, and playing the rowdy generally. Perhaps had Mr. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, been present, he would have managed to keep his followers in check, but he is absent in Montreal and the rougher element in his party have had full play to show their blackguardism, despite the protests of one or two of the decent sort. The cry, of course, is that the Government is trying to hide some scandal or other, that Mr. Brodeur's accounts are not straight. But the Opposition has been much raking and graft hunting all session with the result that the country is tired of its accusations made without proof. It sees little chance of success at the coming elections and in its desperation wrecks its spite on the Government. It's a sorry spectacle.

A BELATED DISCOVERY.

A Des Moines, Iowa, newspaper man is receiving a good deal of attention in the United States newspapers these days because he claims to have discovered that Longfellow's "Hawatha" was plagiarized from the Finnish national epic, the "Kalevala." The Des Moines man is so late with his discovery that the only wonder is that he received any attention from the United States press. In Longfellow's lifetime the accusation of plagiarism was made, but without drawing a word, either in explanation or defence, from the poet; but although he did not choose to notice it, it caused his publishers a good deal of annoyance, and time after time they sought to get him to make a statement. Their efforts were of no avail. Longfellow's only answer to their queries was: "Does the book spell?" And the publishers could but answer that it was selling well. We have never been able to ascertain that Longfellow, either publicly or privately, entered into any discussion of the charges of plagiarism, or offered any suggestion or explanation regarding the startling similarity of the two poems in measure and matter.

The "Kalevala (the Land of Heroes)" relates the struggles between the Finns and Laplanders, as the Iliad relates the contests between the Greeks and Trojans. It is a very old work. Castrén thinks that this story of the enmity between the Finns and Lapps was sung long before the Finns left their Asiatic place of nativity. But the work, as it now exists, is due to the labors of Drs. Topelius and Lönnrot. The former spent 11 years of his life in bed, afflicted with a fatal illness, which, however, did not dampen his enthusiasm for collecting the epic fragments of the "Kalevala." It was his practice to invite itinerant Finnish merchants from Russia to his bedside and induce them to sing their heroic poems, while he copied them. He published two collections, one in 1822 and one nine years later. Lönnrot took up the work also, and was so fortunate as to be appointed professor of the Suomi (Finnish) language and literature in the University of Helsingfors, at Castrén's death in 1853. He had published several works on the "Kalevala," and in 1835 the Finnish Literary Society published his manuscript of the work in two parts. In 1840 he added more than a thousand fragments of epic poetry, which were published in two works, under other titles.

In Longfellow's time the work had been translated into French and German, but it was not until 1868 that a small portion of it—the legend of Aino—was translated into English by John A. Porter, of Yale College, whose death, unhappily, cut short his work. The first complete English translation was made by John Martin Crawford, in 1887. In that year—about twenty years ago—the writer took much interest in a comparison of the two poems, and in considering Longfellow's attitude toward the charges of plagiarism. The subject was not new then, but Mr. Crawford's translation of the "Kalevala" made comparison easy, and the specimens of parallelism presented, and the discussions thereof were widely copied and commented upon by the United States press. Whether Longfellow had access to any Finnish source of inspiration, or not, has never been made clear, but the wonderful similarity in the plans of the poems, in the subject matter, in the tone, the language and the measure, is well calculated to awaken doubts as to the theory of coincident inspiration. If the reader has any curiosity on the question he will be rewarded by spending an hour or so with the two works before him.

The Mayor may be excused for his foolish talk about the tampered clause, but the Herald knew better, ever so much better.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

King Alfonso no doubt has his will made.

For the 'tenth time the City Engineer is booked to go.

The great scandal at Ottawa is the way the Tories are acting.

Apparently the Magistrate does not believe in second sight.

Whitney their recker is what the Development Co. people call him.

Mr. Wingate was City Engineer. He knew the clause was there and says that it was all right.

The Citizens' League should take a look in at those Twentieth Century Club boxing and wrestling bouts.

However, Thompson, of the Yukon, says he spoke academically. In other words, he did not mean what he said.

Perhaps it would be as well to leave the appointment of a new engineer and street commissioner to the new fancy Board of Control we are getting next year.

The Winnipeg banks have been persuaded to advance a loan of \$2,000,000 to the city which is in a hard strait for money. It would not seem to be a good time for it to go wildcatting in power schemes to cost millions.

The deputation from the Board of Education did not bring back Dr. Pym's promise to build a technical college here. They merely think that they saw a single straw of hope floating in the whirlwind of hot air raised.

Chills are chasing themselves up and down the Tory spine, owing to a rumor that the Dominion elections will be held this fall. The party is in a position to understand, how the condemned looks forward to the morning of the guillotine.

But it will strike many people as being a rather peculiar proceeding on the part of the aldermen to engage the engineer of one concern to pass upon and decide the question of the offer made by a rival. What is behind the deal?

Now that Whitney's scheme to ruin the Electrical Development Company has failed, it is rumored that he may try to make a deal with that company for its power line. But what would it do with its generating plant, without a power line to mark its current?

The bill to increase the powers of the Ontario Railway Board has been printed. It is fathered by Hon. J. S. Hendrie, as we expected it to be. It does not seem to contain anything very revolutionary, or which, in the hands of a sensible body, should be productive of injury.

Magistrate Jelis is not lacking in a sense of humor. "Ask the spirit what judgment I'm going to pass on her," said he to the counsel for the defendant in a spiritualistic fortune-telling case. But the spirit did not even seem to have given her a hint that the fake might get her into court.

But the Winnipeg Tribune should be above repeating the exposed falsehood of McInnis, of Regiour, that Mr. Sifton was managing director of the Imperial Pulp Company at a salary of \$7,500 a year. Has truth or decency no influence with our contemporary when discussing its political enemies?

Mr. Thompson, the member for the Yukon, in the Dominion House, got off a lot of wild western wind on Thursday, and took up a good deal of the time of the House to but little effect. Wonder if he got his Canadian navy, if he would like it to make its winter rendezvous near Dawson. Wouldn't it be cheaper to hire a policeman to patrol the neighborhood of the saloons?

Hamilton is in no danger of having her interest neglected at Ottawa while Mr. Zimmerman represents her. His course throughout the Radial Railway Bill matter has been highly creditable to him, and his objections to any amendment with reference to the H. G. and R. Railway which would injuriously affect Hamilton's interests were timely, and effectively stated.

The application of the Board of Education to get its money from the city from month to month, as it may be required, thus saving a good deal in interest, goes to illustrate the un wisdom and wastefulness of the arrangement adopted a year or so ago at considerable permanent expense to the city. The money comes out of taxes and has to be paid out once by the City Treasurer. Why should it not be paid directly from his department, avoiding circumlocution and extra expense?

Canada's \$15,000,000 loan was rapidly taken up in London, being very much over-subscribed. Bidders will get only about 67 per cent. of the amounts asked for. We can refuse a British subject the right to enter Canada, on the ground of unfitness, but we cannot refuse a Japanese the privilege of entering for any reason. The situation is utterly ridiculous and silly, and the man who brought it about is Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself.—Mail and Empire.

That is distinctly untrue, as the deputation of the two Japanese from British Columbia the other day proves. We have surrendered no right to exclude Japanese who would be rejected were they citizens of any other country.

TO THE POLICYHOLDERS OF THE Canada Life Assurance Company THE YEAR'S BUSINESS. THE INCOME. THE PAYMENTS. EXPENSES. ASSETS. WHAT POLICYHOLDERS HAVE RECEIVED. GEO. A. COX, President

AT STONEY CREEK.

Meeting of New Branch of Historical Society.

The new branch of the Wentworth Historical Society held its monthly meeting last night in the Parish Hall, Stoney Creek. President Corman presided. The executives of the following associations in Hamilton were present by invitation, President Wm. Thomas, of H. M. Army and Navy Veterans' Society; Past President Devine and Secretary Land, of the Wentworth Historical Society, and President Gardner, of the County of Wentworth Gardeners' Association. After the routine of the business was over, they called upon the guests to give an account of what they intended to do with the property recently purchased, namely, that portion of the battle field where the British soldiers are interred who fell in the war of 1813, and to tell them how the association at Stoney Creek could help them. President Thomas stated that he was sure that the committee appointed in Stoney Creek to have charge of the ground would be able, with the help of the association, to fix the ground up in a creditable manner. Past President Devine spoke in a similar manner, and said that now that the ground was purchased the thing needed was to work together, and make this neglected spot a credit to the county.

Secretary Land regretted that President Griffin was not present, but he assured them that the parent Wentworth Historical Society would assist them now that they had formed a branch, with their advice, and in every way that lay in their power. He was glad to hear that they intend holding monthly meetings.

Col. Van Wagner gave the members a short history of Saltfleet, and was pleased to see that association had been formed, and that he was a member of it.

Major Orr was also pleased to have become a member of the branch of the association.

That President called upon President Gardner, of the County of Wentworth Veterans' Association, who said he was pleased to see such a large gathering of the new branch of the Wentworth Historical Society, and he was sure that the branch now formed, being residents of the place, would be able to look after the ground just purchased, and what ever trouble they had had in securing the ground it would be doubly repaid by the cheerful and willing manner in which they had offered to fix it up. He hoped that in the near future it would be a credit to them as residents of the village, and the rising generation. He also warned all relic hunters that they who disturbed the ground in looking for relics would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

The ladies of the branch then served

light refreshments. The officers of the new branch are President Corman and Rev. W. G. Davis, Secretary-Treasurer. There are 30 male members and eight ladies. They appointed Mrs. Clementina Fessenden one of the executive officers of the new branch. The committee that has charge of the ground intended at once to erect a stone wall, and when spring opens to fix up the ground.

CROWN PRINCE MECHANIC.

The Training of the First Technical Hohenzollern.

Berlin, Feb. 28.—The German Crown Prince is sparing no effort to qualify himself for his future exalted position. For some months past he has been engaged as a civil service clerk in the Home Office, devoting himself with the utmost enthusiasm to the bewildering intricacies of German internal administration.

He will follow up the course by becoming an apprentice in the employ of a great engineering firm engaged principally in making manufacturing machinery.

This apprenticeship is to be preceded by a period of theoretical training at the famous Charlottenburg Technical College. The prince's name will be inscribed on the roll of students of the college within the next few days.

The Crown Prince, who will be the first Hohenzollern to receive a technical training, will attend lectures delivered exclusively for his benefit.

BRITISH FLAG GOOD ENOUGH.

Dr. Thompson's Independence Speech in House of Commons Criticized.

Montreal, Feb. 28.—"The British flag is good enough for us," constitutes the head lines of a very outspoken article in this evening's La Patrie referring to Dr. Thompson's independence speech in the House of Commons.

"We are aware," says La Patrie, "that a few people in Canada have had bad dreams of independence, but no one ever thinks of the thing to-day."

SPRING RUSH TO CANADA.

United States Railroads Give Settlers Cut Rates.

Winnipeg, Feb. 28.—The Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways have offered to the people of the United States very cheap settlers' rates to the Canadian Northwest, and their action is expected to be followed by most of the lines east and south of St. Paul. Special excursions have been arranged for from St. Paul during March, April and May. Thousands of settlers from all parts of the United States will make their home in Alberta and Saskatchewan this year.

Mr. William Gray, Conservative, says he will oppose Hon. Adam Beck in London.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

Mr. Hassard Gave Interesting Address on Its Work.

Those who were present in Ascension Sunday school-room last evening enjoyed a very helpful and instructive lecture, illustrated by limelight views, on the progress of the Bible Society and the work it is doing, by Rev. W. E. Hassard, B. A., B. D., District Field Secretary of the Upper Canada Bible Society.

In opening his address, Mr. Hassard told the story of Mary Jones, a girl of 16 years, and how she yearned for a Bible. After six years of careful saving she had enough money to buy one, but had to travel 26 miles to obtain it.

He described it until her death, when it was placed in the British Museum.

It may now be seen. The progress of the British and Foreign Bible Society since it started in 1804 was shown by the building it then occupied, the one it now occupies, and the modern way in which it prints the Bibles in the different languages to be distributed in all parts of the world.

He told of the hardships the men who distribute the Bibles have to contend with and the ways they have of carrying them. He drew especially on the conditions prevalent in the Northwest, Africa, India and China a number of years ago, but of their steady advancement under the guidance of the missionaries, and showed a number of sample Bibles and Testaments issued by the society in the different languages, which may be purchased for 5c. to 81c. A quantity of free literature was distributed at the door.

LAST LINK WITH SCOTT.

Death of Old Man Who Knew the Great Novelist.

London, Feb. 28.—Mr. Cornelius Lundie, who is believed to have been the last link with Sir Walter Scott, died last week at Cardiff, at the age of 93. He had been for forty-three years manager of the Rhyemey Railway, and was the oldest director on the board. He often recalled visits paid by Sir Walter Scott to his father's manse at Kelsso, Scotland.

PAINTERS ASK INCREASE.

Want 37 1/2 Cents an Hour—Brewery Workers Will Arbitrate.

Toronto, Feb. 29.—A request for 37 1/2 cents an hour, to go into effect April 15, has been made by the Painters' and Decorators' District Council, and from now until that date the executive committee will meet every week. No concessions were asked in hours of work. The

present wages range from 30 to 35 cents per hour.

The Brewery Workers' agreement expires to-night. The men want a general increase of 25 cents a week with an 8-hour day for nine months in the year and a 9-hour day for the three winter months.

With the lifting of the strike assessment of one per cent. on earnings by the International Typographical Union, comes the announcement that the pension fund for needy members who have had twenty consecutive years of good standing, will go into effect on Monday next. This innovation will cost each working member a per capita tax of half of one per cent. of his wages every week.

MUST CEASE WORK AT SIX.

Shop and Factory Inspectors Will Enforce Act.

Toronto, Feb. 29.—A large number of the small retail merchants of the city are in a disturbed state of mind in consequence of notifications received recently from factory inspectors and shops act relative to the employment of female labor in the evening will be enforced. This clause, which makes it illegal for employers to keep female help at work after 6 o'clock except on Saturdays and nights before holidays, will, if strictly enforced, be a great hardship on the small merchants who depend upon evening shoppers for the bulk of their business, and who employ girls and young women almost exclusively.

This clause has been embodied in the factories and shops act for some time, being put there to protect women working in factories and "sweet shons," and it was not until recently that the inspectors realized that it was applicable to all classes of retail stores as well. There are several hundred grocery, dry goods, and confectionery stores in the city which do a brisk evening business, employing from one to five girls, and some of them more. If the inspectors follow up their policy of enforcing the clause in all these places of business will have to close at 6 o'clock or employ men clerks.

Walked Off With Cash Box.

Bridgeburg, Ont., Feb. 28.—A nervery robbery was perpetrated here last night, when a stranger entered one of the leading shops about 7 o'clock in the evening and walked off with a cash box containing \$200.

He got the proprietor, Reeve Valley, to go to the rear of the store to telephone, and then robbed the till.

The silk flag sent by the public school pupils of Toronto, New South Wales, as a gift to the public schools of Toronto, was presented to the Royal Alexandra school by the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Ottawa Paint Works were gutted by fire.

MUST BE HEAD OR STEP OUT.

(Continued from page 1.)

smallpox victim. Dr. Roberts, Medical Health Officer, pronounced the case smallpox yesterday, and ordered the house quarantined. The health report for the week shows two cases of smallpox, ten of scarlet fever, four of diphtheria, seven of mumps and one of measles.

The Markets Committee will meet on Monday night at 8 o'clock. The Board of Health will also meet on Monday.

Engineer Sothman, the expert who was employed by the Fire and Water Committee to report on the tenders for electric pumps and motors, has advised City Engineer Barrow that the Swedish firm sent a letter explaining a point on which he was in doubt, and that he now considers the foreign firm's offer the best. This is a ticklish question the aldermen will have to deal with when awarding the contract. Mr. Sothman in his original report pointed out that the Swedish company's tender was about \$3,000 lower than the Westinghouse Company's. The higher efficiency of the Westinghouse motor, however, offset the difference in price, he said. The Swedish company now claims that its motor will give as high an efficiency under a load.

Engineer Sothman, as expert appointed to draw up specifications for Hamilton's proposed municipal lighting plant, has notified the city of his acceptance. Mr. Sothman was in the City Hall today, and announced that he would proceed with the work at once.

J. Boston, the immigration officer, who looks after the reporting of undesirable immigrants, was in the city yesterday in connection with a number of cases under consideration. He announced that a woman agent would be sent here for Beatrice Unsworth, who is detained in the jail, and who became violently insane recently.

Relief Officer McMenemy says the city's supply of clothing for the poor has run short, and he would welcome any donations.



Hamilton, Feb. 29, 1908. No. 11. The following extract from militia orders is published for the information of this corps.

M. O. No. 40. Leave of absence with permission to travel abroad is granted as under:

Major Roberts, 91st Regiment, from the 5th prox. to the 15th of June.

No. 12. The following extract from general orders, published for the information of this corps.

C. O. No. 7. 91st Regiment, Canadian Highlanders, to be provisional lieutenant, Ernest Long Watkins, gentleman, from the 27th December, 1907.

No. 13. Lieut. Watkins hereby is posted to B company from this date till further orders.

No. 14. A recruit class will be formed on Monday, March 2nd, at 7.45 p. m., at the Armory, and will be continued every Monday and Wednesday thereafter until further orders. Any men wishing to join the regiment will apply to Q. M. S. L. Smith on the above nights.

By order, J. W. BELL, Captain, Adjutant.

SOCCER GAME.

Annual Meeting of Dundas Association Football Club.

Dundas, Feb. 29.—(Special)—At a meeting of the Dundas Association Football Club, held last night, John S. Fry presided, and Chas. Dickson was secretary. The following are the officers for this season:

Honorary President—Col. Grafton. Honorary Vice-President—Robt. Findlay. President—James B. Bertram. Vice-President—Thos. Enright. Secretary—Chas. Dickson. Treasurer—John S. Fry. Executive Committee—J. Lyons, C. Lennie, E. Paupst, G. C. Wilson and John McGrath. Representative to the W. F. A.—G. C. Wilson. Auditors—E. Paupst and Chas. Lennie.

The secretary was instructed to advise the W. F. A. that in the opinion of this club it was desirable to penalize defaulting teams, to defray expenses of advertising, the club will open the season about \$100 in debt, which they hope to be able to wipe off with the usual good support from the citizens.

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE.

Prof. W. P. Seymour will set forth his views of the truth of the Bible from a psychological standpoint at the A. O. U. Hall, 24 MacNab street south, on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. This lecture is intended as a refutation of the claims of atheism as well as the misconception of some of his critics on last Sunday evening's discourse. The professor is a thorough student and teacher of psychology, and has a way of presenting his subject which captivates and fascinates his hearers. There will likely be a large crowd to-morrow evening, as many of those who sought admission last Sunday will be on time, and those who heard him on spiritualism will want to hear him on "The Scientific Evidences of Divine Inspiration."

ILLINOIS DIRECTOR.

Toronto, Feb. 28.—The Tribune to-day says: J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co., will be elected a director of the Illinois Central Railroad Company on Monday, when the delayed stockholders' meeting is held.

EDISON BETTER.

New York, Feb. 29.—The condition of Thomas A. Edison, who has undergone two operations within a few days, was reported as somewhat improved to-day.

CHURCHES TO-MORROW. SPECIAL SERVICES AND SPECIAL MUSIC TO-MORROW.

The Bishop of Niagara will preach to-morrow evening in St. John the Evangelist Church.

Canon Almon Abbott, M. A., will preach at both services at Christ's Church Cathedral to-morrow.

At Central Church communion service will be held in the morning, conducted by Dr. Lyle. Rev. Mr. Selgewick will preach in the evening.

Rev. Dr. Williamson will preach at both services in Emerald Street Methodist Church to-morrow. The evening service will be evangelistic.

"The Disadvantages and Advantages of Protestantism" will be the subject of the monthly Sunday evening lecture at the First Congregational Church.

Rev. Roy Van Wyck will preach in the Sherman Avenue Presbyterian Church at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. He will address the young men's Bible class at 3 p. m.

In Eskine Presbyterian Church both services will be conducted by Rev. S. Burnside Russell. Evening subject, "How the Sluggard Fares in Harvest." Strangers welcome.

In the First Methodist Church, there will be a special membership rally for fellowship at 10 a. m. The pastor, Rev. R. J. Treleven, will preach morning and evening.

At Central Presbyterian Church, Harold Hamilton will sing a solo in the morning and Jack Stinson will sing one in the evening. The quartette and choir will sing at both services.

At Charlton Avenue Methodist to-morrow the pastor, Rev. R. H. Bell, will preach at both services: Morning an introductory talk on the study of Isaiah, evening "The New Infidelity."

The ordinance of infant baptism will be administered at the morning service in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

The pastor, Rev. J. A. Wilson, will preach both morning and evening.

"Failures That Teach us Great Lessons" will be the subject of Pastor Phillipot's morning sermon, in the Gospel Tabernacle. At the close of the address a number of young men and women will be baptized.

At Gore Street Methodist Church, the pastor will preach at 11 a. m. on "The Discipline of Life," and in the evening, Rev. G. Smith, Missionary, will give an interesting account of the thrilling work of the missionary in South America.

The pastor of St. James' Presbyterian Church, Rev. T. MacEachern, will occupy his own pulpit to-morrow, in morning preaching on "Christian Summaries," and in the evening on "The Glory of Christ." Song service in evening at 6.45. Seats free. All welcome.

Rev. Geo. Smith, representing the "Regions Beyond" Mission, will preach his own message to-morrow morning, and in the evening the pastor will continue his series of sermons on New Testament subject, "How the Money Grabber Became the Money Giver."

In Simcoe Street Methodist Church in the morning the pastor will preach on "Marat and Elph." or "Sweet Alibi Bit." In the evening 10 minute social address on "The Industrial Crisis," and What it Teaches." Sermon on the Prodigal Son, No. 1, "The Departure From Home."

In view of the fact that Herkimer Baptist Church has decided to accept a new ordinance this year, subjects hearing on that decision will be discussed at the public services to-morrow, 11 a. m., the pastor's subject will be "God, the Master Builder." 7 p. m., "Experience the Great Teacher."

Educational anniversary services will be held in the Centenary Church to-morrow. In the morning, Educational Secretary, will preach at 11 a. m., and Rev. G. H. Cobbedick, of Woodstock, at 7 p. m. Special and appropriate musical services by the choir, with short organ recital after the evening services.

The music at Wesley Church to-morrow will be as follows: Anthem, "Rejoice, Greatly"; solo, by Miss Estelle Carey; anthem, "Spirit Immortal"; solo, Mr. A. L. Garthwaite; quartette, "My Faith Looks up to Thee"; Misses Carey and Sutherland, Messrs. Pettie and Garthwaite, with violin obligato by Miss Florence Clark.

The devotional meeting of the Young People's Religious Union of Unity Church will be held to-morrow afternoon at 3.30. Leader, Mr. Alfred Crompton. Subject, "Work and Worship." The subject of the sermon in the evening will be, "The Art of Living," a review and a criticism of a book by Dr. D. S. Snow, of Brantford, Ont.

At James Street Baptist Church the pastor will preach, morning subject, "The Comprehensiveness of the Divine Love," 12.15, reception to new members and ordination of the Lord's Supper. Anthem, "Consider and Hear Me." Solo, "Great Lord of Life," Miss Jessie Coultz, 7 p. m., sermon on Fundamental Questions No. 4, "What is the Basis of Certainty for our Faith in Christianity?" Anthem, "Tarry With Me." Solo, "Rock of Ages," Miss G. Stafford.

In Wesley Church, John street north, Rev. J. W. Graham, B. A., General Secretary of Education, will preach at the evening service. Mr. Graham is a young man, comparatively and, being chosen as successor to the late Rev. Dr. Potts, the pulpit will naturally expect to listen to an able advocate of the cause of Christian education. The pulpit in the morning will be occupied by the Rev. Geo. H. Cobbedick, of Woodstock, pastor of the Central Methodist Church. The occasion is the annual services in the interests of the educational work of the Methodist Church in Canada.

St. Paul's Church, James street, hopes

to see large congregations to greet Rev. Dr. Kilpatrick, of Toronto, one of Canada's first preachers. This is both the third anniversary of Rev. Mr. Drummond's induction and the 15th of the founding of the congregation—the oldest Presbyterian church of the city. Strangers will be cordially welcomed and former members are asked to make themselves known and share in the congregational reunion on Monday evening. A special offering will be received on Sunday.

BANQUET AT CALEDONIA.

FAIR DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS WERE ROYALLY ENTERTAINED.

Large Gathering Enjoyed the Hospitality of R. S. Freeman, of the Union Hotel, Last Evening.

Mr. R. G. Freeman, proprietor of the Union Hotel, Caledonia, tendered a complimentary banquet last night to the officers and directors of the Caledonia Agricultural Society, the judges at the fall fair of last year and a number of guests. There was a large attendance, the Hamilton people who judge at the great fair being represented by Mr. C. H. Peebles and Mr. R. M. Hill. Host Freeman provided a fine spread, which was served in the best of style, and all were loud in his praise. A toast list, with speeches, songs, music, etc., followed, making an evening long to be remembered. The toast list was:

"The King"—National Anthem.

"This Canada of Ours"—The Maple Leaf.

"Our Fair"—Responded to by J. W. Richardson, treasurer, and H. B. Sawie, secretary.

"Our Visiting Brethren"—Responded to by Bay Hill.

"Municipal Councils"—Responded to by J. Avery and D. G. Gibson; song, J. Mearl.

"Short-horn Breeders' Association"—Responded to by Wm. Douglas and Jas. Madigan.

"Dairy Interests"—Responded to by D. Jones, jun., and W. Grinyear.

"Sheep Breeders' Association"—Responded to by Jas. Douglas; song, D. Smith.

"Horse Breeders' Association"—Responded to by Isaac Wylie and D. Young.

"Our Ladies and Lady Directors."—Responded to by Mr. Hill and D. Forbes.

"Host and Hostess"—Responded to by Dr. Burns.

Mr. R. E. Walker, President of the Agricultural Society, was chairman, and in the course of the evening a very able address was given by Mr. Joseph Hudspeth.

OBITUARY.

Funeral of Wm. Harron—The Late Mr. Magill.

The funeral of William Harron took place this afternoon from the residence of his brother, Robert Harron, 300 John street north and was largely attended. Rev. Canon Abbott conducted the services and the pall-bearers were Frank Magee, James and William Kirkpatrick, Joe Foreman, J. Reid and Andrew Sturdy.

OBITUARY.

Funeral of Wm. Harron—The Late Mr. Magill.

Samuel Magill, whose death was reported in yesterday's paper, had been a resident of this city for 77 years and for 30 years had been employed as a pattern maker for the Gurney Tilden Co. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 2.30. He leaves a widow, two daughters, Mrs. Jos. Boulanger, city and Mrs. D. C. Fletcher, of Binbrook, and three sons, George, Fred and William of this city.

Snags—Did you see any sharks during your stay at the seaside? Snagg—Only the hotel landlord.

Confidence when eating, that your food is of highest wholesomeness—that it has nothing in it that can injure or distress you—makes the repast doubly comfortable and satisfactory. This supreme confidence you have when the food is raised with ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure. The only baking powder made with Royal Grape Cream of Tartar. There can be no comforting confidence when eating alum baking powder food. Chemists say that more or less of the alum powder in unchanged alum or alum salts remains in the food.

TEACHERS OF WENTWORTH.

ANNUAL CONVENTION WAS CONCLUDED THIS MORNING.

Mr. W. S. Moore, of Dundas, Elected President for the Third Consecutive Term—Other Officers.

At the afternoon session of the Wentworth Teachers' Association, held yesterday in the Centenary lecture hall, Inspector Smith, of the county schools, gave an entertaining address on "What I Learnt in the Western Schools." He dealt with the work done in the Cook County School, Chicago, which is for the deaf, dumb and blind. He told of the methods adopted by the teachers in instructing the pupils. The inspector also spoke of his visit to the schools in California, and gave a number of incidents.

Mr. W. H. Elliott, B. A., of the Toronto Normal College, formerly of the Hamilton Collegiate staff, spoke on the "Education of the Boy." He took the boy from the time he enters the school as a child until he leaves it, in young manhood, and showed his gradual development. Mr. Elliott gave a lot of good advice as to what parents should do with their boys during the growing time. He spoke of the physical training that is necessary for the development of the boy. During the afternoon music was furnished by the Misses Robertson, of Waterview.

At the meeting this morning the election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows:

W. F. Moore, Dundas, President.

G. B. Walker, Stoney Creek, Vice-President.

James E. Stewart, Millgrove, Secretary.

Watson Breekon, Waterview, Treasurer.

Inspector Smith, Hamilton, Librarian.

Executive Committee—Delos Travers, Binbrook; T. B. Barclay, Ancaster; and Miss Spankie, Flamboro' Centre.

This is Mr. Moore's third term as

OIL IN BEVERLEY.

James Harvey, of Galt, a well-known driller, has taken his machinery to the old Stipes farm, Beverley, and will at once sink a test well for the Beverley Oil and Gas Developing syndicate. It is expected that the machinery will be erected and everyting ready for the commencement of actual operations on Monday next. It is the intention to have a thorough test made, and Mr. Harvey has instructions to go down 3,000 feet if necessary.

KILLED TWO MEN.

Teheran, Persia, Feb. 29.—A bomb exploded in a side street of this city at an early hour this morning, and killed two laborers. The occurrence created some local excitement. There was nothing to show any connection with the attempt yesterday afternoon on the life of the Shah.

DETROIT FERRY.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 29.—The first landing by the car ferry Grand Haven, of the Grand Trunk Milwaukee Car Ferry Co., at the new slip and terminals of the Grand Trunk system at Milwaukee, was made yesterday afternoon.

Scottish servants each endeavor to be the first to draw water from the well on Christmas morning.

STANLEY MILLS & CO., Limited SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29th, 1908 New Spring Dress Goods At Remarkably Low Prices. One thing is certain: You cannot decide with justice to yourself until you have seen the new dress fabrics at this store. The stocks are full of surprises, beautiful weaves, new shades and striking effects, and, we firmly believe, lower prices than you will find in any other store. The new materials have been coming in fast—faster, in fact, than we have been able to tell you about them. And the assortment is at its very best right now. Choose a dress, a suit or skirt length on Monday from the following and save from a quarter to a third on your purchase.

STANLEY MILLS & CO., Limited You can get a dainty luncheon ready in a jiffy with TRISCUIT. It is Shredded Whole Wheat compressed into a wafer and used as a toast. Superior to white flour bread, crackers, or pastries. Makes the sweetest, crispest toast. Delicious with cheese or preserves. Always Triscuit Toast for Lunch. Biscuit and Milk for Breakfast. All Grocers, 13c a carton, 2 for 25c. No. 767.

Monday, March 2 1908 SHEA'S May Mantion Patterns, New Spring Styles, All 10c Monday Bargain Day. This first March bargain day will have money-saving chances for you that will mean spending only half the amount you intended for many things that are everyday wants. Be here when the doors open at 8.30, for many of the lots are small and are usually picked up quickly.

MURDEROUS MONK SENT TO PRISON. JUDGE, IN FEAR OF THREAT, IMPOSES 15-YEAR SENTENCE. Murders Were Passed Over—Conviction on Theft Only—Twenty Women Slain by Monster in His Hermitage. Verkhoturay, Perm, Russia, Feb. 28.—Ruska's Bluebeard monk, Feodotoff, who murdered twenty women of this village within the past five years and buried their bodies in his forest hermitage, was convicted yesterday and sentenced to penal servitude for fifteen years. The sentence, admittedly a travesty upon justice, is said to have been made so light because Feodotoff had terrorized the judge with a threatened course in case the latter condemned him to life imprisonment or to death. Not since the fabled times of Grimm's Bluebeard has such a monster in religious garb been known in Russia or any other land. Under cover of his monk's gown, and the marvelous cures he was supposed to work through intercession with the Virgin, Feodotoff lured to his forest shrine the fairest women in half of Perm Province. There he stole their jewels one after another, until the cellar of his lone monastery was literally an overflowing graveyard. Feodotoff, a handsome man of thirty, suddenly appeared in the little Ural Mountain village, ten years ago, and sat himself down in the hamlet inn, a wandering priest. He offered the confiding townsfolk no account of himself, or of his religious order—he might have come from No Man's land, but he professed to heal the sick and receive confessions. Soon he was the oracle of the village, a little later he had been established in a hermitage, built for him by the reverend people in the forest outside of the town. There, under promises of the confessional and the workings of cures, he lured one after another of the village girls to the deserted shrine. Woman after woman disappeared from Verkhoturay and was never seen again. The frightful crimes under the cross might have gone on years longer but that a young Cossack lieutenant, distrusting his bride, followed her to the lonely hermitage one night, broke into

Baby Laugh

It belongs to health for a baby to eat and sleep, to laugh and grow fat. But fat comes first; don't ask a scrawny baby to laugh; why, even his smile is pitiful! Fat comes first.

THE WAY TO BE FAT IS THE WAY TO BE HEALTHY.

Scott's Emulsion is the proper food, but only a little at first. All Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

Schoolboys Learn Trades.

At St. George's evening trade school for boys, in East Sixteenth street, east of Avenue A, some 200 boys are enrolled. They work there one hour and a half at a stretch three or four evenings a week. More than half of them are between the ages of 10 and 14. So far as is known no other trade school in New York approaches this record.

In another respect St. George's trade school is unlike most others in New York. Its objects are not more utilitarian than they are ethical. Most trade schools are concerned only in teaching a trade to boys past the public school age. Not so at St. George's. Said the director:

"The work of a trade school might very well end with teaching boys trades and starting pupils in the way of making a living. But our school has a higher mission.

"It is an organic part of St. George's Church. The pupils are our boys. From the start we try to make them feel that we belong to them, that they belong to us."

St. George's Church, as many persons know, has 5,000 communicants, or about 7,500 parishioners, including a large percentage of boys. It was in behalf of these boys that the Rev. Dr. Hainsford conceived the idea, some years ago, of starting a trade school.

He had three specific objects in view: To keep the boys or some of them, off the streets at night; to discover those boys in the parish who were capable of becoming good mechanics and by a preparatory training give them a good start; and to conduct a school which would serve as an object lesson to educators of what is needed along industrial lines and show fundamentally how to supply it.

The school was started, a small affair, in two floors of a tenement gutted of modern improvement. Then, as now, boys from 10 to 20 were admitted.

At first there was by no means a stampede to join the school. The smaller boys were shy of it. It was not till they and the parents realized that while still at school a boy might master the rudiments of a trade and thus be equipped on leaving school to get a job as a mechanic's assistant or good tradesman, and with a chance of learning to become a master mechanic that the school quarters began to get cramped.

When the capacity of the two floors became taxed, Pierpont Morgan came to the rescue by purchasing for the use of the school a nearby house, which was made practically fireproof and supplied with modern heating and lighting apparatus. The capacity of this building is now about reached and there are thirty names on a waiting list.

Manual training, mechanical and free-hand drawing, sheet metal work, applied design, scroll saw work, carpentry, plumbing and practical electricity are included in the schedule, and a four-semester elementary course in any of these trades, taught by practical mechanics, who themselves work at their trade during the day, is placed at the disposal of pupils. As a rule about 25 per cent. of the pupils take a full course and afterward decide to make that particular trade their life work.

Some never go further than one session. Others leave at the end of the second term to work with a mechanic. This is particularly true in the case of the plumbing department, where practical work is supplemented two evenings a week with lectures on sanitary plumbing.

On the other hand, this class includes numbers of boys of 16, who come for a chance to try their hand at actual work, instead of merely holding a candle and looking on. In every course pupils get a thorough practical drill. In carpentry, for example, a boy must not only become proficient in using common tools, but he must pass in free-hand and in mechanical drawing.

Every night is visitors' night, with the exception of Saturday. In showing the departments Mr. Dozer, the superintendent, always winds up in the property room, which is fast filling up with samples of the pupils' work—bookshelves, fire escape cupboards, fancy tables, step-ladders, original drawings, and—stays and signs and other things made of sheet metal—all of which form part of the exhibit at the closing exercises in June, when prizes are awarded. Afterward each exhibitor becomes the possessor of the thing he made.

Individualism has full play in nearly every case, pupils being allowed to select the piece of work they most fancy, which perhaps accounts for the pleasure taken in the work. Every pupil has his own tools and his own kit to keep them in.

But it is not all work at this school. There is a game room open every school night, a Saturday gymnasium class is conducted for school members only, and three or four times a year the school as a whole comes together to enjoy a vaudeville entertainment or a play or an athletic exhibition given mostly by school talent under the direction and with a lot of help sometimes from the supervisors.

These supervisors, by the way, are, next to the teachers, the most important feature of the school. A clergyman of the parish, who is more particularly connected with the school, mentioned the two agencies which in his opinion have had most to do with the growth of the school, and he put the board of supervisors first.

This board consists of twenty-eight young men each of whom gives one evening a week to visiting the trade school, mingling with the pupils, gaining their affection and confidence and thus stimulating them to do their best. The supervisors also visit the boys in their homes, thereby strengthening the bond between the home and the school.

They superintend various outings for the older boys, undertaken during the winter, and they take a keen interest in selecting the thirty-five pupils who have made the best school record and who in summer have a ten-days' outing at the Connecticut camp supported by St. George's Church.

The other agency referred to is an employment bureau which at first was under the management of one of the school's board of directors, which is made up of the church clergy and eight of the most influential men of St. George's parish.

fifty-eight of the latter, and thirty-three boys placed in positions. "This bureau is most anxious to establish relations with industrial concerns that can give boys employment in the trades, for we do not mean to stop where we are. It's true that we have now a fairly well equipped evening trade school in a splendid building, but some of us see the need in this parish of a day trade school for boys just out of the public school, no matter how young they may be."

"The same building would answer for both schools, but there would be a large extra expense incurred for teachers' salaries. In the evening school we get instructors at a relatively low cost who work at their trade during the day. In a day school we should have to pay instructors for their full time.

"Nevertheless the plan is afoot and we hope to see it put through one of these days. Too many of our boys leave school to seek work in stores and offices which leads to nothing higher. In a couple of years at most they have outgrown their positions, which younger boys are waiting to step into, and the boy of 16 or 17 finds himself out of a job and not fitted for any sort of work in particular."

"The only thing he has learned, perhaps, in his brief business career, is a hearty dislike for manual labor. Many a parent would gladly forego for a couple of years the \$3 or \$4 a week earned by his boy in order that he might attend a trade school from which at the end of two years he would emerge fitted to earn much larger wages and at the same time have a chance to go on studying to become an expert at the work he has chosen. There are comparatively few opportunities in this city for a boy under 16 to learn a trade."

At St. George's evening trade school there are from five to twenty-five cents a month, according to the age of the pupil. The first is absolutely free, but that plan, it was found, did not work as well as to charge a small fee. Any boy of good character is eligible, preference being given to boys of St. George's Sunday school.

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"The school's responsibility does not end with the presentation of diplomas," the clergyman explained. "We realize that it is one thing for a boy to acquire a practical knowledge of a trade and quite another thing for him to get a job in his chosen trade. Hence the establishment of this bureau, which has outgrown the work of one director.

"Applications come in fast from both would-be employers and boys who want to go to work. Last season the bureau reported forty-four of the former and

IMITATION, THE SINCEREST FORM OF FLATTERY

Little brain power, no energy, small capital needed to imitate. Only first-class articles are imitated, and as there is no medicine for throat and lung troubles so good and having as large a sale, firms imitate

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine



It is the favorite home-treatment for Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Coughs, Colds and Throat Irritation. It Prevents Pneumonia and Consumption.

HAD A NASTY HACKING COUGH.

Mr. John Pollard, Echo Bay, Ont., writes—"I was troubled last winter with a very bad cold which was beginning to settle on my lungs. I was so hoarse that I could scarcely speak, and had a nasty hacking cough which I could not get rid of. One bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine cured me and I can heartily recommend it."

Sold by all dealers, 25 cents a bottle; family size 60 cents. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase are on every bottle.

CHARLES WESLEY.

More than one great man has been eclipsed by a brilliant relative. This may be the reason why the recent celebration of the bi-centenary of the birth of Chas. Wesley has attracted so little general interest, for without denying the world's great debt to "St. John of England," it owes something very distinctly to the incomparable singer of the evangelical revival. A notable people were the Wesleys. One ancestor, Guy de Wellesley, was made a thane by Athelstane about 938 A. D.; two members, John and Bartholomew, clergymen, were ejected for nonconformity in 1662, and the family greatly regretted the step of Samuel, father of the reformers, when he joined the Established Church. Charles Wesley was born at Epworth, on December 18, 1707, and educated at Westminster school. As a lad he was active, light-hearted and quick to learn, and was a favorite with both masters and school fellows. While at school a relative in Ireland begged of him to accept of the acceptance of the offer would mean his leaving England for good, the boy refused it. Another kinsman, Richard Colley, was chosen instead, and became the ancestor of Arthur Wesley, who afterwards adopted the name Wellesley, and is better known as the "Iron Duke" of Wellington.

At the age of nineteen Charles left school for Christ Church College, Oxford, while his brother John left about the same time to accept of a fellowship at Lincoln College. He was an industrious scholar, and, as John says, "led a regular, harmless life, but if I spoke to him about religion, he would warmly answer, 'What! would you have me a saint all at once?' and would hear no more." This was only a seeming carelessness, for he soon became deeply interested in religious matters, and was the founder of the little band of believers and inconvertibles who were known as the "Godly Club," and later—from the systematic manner in which they arranged their time for worship, study and charitable work—as "Methodists." John had been absent for three years assisting his father in Wroote's spellwork, but returned to Oxford in 1729, and by his natural fitness became head of the new movement. Whitfield joined the society in 1735, and in the same year John and Charles sailed for America to work among the distressed and neglected colonists. They preached to settlers, Indians and negroes with varying success, and returned to England. Charles in 1736 and John two years later. Whitfield in the meantime had been making a deep impression upon the crowds which flocked to hear him. The revival had, in fact, begun; but the two men who were to be its most distinctive exponents were as yet unknown. They were earnest, well-meaning Christian men, but of the power and joy, and victory which is now so intimately associated with their names, they confess at this time to have known nothing. A visit from Peter Bohler, a Moravian, first gave them the new grasp of faith. Charles, on White Sunday, May 21, 1738, and John a few days later, gained the foothold of "salvation by faith," which each age seems to re-discover, and which Luther, Augustine and Paul had found before them. The new revelation Charles celebrated a year afterwards in his noble hymn, "Oh, for a thousand tongues to sing my great Redeemer's

praise." In April, 1749, Charles was married by his brother to Sarah Gwynne, the union in every respect proving a happy one. He died on March 28, 1788, full of years and honor.

Every one knows the story of the great revival, with its profound influence on the religious, political and social life of England and of the world. How the new teaching flowed over the country, how the "Methodists" were persecuted by cultured and ignorant alike, and how cultured and ignorant alike were often swept into the ranks of the reformers; how no one, even among the hardened prisoners of Newgate, was esteemed too hopeless or too degraded to receive the message and to become a "new creature;" how the churches were barred against the preachers and how they preached in the fields and the market places, how enthusiasm and truth prevailed as they always do, and how not only the great Methodist Church came into being, but its evangelical spirit permeated the whole life of England. The whole mental picture stood out personal and social reform. Very intimately associated with the Methodist revival was the little gathering of "Church people," known as the "Clapham sect," of which William Wilberforce was a member, and from whom the anti-slavery agitation and numberless other reforms and benefactions emanated. Of course, the great instrument in the revival was John Wesley's indomitable energy, his power of organization, his some-what oratory and astonishing spiritual power, but it may be questioned if it would have spread with such rapidity or gained such a grip on the heart of the people without Charles' hymns. "All inmost things," says Carlyle, "are melodies; naturally uttered, themselves in song. The meaning of song goes deep. . . . It seems somehow the very central essence of us—song. The primal essence of us; of us and of all things." There has always been a special power in the work of those who "serve the Lord with gladness and come before his presence with a song." Every successful movement—anti-slavery, modern democracy, Puritanism, Protestantism, Christianity itself—has marched to music, and may be one of the reasons why so many of our modern "reforms" progress so haltingly is that they lack the assured optimistic outlook which found voice in the songs of Charles Wesley.—Montreal Witness.

FALLING FROM HEIGHTS.

The Sensation as Described by One Who Has Tried It.

A German scientist, Prof. Albert Heim, who fell over a precipice in the Alps but lived to tell the tale, makes that story a very encouraging account to those with an inclination to high jumps and the like. His fall was only seventy feet, yet that would be more than enough to satisfy a temperate person. He has narrated his sensations in minute detail. At first he seemed to himself to be flying through the air. His fall really could have occupied only a few seconds, but his train of thought was long and full of interesting detail. "I clearly saw," he says, "the possibility of my fate. I said to myself, 'The rocky wall from which I am now being hurled prevents my seeing what is at its base. The snow may be melt-

ed there, or there may be none; if there is no snow, my life may be saved. Otherwise death is inevitable. . . . 'If I am conscious on reaching the earth I have by me a bottle of aromatics and my Alpenstock. I will still grasp it, for it may serve me in good stead.' I thought, too, of removing my eyeglasses lest their splintering might cause injury.

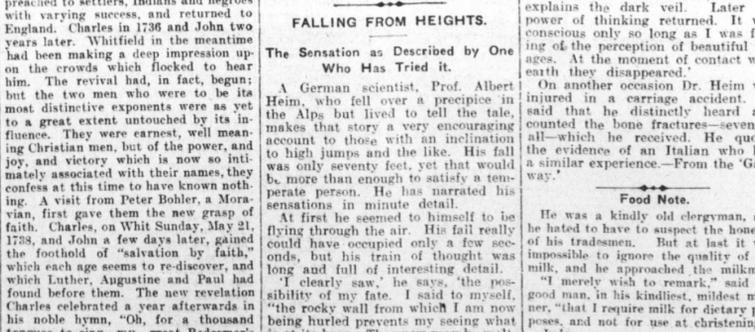
Other and gentler thoughts of those I was to leave behind came upon me. For myself I felt indifferent, caring really little whether I should be much injured or not; but from motives of consideration for others I felt impelled, as it were, to make light of the matter. I seemed to call aloud, "I am not much hurt." "I recollected that in five days more I was to have delivered an inaugural discourse, and thought of the grief my death would cause to those near and dear to me. Anon, living as it were, on the limit of a far distant horizon, appeared distinct and divers images and episodes in my past life. The whole mental picture stood out clear cut and illuminated by divine and mysterious light. All things seemed lovely and of good report. There were no misgivings, no anxieties, no sorrow, pain or terror. There were no sensations of contest or strife. All was merged in feelings of genial good will and kindly feeling. Such feelings predominated over all and formed what was truly a unique and lovely picture.

Gradually a heaven of glorious blue, flecked with crimson clouds of gossamer lightness, surrounded me. In them I was wafted to and fro, borne up from below, but painlessly and pleasantly, while a vast and moving snowfield seemed to accompany me. Anon the perception of objects, subjective thoughts, a medley of various feelings, seemed to circle in concentric rings around as a common centre.

"Then came a dull thud, which I heard very distinctly, but did not feel and my fall was ended. At that instant a dark veil passed before me. I called aloud three or four times 'I am not hurt,' grasped my glasses, which lay near me, and touched my limbs to make sure they were not broken. Then I saw my companions slowly approaching. They told me a good half hour had elapsed after my fall before I spoke.

"I had lost consciousness, and that explains the dark veil. Later the power of thinking returned. I was conscious only so long as I was falling of the perception of beautiful images. At the moment of contact with earth they disappeared."

Food Note. On another occasion Dr. Heim was injured in a carriage accident. He said that he distinctly heard and counted the bone fractures—seven in all—which he received. He quotes the evidence of an Italian who had a similar experience.—From the "Gateway."



THE VANISHING ISLAND OF HELIGOLAND

Heligoland, the rock islet forty-six miles northwest of the mouth of the Elbe and the Weser, was ceded by England in 1801 to Germany, in exchange for valuable concessions in Africa. The island is visibly shrinking under the action of the waves. Artillery practice at the forts is also very damaging to the coastline. The population numbers about 100.

PILE'S Legume Bacteria.

A bulletin will soon be issued from the bacteriological laboratory of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, giving the results of Canadian experimental work on the inoculation of seed of legumes.

It has long been known that clovers, alfalfa, etc., when ploughed under greatly enriched the soil. In the middle '80's Hellriegel discovered that the reason for this was that fixed nitrogen was the result of cultivating these bacteria, and applying them directly to seed before sowing.

In Canada this work was begun in 1905, when Harrison and Barlow sent 246 cultures of such bacteria to Canadian farmers. A letter was sent to all these asking for a report on their experiment, and the replies were tabulated and published as Bulletin 148 of the college.

During 1906 cultures were again sent from the college, 373 cultures being distributed to nine provinces and to four foreign countries. As in the previous year, blanks were sent to recipients of the cultures asking for a report as to their success or failure. Of a total of 120 reports received, 72 showed a benefit, and 48 no benefit.

Last season 372 cultures were sent, and the reports received showed a benefit to the crops in a little over 54 per cent. of the application.

When Inoculation is of Benefit.

When a leguminous crop is thriving, it indicates either that the soil is plentifully inoculated with the necessary bacteria, or else that the soil already contains an abundant supply of nitrogen. In either case the use of artificial inoculation would be of little if any benefit. On the other hand, if the crop fails to thrive, and on examination no nodules are found on the roots, the culture would probably be of benefit in future seedings. The culture usually proves beneficial in seeding to a legume crop that has never been grown on the land to be sown. The soil may lack available potash, phosphoric acid or lime. Inoculation of seed cannot remedy this deficiency. Nor will the use of cultures compensate in any way for carelessness in selection of seed or preparation of the soil.

Cultures for inoculating seed will again be distributed during the coming spring to any who apply. Full directions are sent with each culture, and it is expected that each recipient of the bacteria will carry on the experiment carefully, sowing some untreated seed, and reporting his experience at the end of the season.

The price of the culture is 25 cents for sufficient to treat one bushel of seed. Cultures will be sent for inoculating seed of alfalfa, red clover, alsike, peas, beans.

Applications should state the kind and amount of seed to be treated, and as nearly as can be judged the date of the seeding, and be addressed to Bacteriological Laboratory, Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada.

GAS PRODUCER.

Experiments to Ascertain Temperatures Best for Its Production.

With the increasing use of gas engines has come the private manufacture of the gas, and the "producers" are to-day as important a part of the plant as the engine itself. For this reason, experiments of Herr R. Ernst to ascertain the conditions under which producer gas is made from air and carbon is of interest to every user of the gas engine.

In his experiment coke was coarsely powdered, freed from dust by sifting, and roasted at a very high temperature in a Hessian crucible to remove hydrocarbons. It was then burnt in a current of air passing through a porcelain tube heated in an ordinary combustion furnace, and the resultant gases were arrested and analyzed.

The temperature of the interior of the tube was checked during the experiments. The length of the layer of coke, the rate of passage of the air and the temperature were independently varied in the experiments.

As a general result it was found that the composition of the gaseous products of combustion depended almost entirely upon the temperature at which the operation was effected. The formation of carbonic oxide and carbonic acid began at about 400 degrees Centigrade; the production of the latter increasing up to 700 degrees, when it constituted about 20 per cent. of the gases collected. The amount of carbonic oxide at this temperature is very small, being only 3 per cent. of the total.

With a further rise of temperature, however, the proportion of carbonic oxide increases at the expense of the carbonic acid, until at 1,000 degrees Centigrade it forms one-third of the gases, the bulk of the remainder being nitrogen from the air. It was shown that at this temperature combustion results in the direct production of carbonic oxide. For the usual process of the reduction of the carbonic acid to carbonic oxide could not be completely carried out under the conditions of the experiment.

It is the author's conclusion from this since carbonic oxide is the only oxidizing product at 1,000 degrees Centigrade, generator gas should always be made at this temperature. The experiments are held to explain why carbon burns at a moderate heat without flame, but shows a flame at a brighter heat.

The Long Day.

The Astronomer Royal has condemned the proposal to "lengthen the day" made in the British Parliament. The idea of the suggested change in the length of the day was that at 2 p. m. on each of the four Sundays in April each year the standard time should be advanced 20 minutes. The effect would be that in the week following work would close nominally at the same hour of the clock, but by the sun 20 minutes earlier, so that by the end of the four weeks there would be 80 minutes of daylight gained each day, which workers and others would be free to use as they liked. In September, when the summer would be closed, the clocks would be set back 20 minutes each Sunday, till daylight saving and ordinary standard time were in agreement. The system would cause more work to be done before solar noon and less after it. The idea was too fanciful, however, for England. It might take in some American States.

Blotbs—"Chollie Sapphedee had his head examined by a phrenologist the other day." Blotbs—"What did his bumps indicate?" Blotbs—"That's the strange part of it. The phrenologist could only find dents where the bumps out to be."

PILE'S

8 Years Torture Ended by Zam-Buk

Mr. George Lee, 35 Steiner St., Toronto, says: "For 8 years I suffered torture from blind, itching piles. During that time I believe almost everything in the line of ointments and salves was used, but in vain. The very first application of Zam-Buk gave me relief from that terrible itching, and a little perseverance with the balm brought about a complete cure. I have not been troubled since. Zam-Buk is again and it is now over six months since Zam-Buk was used. If this statement can be used for the benefit of other sufferers from this trouble, you are at liberty to publish it."

ZAM-BUK

Is especially recommended for all kinds of skin diseases, eczema, bad legs, piles, ulcers, lolls, chapped hands, barbers' rash, festering sores, poisonous wounds, cuts, bruises, burns, sprains, etc. Of all druggists and stores, soc. box or from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, postpaid, 3 boxes \$1.25.

ZAM-BUK



Eye-glasses

of the most modern type fitted with such precision as to give absolute comfort and satisfaction.

Globe Optical Co., I. B. ROUSE, 111 King East, Proprietor.

Patent Leather Shoe Sale

This week we place on sale sixty pairs of Men's Genuine Patent Leather Blucher Laced Boots, in both single and double soles, Goodyear welt. They are right up to date in style, and are our regular \$4 shoes. Your choice this week for \$3.18.

Also thirty pairs of Women's Genuine Patent Leather Boots, Goodyear Welt Soles. Our regular \$3.50 shoes for \$2.68.

The above are GENUINE BARGAINS and you should not miss this chance.

J. D. CLIMIE

30 and 32 King St. West

The Watch House

Wedding Gifts and Cut Glass

Go hand in hand. With our complete stock of Cut Glass we can show you almost anything in both ornaments as well as table ware.

Klein & Binkley

35 James Street North

Issuers of Marriage Licenses

New Subscribers for

50c

You can send SATURDAY'S TIMES

to any address in Great Britain or Canada for One Year.

ONLY 50c



Mrs. G. C. Thomson, Herkimer street, gave a small tea on Monday afternoon for Mrs. Stewart (New York), who is spending some weeks in town.

Miss McGivern spent the week end with Mrs. David Gillies before returning to her home in Montreal.

Mrs. Sanford has left for a trip to the continent. Her daughter, Mrs. Gordon Henderson leaves next week.

Mrs. H. C. Baker entertained informally at bridge on Saturday afternoon for Mrs. Cory, of Toronto, who was spending the week in town.

Mrs. Wiggles gave a bridge party of five tables on Tuesday afternoon, at her home at the Bank House of the Bank of Montreal.

Miss Kathleen Snider is visiting Miss Muriel Murphy in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Powis, accompanied by Miss Powis, have left for a trip to the South.

Mrs. Dennis Moore has also gone South.

Mrs. A. G. Husband has sent out cards for an "at home" on Tuesday, March 3rd, at four-thirty o'clock.

Mrs. William Stewart, Charlton avenue, was hostess of a bridge luncheon on Wednesday.

CONCERT AND FARCE

International Lodge Holds a Successful Entertainment.

At 8 o'clock last evening the C. O. O. F. was crowded to the doors, and many who went late were compelled to stand.

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The Right House HAMILTON'S FAVORITE SHOPPING PLACE

The new carpets demand your attention Over 300 pieces just in: Exclusive patterns--rich colorings

Of course you will want to see them. They are the finest productions of the world's best makers.

This season's importations evidence anew the unquestioned supremacy of The Right House carpet department.

We would strongly urge that everyone bring their carpet needs direct to this store, and get very first choice of the new things now before the inevitable spring rush--Why not select Monday?

Hardwearing Brussels carpets \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50 Rich Axminsters \$1.65, \$1.75, \$1.90, \$2.25, \$2.35

Good Tapestry carpets 45c, 58c, 68c, 90c, \$1.10 Elegant Wiltons \$1.75, \$2.25 and up to \$2.35

Warm all-wool blankets at red prices Splendid reductions that merit your quick investigation.

Great special purchase sale of slightly imperfect white quilts Scores and scores of beautiful snowy white Bedspreads

Fun for Times Readers Drawing the Line. "I see where a man editor out west has accepted the leap year proposal of a woman editor, provided she can cook."

THOMAS C. WATKINS Hamilton Ontario Established 1843

PILLS AND POTIONS. Doctors Who Gull Patients and Patent Medicines.

regard to disease and the efficacy of drugs, which medical men too often foster for their own benefit.

Are You Asleep? My young brethren--youth is one of the precious opportunities of life--rich in blessings if you choose to make it so.

SPRING. Every day the golden sun Shines out a little longer.

MOCK TRIAL. W. M. McClement and Henry Carpenter are to be the opposing counsel in an important case which will come up in Centenary school-room on Monday evening next.

Getting Together. (Toronto Star.) It is rumored that the Hydro-Electric Power Commission and the Electrical Development Company will get together.

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TIMES SPORTING PAGE

TIGERS WON IN OVERTIME GAME.

Senior T. A. C. Hockey Team Defeated Here Last Night.

Abe Attell Won From Eddie Kelley in the Seventh Round—Collingwood Won From London, Playing Collins—Crispin Defeated McMaster in Roller Skating Race.

HOCKEY SUMMARY. O. H. A. Intermediate. London, 4 Collingwood, 2. Oxford Waterloo League. New Hamburg, 8 Drumbo, 5. Northern League. Wingham, 9 Palmerston, 7. Listowel, 8 Mount Forest, 7. Niagara District Championship. Niagara Falls, 4 St. Catharines, 2. Excelsior Cup. Sturgeon Falls, 5 Parry Sound, 4. Exhibition. Hamilton, 13 Toronto, 12. Renfrew, 7 Shamrock, 3.

so unsuccessful. Morden blocked the puck and passed on to Morin and then the start play of the game was seen. Morden started down the ice like a streak of lightning and after passing every man of the visitor's team, he sent a hot one into the net that Cochran couldn't even see. A. Hudson was referee and Dr. Thompson timer.

TIGERS WON IN EXTRA TIME.

In an exhibition hockey match at the Thistle rink last night the Hamiltons defeated the senior team of the Toronto Athletic Club by a score of 13 to 12. At half time the score was 6 all and at full time 12 all. The teams agreed to continue play till one side scored, and in three minutes Morin did the trick for the Tigers.

COLLINGWOOD WON ROUND.

London, Ont., Feb. 29.—London defeated Collingwood last night in the return game of the semi-final O. H. A. intermediate series 4 goals to 2, but failed to overcome the lead of three goals the visitors secured on their own ice, and in consequence Collingwood goes into the final against Midland. It was a hard-fought game, with London leading all the way.

REFEREING BOXING BOUTS NO EASY TASK.

TWO MORE PRIZES For Members of the Hamilton Homeing Pigeon Club.

Mr. A. Somerville, Vice-President, presided at last night's meeting of the Hamilton Homeing Pigeon Club in Arcade Hall. There was a large turnout of fanciers, and eight new members were received. Nearly three hours were spent in discussing the report of the committee appointed to draft rules. The report was adopted with many amendments.

A DOG SHOW Will be Held by the New Hamilton Kennel Club.

At a largely attended meeting of the Gore Kennel Club last night it was decided to hold a ribbon show in the Arrols roller rink in April—probably on the 11 and 12. It will be open to the residents of Wentworth County only and many special prizes will be given.

ABE ATTELL WON. Little Hebrew Defeated Eddie Kelley in Seven Rounds.

San Francisco, Feb. 29.—Abe Attell defeated Eddie Kelley, of Buffalo, here last night for the featherweight championship of the world, knocking the Buffalo boy out in the seventh round.

HAMILTON BOWLERS AT THE C. B. A. TOURNAY.

Toronto, Feb. 29.—Afternoon and evening saw the premises of the Canadian Bowling Club crowded to witness the fifth day of the big tourney. Vancouver made a great bid for first place, and but for two splits in the first frame would have held the honor.

LOCAL TEAM WON. Brantford Beaten by Three in a Close Match.

Brantford Checker Club visited Hamilton last night and played a game at the Liberal Club quarters with the Hamilton Club. It resulted in a victory for the local players by three games, the score being 17 to 14, with 17 draws, as follows: Hamilton, Brantford.

THISLES ON TOP. Grimby Curlers Defeated Here Last Evening.

Four rinks of the Grimby Curling Club visited the Thistles last evening and were defeated by eleven shots. The scores were: H. Thistles, Grimby. Osborne, A. H. Russ, 4. H. Gardner, C. W. Harrison, 3. R. B. Ferris, C. W. F. Carpenter, 3. S. Martin, sk. 10. M. Montgomery, 10.

THE AUTO RACE Now On in Earnest—Each Will Go Its Own Way.

Chicago, Feb. 29.—The American and foreign cars in the New York to Paris automobile race have decided to go their separate ways and let the final honor fall to the car which reaches Paris first. From this time on the race will be on in earnest.

CRISPIN WON FROM M'MASTER.

The interest which arises from roller skating races at the Britannia rink was distinctly manifested last night when the mated race for a hundred dollar purse and the championship of Canada

WORSHIP OF STATE.

"But it can never be too clearly understood that Socialism, as expounded in its authoritative publications, raises questions which cannot be narrowed into a class struggle between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots.'"

SAY IT IS A FAKE. Do Immortal Souls Converse With Earth's Worms?

Sir Oliver Lodge is a convert to spiritualism, and believes he has received preconcerted messages from the spirit of a fellow member of the Society of Psychical Research, who died last year.

SHORT ENDS. Little Paragraphs of Sport From Far and Near.

Toronto, Feb. 29.—The local Olympic Committee men have asked Premier Whitney for an appointment. While a definite date has not been named they expect to see the Ontario Cabinet probably on Wednesday.

CANADIAN CLUB.

The Canadian Club will assemble at Bennett's Theatre on Monday night, to attend the Children's Hospital scheme. It is expected that all the members will be on hand with their lady friends to help in this worthy cause.

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MARKETS and FINANCE

Saturday, Feb. 29.—The market was lively this morning, for the first time in weeks, Pork and other meats were a flutter and prices of all, except pork, were maintained. The latter dropped in price to such an extent that many took their hogs and dressed pork back home.

Following are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures to-day: Wheat—Feb. \$1.09 1-4 bid, May, \$1.12 1-2 bid.

Winnipeg Wheat. Winnipeg wheat acted in a manner very similar to Chicago, opening strong after yesterday's big advance at almost the highest point of the day, and reacting later. May wheat closed at \$1.12 1-2, 1-4 lower than last night, Winnipeg wheat inspections yesterday graded as follows: No. 1 northern, 4 cars; No. 2 northern, 10 cars; No. 3 northern, 21 cars; total, 110 cars; last year, 77 cars.

Butter in London. Canadian butter in London, which has been bringing abnormally large prices lately, is now a little easier. Prices have dropped 5s or 6s per cwt. from the high point at which they were last week.

Meats. Beef, No. 1, cwt., 7.50 to 8.20; Beef, No. 2, cwt., 6.50 to 7.00; Live hogs, per cwt., 5.00 to 5.50; Pork, per cwt., 6.50 to 7.00; Veal, per cwt., 8.00 to 8.50; Mutton, per cwt., 8.00 to 8.50; Lamb, per cwt., 11.00 to 12.00.

Hay and Wood. Straw, per ton, 11.00 to 12.00; Hay, per ton, 7.00 to 8.00; Wood, cord, 7.00 to 8.00.

TORONTO MARKETS. Farmers' Market. The receipts of grain to-day were moderate. Wheat is unchanged, there being sales of 200 bushels of fall at 95 to 96c a bushel.

Provisions. Pork—Short cut, \$22 to \$22.50 per barrel; mess, \$18 to \$18.50; Lard—Tires, 11 1/4 to 12; tubs, 12; pails, 12 1/4.

Wool. Quotations are nominal at: Washed wools, 18c to 20c; unwashed wools, 10c and rejects, 14c to 15c.

Live Poultry Wholesale. Turkeys, young, No. 1, 80 to 85; No. 2, 75; No. 3, 70; No. 4, 65; No. 5, 60; No. 6, 55; No. 7, 50; No. 8, 45; No. 9, 40; No. 10, 35; No. 11, 30; No. 12, 25; No. 13, 20; No. 14, 15; No. 15, 10; No. 16, 5; No. 17, 4; No. 18, 3; No. 19, 2; No. 20, 1.

Sugar Market. St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, \$4.00 in barrels, and No. 1 golden, \$4 in barrels. These prices are for delivery; car lot 5c less.

British Cattle Markets. London, Feb. 28.—London cables are steady at 10 1/2 to 12c per lb, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 9 1/2 to 12c per lb.

New York Sugar Market. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3.38-1/2; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.88 1/2; molasses sugar, 3.13 1/2; refined steady.

TORIES MAKE ROUGH HOUSE, BEDLAM IN THE COMMONS.

Foster and His Colleagues Attack Hon. Mr. Brodeur and Obstruct Business.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—The sternest Parliamentary battle since 1896 is still proceeding. Bent upon pursuing a policy which has already cost the country half a million dollars in respect of time wasted, the Opposition were suddenly confronted on Thursday night with a Government as determined to carry on the business of the country as the Conservatives were to obstruct it.

Mr. Foster—What did Vanasse do with a cairn when he found it? Mr. Brodeur—Everything in connection with the finding of the cairn he investigated. Mr. Foster—When Mr. Vanasse is approached a cairn what does he do? Mr. Brodeur—I do not know whether he was always himself in charge of the expedition.

Mr. Foster—The vessel stops at certain places and immediately Mr. Vanasse goes out to look for cairns. Show us how he approached one, what he did after he found it, and what he did with it when he did find it. Mr. Brodeur—I suppose he would look to see what was the nature of that cairn.

Mr. Foster—What would it be made of? In the early hours of the morning the game was played chiefly by Mr. Foster, Dr. Spruille, Mr. Monk, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Jackson, of Elgin, each of whom made several speeches having little or nothing to do with the items under discussion.

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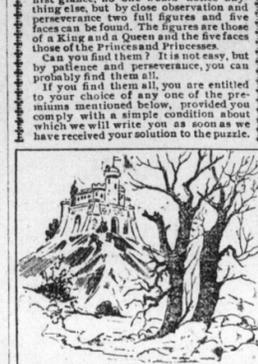
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ALMOST GIVEN UP "FRUIT-A-TIVES" SAVED HIS LIFE

Mr. Dingwall was Superintendent of St. Andrews Sunday School in Williams town for nine years and License Commissioner for Ontario and Tax Collector for Charlottetown—fourteen years continuously. Read how strongly Mr. Dingwall comes out in favor of "Fruit-a-tives."



Williamstown, Ont., April 5th, 1907. I have much pleasure in testifying to the almost marvellous benefit I have derived from taking "Fruit-a-tives." I was a life long sufferer from Chronic Constipation and the only medicine I ever secured to do me any real good was "Fruit-a-tives." This medicine cured me when everything else failed.

It is not necessary to write a letter. Simply mark X with a pencil on each one of the full figures and five faces, then write your name and address on the blank before very plainly, cut out the advertisement and mail it to us. We will write you at once telling you about the condition that must be adhered to.

LIST OF PREMIUMS. Ladies' or Gent's Gold Finished Watches Ladies' Solid Silver Watches, China Tea Sets, Rogers Silverware Dinner Sets, (Six silver plated knives and six forks) Rogers Silverware Dessert Sets, (Six Dessert Spoons, Six Tea Spoons, Sugar Shell, Butterknife, etc.) Gold Finished Parlor Clocks, Water and Lemonade Sets, Photograph Albums, Ten Key Hardwood Accordions, Handmade Violins and Bows, Toilet Sets, Parlor Lamps, etc., etc.

Canada's Famous Train THE MARITIME EXPRESS Leaving MONTREAL Fridays at 12 (noon), carries passengers, baggage and European mails, reaching the steamer dock at HALIFAX the following Saturday afternoon.

T., H. & B. Railway - TO - NEW YORK \$9.40 Via New York Central Railway. (Except Sunday State Express). The ONLY RAILROAD landing PASSENGERS in the HEART OF THE CITY (Grand Central Station). New and elegant buffet sleeping car accommodation.

Contemplating the Cost of your Flour. Also what it produces in quantity and quality. You will agree that our Golden Medal Flour is far and away above all other in every good point. It makes sweet, pure and wholesome bread, the kind you eat with a relish and long for more.

Plumbing and Heating Contractor GEORGE C. ELLICOTT Phone 2068 119 KING W.

Now is the Time to attend to your eyes. Throw away those old glasses which make your eyes ache, and call on us, and we will test your eyes and fit you with entire satisfaction.

NOTICE To Whom it May Concern I am prepared to give estimates, make and erect metal sky lights, frames and such other fire doors per fire underwriters' specifications, and promptly performed.

Quality Counts That is why GOLD SEAL and COOK'S PRIDE Flour leads. Manufactured by BENNETT BROS. Cor. Market and Park Streets. Phone 1,217.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY Phone 28. (Lowe & Parry), Limited. Repairs neatly and promptly attended. All kinds of house and factory wiring. Fixtures, glassware, speaking tubes, bells and electrician's tools.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c CATARRH CURE... 25c. It is sent direct to the diseased parts by the mucous membrane. It kills the bacteria, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Beware of cheap imitations. Write for Medicine Co. Toronto and Buffalo.

ROYAL MAIL TRAINS FROM MONTREAL TO HALIFAX Connecting with ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FROM HALIFAX TO LIVERPOOL Canada's Famous Train THE MARITIME EXPRESS

CHILD LABOR WAS DISCUSSED

Bill to Amend Shops and Factories Acts Before House.

T. H. Preston Criticizes Government For Marking Time.

Ontario Lags Behind in Dealing With Important Problems.

Toronto, Feb. 29.—The amendments to the shops and factories acts were discussed yesterday afternoon. Mr. T. H. Preston, the member for Brant, was the chief critic of the Government, and as a member of the Child Labor Committee he expressed regret that the Government had not seen fit to adopt more of the committee's recommendations. He pointed out that Ontario in this most important matter lags behind not only the States of the Union, but also many European countries. Particularly he regretted that action had not been taken with regard to the engaging of children in dangerous employment. The Minister of Agriculture remarked that the matter was one which could be dealt with by order-in-Council, but Premier Whitney agreed that the subject was one which should be handled by the House. Three bills were advanced a stage as a result of the afternoon's work. The following bills were introduced: Respecting the township of Crowland, Mr. Fisher (North Brant); an act to amend the public libraries act, Mr. Reed (South Wentworth).

Before the orders of the day the Provincial Treasurer said that he expected the public accounts to be brought down on Monday, but the printers had informed him that the estimates would not be ready before Thursday at the earliest. Hon. Nelson Monteith, in moving the second reading of the bill to amend the shop act, explained that the chief change was to increase the minimum age of children engaged in shops to twelve years. Mr. T. H. Preston said that the Government had not seen fit to deal with this question, and that involved in the amendment of the factories act in a broad manner. He hoped that the Government would deal with the proposed amendment of the law in the same broad manner. The stages were involved in the question: the first to prove that child labor existed, and second, that it was an evil which caused regret. He thought that the House would admit that the existence of child labor had been proved by the report of the Department of Education, showing that the attendance at the public schools of the Province was only 52 per cent. of the numbers on the roll, while the reports of the inspectors of factories from year to year had commented on the existence of a very great deal of illiterate and child labor in the shops and factories of the Province. With the large increase of the foreign population which was taking place in the Province it was desirable that the law as to child labor should be made firm and strict. Mr. Preston urged that it was desirable that the powers of inspection of private houses where members of the family were employed in manufacture should be given. Often these private manufactories were of the kind of sweat shops. There was no evidence that such conditions exist in Ontario, but at the same time they had not the power to examine into the conditions. The speaker quoted from the Berlin conference, showing that in the shops act taken in Europe in regard to this matter, and said the Ontario act was not so far advanced as any of the States to the south of the line. The Minister of Agriculture had proposed a limit of a ten-hour day, but even that was a week, but even that proposal was a long way behind what was being done elsewhere. He had to give credit to the Minister for the manner in which he had presided over the committee, and could only regret that he had not seen fit to go farther along the lines of the committee's recommendations. The committee had urged the raising of the age limit to fourteen years, and that the truancy law should be made more effective. If the Government had any intention of amending the truancy law, no intimation had yet been given by the Minister of Education.

HEARTLESS HUSBAND WAS SENT FOR A DOCTOR BUT GOT DRUNK INSTEAD.

Twins Born Without Medical Assistance and Man's Wife Died—Warrant for Arrest—A Sad Case.

Peterboro, Feb. 28.—Mrs. R. Lindsay died under peculiar circumstances at her home near Tweed this week. It appears that Lindsay was sent for a doctor on Saturday morning, as Mrs. Lindsay was in a very critical condition, but he decided that he would combine business with his trip, and drove a cow to Bridge-water to sell. He succeeded in selling the cow, but got drunk and went to Tweed and continued his spree without notifying a doctor of his wife's illness. On Monday Mrs. Lindsay, who was left alone with a young son, gave birth to twins and was without aid until the boy ran to the nearest neighbors, over a half mile away, and before help arrived the woman died. Coroner Dr. Farrel was summoned on Tuesday and he thought the circumstances surrounding the case warranted an inquest. The jury was summoned for Wednesday and adjourned for a week in order to consult with County Crown Attorney Anderson. They decided the circumstances warranted the holding of an inquest, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

ODE TO HAMILTON. Poem of Seventy Pages Dedicated to This City in the Long Ago.

(Toronto Saturday Night.) Among other claims to distinction Hamilton can boast of being the title subject of the first volume of original poetry published in Upper Canada. The author was W. A. Stephens, who died a few years ago at a very advanced age in Owen Sound, where he was long collector of customs. His first edition was published in 1840, and covered one hundred and eighty pages; subsequently, in 1871 he issued an enlarged volume of four hundred and forty pages. Stephens, in his preface to the latter edition, says that in publishing his first volume he visited many towns between Montreal and London, and received encouragement in his enterprise wherever he went, so that it would appear that the appearance of a volume of Canadian poetry was a more momentous event, in those days than it is to-day. Vice-Chancellor Jameson, of Toronto, gave his great encouragement, but his admiration may have been tempered, for he said: "When you publish another edition I will revise it for you." There were at that time comparatively few journals in Canada, but with the exception of one, they gave Stephens encouragement. One alone indulged in satirical criticism, and it is amusing that the poet would have no sympathy with the modern philosophic tenet: "The majority is always wrong." His first volume met with a better fate than most of the small tomes of verse which our poets have published since, for the first edition was exhausted in a very short time.

It is interesting to note the list of papers to which he was a contributor, since all have passed out of existence. They include the Niagara Gleaner, the Palladium, the Examiner and the Leader, of Toronto; the Casket and the Garland, of Hamilton; the Review, of Streetsville; and the Lever, of Owen Sound. The poem on Hamilton is seventy pages long, and characteristically enough, begins with the creation of "the mountain," with allusions to the creation of Adam and Paradise lost and regained. The second book tells of the deluge and of the ark. The third section jumps to the invention of the steamboat describing one as seen from the mountain, and winds up, as the argument puts it, when the author "descended half-way down the mountain of Hamilton, and saw the town to more advantage." The fourth, and concluding section, describes the jail and court house, with a discourse on the jury system, the market, the churches, Dundurn, with a criticism on Sir Allan MacNab, and "other nearby townships also receive some attention toward the close of the poem. Stephens was obviously a good man, spoiled by reading Milton, who has stirred more bad poets to emulation than any man who ever wrote. But he was not a spite or inglorious Milton. I have heard of a lot of people saying that the marriages were legal. My husband keeps telling me that I have committed bigamy, and I don't know what to do."

Agnes Burke, of Harway avenue, and her cousin and former chum, Gertrude Keedy, both of whom were married to Henry Kowski, of West Eight street, Coney Island, are at several points and have not spoken to each other since Wednesday night. Yesterday Kowski went to Miss Burke's home and said that he considered that he was legally married to her. The family could not see it, however, and he left without his "bride." David Ehrman, a butcher in First street, was also married to Miss Burke. He also considers the marriage legal. Judge Voorhees, of the Coney Island Court, when asked for his opinion yesterday, said: "I am afraid the marriages are legal in a way. Of course, there is a penalty for marrying couples without a license, but the marriages were conducted by a notary, and I don't see any way out of the penalty. I think, is a \$500 fine for each offence." Should Mr. Perry be called upon to pay \$300 for every couple he married he will have to work hard at the notary business to earn his fine, as scores of marriages were conducted.

THREW BOMB. Attempt to Assassinate President Alcora at Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 28.—A dynamite bomb was thrown to-day against a carriage in which President Alcora was driving, but failed to explode. Four persons were arrested, charged with complicity in the plot. Recently there has been political unrest in Argentina owing to the issuance on Jan. 26 of an executive decree closing the extraordinary sessions of Congress, and putting into effect for the current financial year the budget of 1907. This extreme measure was made necessary by the obstructive tactics of a majority in the Senate while made impossible the passing of the Budget or other legislation, leaving the Government powerless to meet ordinary expenses. President Alcora announced at the time that the Government was prepared promptly to suppress and subvert or violent movement on the part of the Opposition, and on Jan. 27 large forces of police prevented the Senators and deputies from attempting to take possession of the Parliamentary halls. It was stated at the time that the decree of President Alcora was approved by a majority of the people.

South Grey Conservatives nominated Mr. D. Jamieson for the Legislature.

SOLOISTS AND CHOIR OF ST. JOHN CHURCH.

An Efficient Singing Organization Under the Leadership of Mr. Bert Webster.



Organist and Choirmaster.

Among the singing organizations of the churches of Hamilton the choir of St. John Presbyterian Church holds a proud position. This choir has always occupied a worthy place in the musical circles of the city, and to-day it stands as one of the most enthusiastic bodies to be found in this music-loving city. It is under the direction of Mr. Bert Webster, who is choirmaster and organist, and has attained a high state of efficiency under his careful guidance. Mr. Webster joined the choir of St. Matthew's Church before the present building was erected, the congregation worshipping in a brick house on Birge street. Shortly after entering the new church, Mr. Webster began taking lessons on the organ from L. I. Smith, who was then curate of the parish. On leaving that church Mr. Webster continued his studies with Miss Ambrose, of Christ's Church Cathedral. At the age of 13 he was appointed organist at St. Matthew's, and held that position for seven years. He left there to go to the Church of the Ascension, as assistant organist and choirmaster of St. John Presbyterian Church, where he is at the present. Mr. Webster is an enthusiastic worker, and always has the interests of the choir at heart. He has worked hard to bring St. John choir up to its present state, and is to be congratulated on the success that has attended him.



Tenor.

MOCK MARRIAGES WERE LEGAL.

THIRTY GIRLS UNWITTINGLY WEDDED AT AFFINITY BALL.

Notary Performed Ceremony and Lawyers Say It Will Stand—Some of the Girls Married Several Times One Woman Secured Fourteen Husbands.

New York, Feb. 28.—About thirty "joke" marriages conducted by Notary Philip Perry at the "Affinity" ball held at St. Paul's Pavilion, Coney Island, Wednesday night, have been taken out of the "joke" class. Two lawyers have given their opinions that the marriages are legal, although the notary is liable to a heavy penalty for marrying couples without licenses. Consequently about thirty girls who participated as brides in the weddings are worried half to death. Many entering into the spirit of the thing were divorced and married half a dozen times or more during the evening. Now they don't know who they legally belong to. One of the most disturbed is Mrs. Josephine McSwaney, who is the wife of a tenement house inspector, and the mother of two children. She was the champion "marrier" at the ball, being wedded and divorced fourteen times. "I am awfully worried," she said yesterday. "I have destroyed all the certificates I had both marriage and divorce. I have heard of a lot of people saying that the marriages were legal. My husband keeps telling me that I have committed bigamy, and I don't know what to do."

Agnes Burke, of Harway avenue, and her cousin and former chum, Gertrude Keedy, both of whom were married to Henry Kowski, of West Eight street, Coney Island, are at several points and have not spoken to each other since Wednesday night. Yesterday Kowski went to Miss Burke's home and said that he considered that he was legally married to her. The family could not see it, however, and he left without his "bride." David Ehrman, a butcher in First street, was also married to Miss Burke. He also considers the marriage legal. Judge Voorhees, of the Coney Island Court, when asked for his opinion yesterday, said: "I am afraid the marriages are legal in a way. Of course, there is a penalty for marrying couples without a license, but the marriages were conducted by a notary, and I don't see any way out of the penalty. I think, is a \$500 fine for each offence." Should Mr. Perry be called upon to pay \$300 for every couple he married he will have to work hard at the notary business to earn his fine, as scores of marriages were conducted.

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Miss Bessie Vallance, the soprano soloist, is one of the sweetest singers in the city to-day. Her voice is of excellent range, and combined with that is a beautiful quality and a wealth of expression that charms her hearers. She has a charming presence, and her articulation is splendid. Miss Vallance has been connected with the choir of Gore Street Methodist, MacNab Street Presbyterian, First Methodist and St. John churches since October, 1905, and her work has delighted the congregation. Miss Vallance has studied with Mrs. Bruce Wickstrom, W. Francis Firth, R. Thomas Steele and Miss Ethel Shepherd, of Toronto. Miss Vallance was connected with the choir of St. Paul's Church for seven years, but not as soloist.

Miss Belle Hooper is the leader of the contralto section, and although not one of the regular soloists, has performed her work in a thoroughly consistent and painstaking manner. She is the possessor of a splendid voice, and as the leading contralto has plenty of work to do, which she does with success. She is a favorite with the congregation, with which she has been connected since 1902. Mr. Alfred C. Weight, the tenor soloist, received his musical education in England, studying with R. R. Pritchard, late organist of Gloucester Cathedral, for the piano, and also under A. J. Piper for singing. Mr. Weight made his first appearance as a professional at the famous Steinway Hall concerts in London. His forte is belted singing. These words were said of him by William Barron, an English composer of note: "I myself was surprised at such a volume of tone, and powers combined with delivery, and I further consider Mr. Weight has a future before him as an artist. Mr. Weight has the happy faculty of giving his 'audiences suitable selections.' His voice is of a high baritone quality.

Mr. George H. Richmond is one of the mainstays of the choir, besides being one of its best liked members. He is the bass soloist, and as such has a strong hold on the congregation of St. John. He has a splendid range, and his articulation is a delight to his hearers. He sings with a great deal of expression. He is a pupil of Mr. Frederick, of Toronto, and has also studied under Mr. George Clark and the late Mrs. Papps. Mr. Richmond has been connected with the choir of Victoria Avenue Baptist, James Street Baptist, All Saints' and

St. John Presbyterian. He is also an earnest worker in the bass section of Elgar Choir. The personnel of the choir is as follows: Sopranos—Miss B. Vallance, Miss J. Spalding, Miss E. Gray, Miss B. Henderson, Miss D. Schultz, Miss A. Mitchell, Miss A. Mitchell, Miss Shaw, Miss L. Wilson, Miss S. Hyslop, Miss E. Graham, Miss L. Salvisburg, Miss E. Lavenbein, Miss F. M. Andrews, Miss M. Johnston. Altos—Miss B. Hooper, Miss L. Sturart, Miss D. Whyte, Miss L. Barron, Miss B. De-ley, Miss Q. Lavenbein, Miss D. Peace, Miss V. Schultz. Tenors—Mr. A. Wright, Mr. W. Finningham, Mr. W. Warren, Mr. R. Young. Basses—Mr. G. Richmond, Mr. G. Riach, Mr. J. Smuck, Mr. W. Nicoll, Mr. C. Adam, Mr. W. Prosser, Mr. H. Lavenbein.



Soprano.

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Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

JUDICIAL OUTRAGE.

TRIAL OF DINIZULU SO DESCRIBED BY COUNSEL.

Mr. E. G. Jellicoe Claims That Natal Government is Seeking the Zulu King's Ruin—His Witnesses Imprisoned—Natives Shot by Martial Law.

Pietermaritzburg, Feb. 28.—Mr. E. G. Jellicoe, Dinizulu's English counsel, has suddenly thrown up his case and left the city. The excitement caused by his departure is increased by the publication of a letter from Mr. Jellicoe to the Governor, Sir M. Nathan, containing extraordinary and sensational charges. Mr. Jellicoe alleges that the Government is making a political affair of Dinizulu's trial, that witnesses were forced under martial law to make statements against Dinizulu, and were refused an opportunity of withdrawing them, and that the proceedings were purposely arranged with the object of effecting Dinizulu's ruin. Mr. Jellicoe declares that he possesses evidence that unresisting natives were shot under martial law, that hundreds of Dinizulu's witnesses were arrested and thrown into prison, and their whereabouts concealed, and that all facilities were refused Dinizulu for seeing his legal advisers.

He describes the proceedings as a "judicial outrage," and a "disgrace to a British colony," and declared that the Natal press is a "paladium of licentiousness," and the whole colony is exploiting the natives for the furtherance of barefaced schemes of political adventurers. In an interview, Mr. Jellicoe has declared that he will fight tooth and nail to get the Imperial Government to refuse to sanction the act of indemnity for trial of natives under martial law.

\$10 New York and Return

From Suspension Bridge, via Lehigh Valley R. R., Thursday, March 12th. Tickets good 15 days. Paragulars 34 King street east, Toronto, Ontario.

THE CANADA LIFE.

Sixty-First Annual Statement of Popular Company.

The keynote of the report of this the largest and oldest life company is the following statement from the President's address: "The one consideration of paramount importance in the affairs of a life company is the absolute safety of every contract." The report points out that on all the business written since 1900 reserves are held by the stringent 3 per cent. basis, and this includes no less than \$55,775,063.34 of the policies in force. The remaining older assurances, amounting to \$61,725,763.67, are valued by the firm 3 1/2 per cent. table. This standard of valuation, it is stated, enables the company to take rank, as to relative strength, among the leading life offices of the British Empire. The total policies on the company's books now aggregate \$117,500,827.02, having been increased in 1907 by \$4,928,708.63.

The assets of the company were also increased during the year by \$1,714,860.80 and now amount to \$33,935,411.25. It is pointed out that the intrinsic values of securities owned by the company are materially greater than the values shown, but as the company is under no necessity to sell them at unfavorable prices, policyholders will later on enjoy the increase in value to which their worth entitles them. In the meantime their interest-earning power is in no way affected, and the company having during the past year purchased securities bearing a higher rate of interest than those formerly held, the return yield by investments shows an improvement.

Perhaps the most striking statement of the report is that since its inception the company has paid or credited policyholders and their representatives with \$8,089,827.17 more than they have paid to it. Such a record is claimed to be unique in the history of life assurance in this country, and it is certainly substantial evidence of a long period of successful management.

The income of the company was in 1907 \$5,039,794.54, an increase over 1906 of \$140,363.94. At the same time the expense and lapse ratios were reduced. The President's address makes reference to a recent criticism and unrest in connection with the proposed new insurance legislation, but that has in great part subsided, and doubtless in the year just entered the business of this great company will show still further gains over those of the year just closed.

ROYAL WEDDING.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria Weds Princess Eleanore.

Coburg, Germany, Feb. 28.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria was to-day united in marriage to Princess Eleanore Caroline Gasparine Louise, Princess of Reuss. At the conclusion of the religious and civil ceremonies, which followed the wedding party left for Geneva, the seat of the younger branch of the Reuss family.

Prince Ferdinand proceeded to the Catholic church, where the religious ceremony was held, some time in advance of the civil ceremony, and remained alone in silent prayer until the princess and her escort entered. She was accompanied by Prince Henry XXIV. of Reuss-Kostritz, and other relatives. After the exchange of rings, mass was celebrated, and then the civil ceremony took place.

Ferdinand Maximilian Charles Leopold Hardie, better known as Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, is a member of the house of Saxe-Coburg Et-Gotha. He was born in 1861 and in 1887 was elected Prince of Bulgaria. In April, 1893, he was married to Marie Louise, Princess de Bourbon Parme, who died in 1899. The prince has two sons and two daughters.

Princess Eleanore is a daughter of Prince Henry IV. of Reuss-Kostritz. She was born near Zwickau, Prussia, in 1860. She is a member of the younger branch of the Reuss family.

POLISH BILL.

Emperor's Closest Friends Voted Against Appropriation.

Berlin, Feb. 28.—Few legislative measures of recent years have excited such deep interest among the people as the Polish expropriation bill, the principle of which was ratified in the Prussian House of Lords yesterday. Nor has any measure produced such sharp antagonism in the highest circles of German society. A number of persons having the closest relations with Emperor William voted against the Government. These included Duke Ernest Gunther Schleswig-Holstein, the Emperor's brother-in-law, and Prince Zu Furstenburg, who holds one of the highest positions in the Emperor's household.

CARKINS TRAGEDY.

Paul Roy's Family Think He Can Clear Himself.

Paris, Feb. 28.—The French authorities are still without official notification of the Newington, N. H., tragedy, in which Paul Roy, a Frenchman now here, is charged by his American wife, Glacia Calla, with the murder of her brother, on Jan. 2. No new features of the case were unearthed to-day. The family of Paul Roy appear confident that he will be able to prove that he shot George A. Carkins, his wife's brother, in self defence, in case the matter comes to trial.

According to those who knew Glacia Calla when she was in Paris, she did not have entrance to exclusive society. Although she was not considered rich, she lived in a handsome apartment and was chaperoned by the so-called Baroness Von Olenorff, whom she called aunt. She had many admirers, among whom was Paul Roy, and toward the end of her stay he was recognized as her favorite suitor.

CONTRACT TO HAMILTON MEN

But Its Bulk Tender Was Lowest by \$224.

Sewers Committee Will Require \$7,000 For Year

And \$19,000 for the Sewage Disposal Works.

The employees of the Toronto & Hamilton Sewer Pipe Company, fifty strong, attended the meeting of the Sewers committee last night to urge that the contract for supplying the city with pipe during the year be awarded that firm. The Dominion Sewer Pipe Company, represented by Sackville Hill, did not have a deputation, but it presented a petition, signed by twenty-five prominent Hamilton contractors and builders, urging that its tender be accepted. The bulk tender of the local concern was \$224 lower than its competitor. The Dominion Company bid lowest on large sewer pipe and taking this into consideration Mr. Hill claimed his tender was \$28 lower than the Hamilton company.

Henry New declared that the local company in the last twenty years or so had saved the city \$50,000 on sewer pipe. Nearly a hundred men were employed there the year around and he urged the aldermen on this ground to give the Hamilton concern the contract. The Dominion company's tender for 18-inch pipe was 51 cents, as compared with 63 cents quoted by the local company.

Mr. Hill stated that a petition with the name of practically every contractor in the city attached to it should carry considerable weight. As compared with 1906, he declared that the city on joints and twelve-inch sewer pipe would make a saving of \$2,047.04. "I would not have spoken of this had not the employees of the company been here," said Mr. Hill, "but when Mr. New went to Toronto for the brick to build his factory he did not consider the committee at least split the tender and give him the contract for the larger pipe.

Mr. New pointed out that there was no assurance that this larger pipe would be used. The city last year used only 880 feet, to about 20,000 feet of 12-inch, on which his tender was lowest. In defence of his action in buying brick in Toronto he declared he had only done this after permitting the work to stand for two weeks and then being unable to secure brick here.

On motion of Ald. Peregrine, seconded by Ald. McLaren, the Hamilton company was awarded the contract. Mr. Hill said that the Hamilton company was probably the only city in Canada that supplied the pipe for the contractors. The committee's appropriation, with \$4,200 cut off the sewers department proper, since the committee recommended the estimate to the council was discussed. The aldermen agreed that there were some things badly needed, but which they would have to go without this year.

The estimates as revised follow: Sewers—Gen. sewers repairs ... \$1,000 Flushing sewers and hose ... 1,000 Manholes, gullies and ventilators ... 1,000 Mountain drain ... 1,500 Sewers over 12 inches in diameter ... 1,200 Salaries and engineer's office ... 800 General expense account ... 250 Advertising, printing and stationery ... 150 Engineer's report, 1907 ... 100

Sewage Disposal—Ferguson Avenue Disposal Works ... \$12,000 Wentworth Street Disposal Works ... 7,000 \$19,000

A sub-committee will look into the matter of buying a new trenching machine, which would cost about \$3,000. Secretary Brennan reported that Superintendent Fisher, of the T. H. & B., had changed his mind about accepting \$20 from the city on behalf of the company and repairing the sewers under the 40 and Hunter street crossing. The matter was placed in the hands of the engineer and city solicitor to report on.

SUFFRAGETTES SCORE.

Women's Enfranchisement Bill Passes Its First Reading.

London, Feb. 28.—The Women's Enfranchisement Bill passed its first reading in the House of Commons this afternoon by a vote of 271 to 92, and as soon as the news reached Westminster Palace the waiting crowds of women suffragists who had assembled there broke out in round after round of cheers. The measure is identical with the Bill defeated March, 1907. Herbert Gladstone, the Home Secretary, declared that personally he favored the principles of the bill, but he thought that public opinion would have to be moved before any effect could be given to it.

The opponents to the bill made no objection to the vote of the house being taken, and as its promoters consented to its reference to a committee of the whole house, the bill is effectively shelved for the present session.

Great crowds of women awaited the result near the House of Commons and strong detachments of police had been brought up to guard against possible disturbance, but beyond cheering there was little demonstration.

Heiress to Five Millions.

St. John, B. B., Feb. 28.—Mrs. Tezekiah Lindsay, wife of a Canadian Pacific clerk, has become heiress to fully five million dollars, being half of the fortune left by Thomas Wallis, sheep-shearer of Melbourne, Australia. Mrs. Lindsay's mother, Mrs. Noble, was a sister of the late millionaire, who lived here until 20 years of age. Another beneficiary, Mrs. Mary Hilton, of Lowell, Mass., and Miss E. Collins, of St. John, may also receive a share

A BRITISH STATESMAN'S BOOK.

Batch of Stories by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff.

Under the title of "Rambling Recollections," Sir Henry Drummond Wolff has just published his reminiscences covering a period of sixty years of home and foreign politics.

Born in 1830, the son of the Rev. Dr. and Lady Georgiana Wolff, his career may be considered to have started in October, 1848, when he was appointed to an additional clerkship at the Foreign Office. He has many amusing anecdotes to tell of the people he knew or met there. One of them is as follows:

"Sir John Burgoyne, as Inspector-General of Fortifications, was Chief of the Royal Engineers. In this capacity, he encouraged all the young men of the corps to frequent his house. On one occasion the study of foreign languages was being discussed and the conversation fell into French. A lady present made some very acute remark on the value of the language, so a young man, bursting with ambition, replied, 'Vous etes une sage femme!'"

"It is usually said that Lord Beaconsfield from the very outset of his career set before himself the ambition of becoming Prime Minister. Sir Henry tells how he once questioned him on this subject in his early days:

"Mr. Disraeli used generally to walk home from the House of Commons, usually in the society of Lord Henry Lennox. One night rather late I was in the neighborhood of Whitehall as the House was breaking up, and I met Mr. Disraeli alone.

"He asked me to accompany him, and we canvassed the prospects of the Government. I said to him, as there was some talk of the Government resigning: 'I suppose that some day, in the ordinary course of things, you will be Prime Minister.'

"He answered, 'In the extraordinary course of things.'

Hayward, the well known journalist, told Sir Henry the following anecdote of Martin Tupper, the author of "Proverbial Philosophy," who had a remarkably good conceit of himself:

"Once in America he went to call at a house where the servant made some mistake about his name. Thereupon he said, 'Announce the author of "Proverbial Philosophy".'

"On another occasion he was staying with the owner of a Scotch larder. In order to catch his boat one morning he had to walk some miles, and the young lady of the house offered to act as guide.

"He was carrying a small bag with him, and asked the young lady if she would like to carry it. She mildly replied that he had better do so himself. He rejoined:

"I thought you would like to be able to say that you had carried Farquhar Tupper's bag for him!"

"It is of course one of the elementary rules that a royal invitation should be kept punctually. On one occasion an Ambassador and his wife, who were always quarrelling, were late for a dinner at Buckingham Palace.

"The Ambassador went on by himself and explained to the Queen that his wife was so angry at having to leave a race-course before she wished to go that she had not got dressed in time. The Queen was much amused and gave orders for the dinner to be postponed so as to give time for the Ambassador to appear.

"On another occasion a lady was late for dinner at the palace, but hoped to escape observation as she was placed behind an screen which she thought would conceal her from the view of the Queen. Her Majesty perceived her and said:

"I suppose some accident occurred on the road?"

"The lady replied: 'Yes, madam. The carriage.'

"Thereupon the Duke of Cambridge—father of the late Duke—not letting the question drop, asked what the accident had been.

"The guest floundered, and said, 'One of the horses fell.'

"This did not satisfy the Duke, who said, 'Where was that?'"

"The lady replied, 'In Holles street.'

"The Duke said, 'And what did you do?'"

"The lady said, 'I went into a shop.'

"What shop?" he asked.

"A chemist's shop," said the guest.

"But there is no chemist's shop in Holles street," replied the Duke.

"At this point the Queen, who was much entertained, took pity on the lady, and said to her uncle, 'You should not ask ladies questions. It confuses them.'

(ombe) should have found the new. Sir Edward replied: 'Yes, and the one came from Noah; the other from Genoa.'

"The following story is told of Lord Wensleydale, a great lawyer. Coming home from church one day, he was heard to soliloquize with regard to the sermon: 'A good case. No reply. The court with him. And what a mess he made of it!'"

"Sir George Macleay had some interesting anecdotes respecting the Australian natives, whom he described as very intelligent. He visited one distant part of the colony by steamer.

"There he found that the inhabitants had recently been instructed in the doctrines of Christianity, but they all believed that the history of the New Testament was going on still and that the principal persons were still alive. When the steamer came to the landing place the natives came up and said to the captain:

"How do, captain? All well at Sydney? How's the Governor? And how's 'Postle Paul'?"

"One of Lord Palmerston's colleagues in the Cabinet—well known for his love of dining out—asked him why a certain Ambassador was constantly asking him to dinner. Lord Palmerston replied:

"Don't you know? His Government always pays for the dinner if a Cabinet Minister is present. The Ambassador knows that in you there is a sure find. In fact, you pay for nearly half his dinners. The rest are distributed among our other colleagues."

"Mr. Urquhart had a mania that children should be brought up without clothing of any kind. A close disciple of his is said to have taken one of his sons—no longer very young—entirely destitute of clothing into a train. The other passengers objected to this absence of costume, whereupon the father, declaring that it was only an absurd prejudice, bought an uncut Times and folded it around the boy.

"Bishop Magee was once asked to marry a gentleman who was a great whiskey manufacturer in Dublin. The Bishop felt disinclined to do this, being very much opposed to the trade, but as the gentleman in question had a great reputation and was known to be very charitable the Bishop did not like to refuse.

After the ceremony the bridegroom said, 'I do not know how to thank your Lordship. I wish I could do something that might be pleasing to you. All I can say is the "Lord be with you!"'

"The Bishop replied, 'And with thy spirit!'"

"Once when the burials bill was being discussed Mr. Lowe rather shocked public taste by saying that he could not make out why so much fuss was made about a lot of dusty old bones. This was taken up by members who were offended at the expression, but Bernal Osborne, rising to defend his friend, said that the House must recollect the old adage, 'De mortuis nil nisi bonum.'



CHARLES A. STILLINGS

Pending an investigation of his office the public printer was suspended by President Roosevelt.

Made by a Convict.

In the gardens attached to the House of Parliament at Melbourne, there is an elaborately sculptured fountain, embellished with human figures, birds, flowers, and various other ornamental work in stone. This fountain has a remarkable history. It was constructed entirely by a convict named William Stanford, within the walls of the Melbourne jail.

When a young man of twenty-one, Stanford, in a weak moment, joined a band of henching desperadoes, was captured and sentenced to terms of imprisonment amounting in the aggregate to twenty-one years. One day Colonel Champ, the governor of Melbourne jail, was astonished to find a beautiful angelic figure which Stanford had carved out of a meat bone. He showed it to the leading sculptor of Melbourne, who declared that the young man was a natural genius. The sculptor visited the jail and gave Stanford some lessons in the art. A petition for pardon was influentially signed, and Stanford was released. He became one of the most successful sculptors in Melbourne, and completely lived down his juvenile criminal escapade.—Dunedin Advertiser.

Toys Children Like Best.

A hundred and thirty-two boys and seventy-two girls in a Parisian school were invited to describe their preferences in the way of toys. Among the former 31 voted for a railway train, 23 for tin soldiers, 10 for steam engines, nine for building bricks and eight each for typewriters and mechanical horses. Forty girls—a solid majority—declared without hesitation that a doll was superior to any other implement of recreation. The super-child seems happy a long way off. A girl of 10 had only two boys and six girl supporters, the 'Devil's Disciple' may still be called an infrequent object of the playground.—From the 'Schoolmaker.'

IS BRITAIN TIRED OF CANADA?

We don't think so, but we are sure no man has any chance of curing our nerves less he uses Putnam's Corn Extractor. It takes out root, stem and branch, cures painlessly in twenty-four hours. Use only Putnam's.

The Captured Flag



Tourquet used for the amputation of Nelson's arm. Nelson's telescope.

The Japanese New Year.

"The Japanese celebrate the New Year Day as the Americans do the Christmas Day," writes Frank Tokio in the Japan Current. "A few days previous to the 1st of January are the busiest, not only on account of the multitude of shoppers, but also on account of the large amount of bills the shopkeepers have to collect from their customers for the year ending."

In Japan the shops sell their goods collected until the dawn still, a considerable number of customers of these shops do not remit bills promptly. The bills remain in the hands of the customers sometimes for a whole year.

"So the shopkeepers are obliged to hire a number of collectors. These carry the bills in their bags and call upon the delinquent customers for payment at the end of the year."

"According to the custom in Japan the bills and money lent personally may be collected until the midnight of December 31. With the dawn of the New Year Day they are liable to be left unpaid until the end of the year comes around again. So the collectors strenuously hunt up the payers of the bills throughout the night with a chochin, a Japanese lantern."

"A delinquent debtor who does not care to pay the bills which he expects to be sent to him will close his door early in the evening and go to bed. So very often collectors are to be seen hovering about on the street until the dawn still, carrying their chochin in their hand. When they enter the debtor's house they will say good evening instead of good morning."

"The Japanese, in order to celebrate the New Year Day, prepare a dish or two ahead a peculiar food called mochi, which is a sort of unleavened bread made of a kind of rice which has a greater measure of tenacious quality than other kinds. Bushels of rice are steamed in a large barrel shaped mortar, which is placed on top of a flat boiler."

"After the rice is sufficiently steamed to make it soft enough to be kneaded into dough it is taken out, a portion at a time, into a stone mortar, in which it is kneaded. Half a dozen men and maid servants stand around the mortar, the men hold in their hands pickaxe-like wooden tools with blunt points, while the maids hold wooden poles, point blunt, for poking purposes."

"Keeping time with the songs they sing the men swing their pickaxes, while the women keep turning the rice with their poles. In about fifteen minutes the dough is well kneaded and is then placed on a large flour spread board. The lady of the family sprinkles flour on the hands of half a dozen other ladies who are waiting to help, kimono sleeves tucked up."

"The lady of the family cuts the dough into pieces of different sizes, and the other ladies take them and make them into mochi. These are usually round, an inch or two in diameter, and from half an inch to two inches thick, with their tops in the shape of a bald head. The work begins just after midnight and ends at 10 or 11 o'clock. An average family makes about a hundred mochi."

"The larger ones are used as offerings to the family gods. Half a dozen different sized mochi are piled on a table, the smaller on top of the larger, and on top of them all is placed an orange with the leaves of a tree which corresponds to holly for Christmas. This offering is made to the tabernacle for gods very early in the morning of the 1st of January."

"On the New Year no laborious work should be performed; not even a broom should be carried by a maid. Foots are cooked the day before and can be eaten in the morning without troubling the maids beyond the arranging of the table."

"The offertory food is cooked separately with the first bucketful of water drawn from the sacred well in the rear of the communal Shinto shrine just after the bell strikes midnight."

"The first thing one should do after midnight is to greet the fellow members

The Balaclava Bugle.



RELICS OF THREE WARS.

At the auction rooms of Messrs. Debenham, Storr & Sons, London, three relics of three great wars were sold. One was the flag of the Chesapeake, captured during the war of 1812 by the English warship Shannon. The others were Lord Nelson's telescope, and the trooper's bugle that sounded the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. The flag was purchased by a young American for \$4,250. Competition for the bugle could not be stimulated, and for \$1,500 the trophy passed, like the Chesapeake's flag, into the possession of Messrs. Partridge. A number of officers in uniform and a few old soldiers watched the proceedings with keen interest. After the sale, when the bugle had been removed downstairs, a veteran obtained permission to repeat on it the stirring notes of the charge. When the sound reached the salesroom there was a hearty cheer. The Nelson relic was sold to an Englishman for a comparative trifle.

of the family with 'Omedeto' meaning 'I wish you happiness,' or 'A happy New Year!' Then, as a matter of ceremony he should eat zoni, a delicious sort of soup. After the zoni is eaten the family goes to bed. They rise late in the forenoon."

"The maids prepare for a feast, a ceremonial feast, which is to be performed about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The menu consists of sake, the rice wine, which is called for the occasion otoso, and vegetables cooked on the previous evening. A very little or no meat is eaten."

"A Shinto priest, who is known for the occasion as Banzai, performs the itinerant service in the houses of his parish, beginning with the daimio's mansion, and visiting every house and hotel, one after another. He enters the Shinto shrines in front of the tokonoma and drinks otoso in a saucerlike lacquer cup into which a maid pours out of osuzu, a silver bottle."

"One cup of otoso in each house makes the Banzai so saturated with it, after he has gone around a number of houses, the parish he becomes rather dispirited, an object of laughter to all the children of the community, who follow after him wherever he goes."

"After the Banzai goes away each family partakes of the feast and drinks otoso. When the feast is over one dresses up in haori and kakama, an overcoat and skirt, generally made of silk."

"He issues forth from his house and goes first to the daimio's mansion—the feudal customs still survive and the times which any number of persons that the place can hold may participate. Usually six to twenty participate."

"A butterflylike hane or mukuro, with three or four feathers of a small bird tied together on the top end of a stick one inch long and a kernel of fruit at the bottom end, which serves as a weight, is thrown high in the air. It flutters like

an electric shock. The fact that one has received a shock from a 500-volt circuit that did not prove painful is not a sign that the next one will be equally harmless. The following experiments have been made, involuntarily, by a great number of people, says Cassier's Magazine.

Touch one side of the circuit lightly with the finger while making contact with the other side either through a ground or by actually touching it: the sensation is similar to receiving a violent blow in the chest; a small burn that is deep, but not painful, will be found on the finger where contact was made.

Make a better contact, as by touching the circuit with a piece of metal held firmly in the hand, and the blow will be strong enough to knock the experimenter down. It is probable that no burn will result, as the current has a large surface through which to enter the hand; in rare cases the person may become unconscious for a short time.

Grasp the wire firmly in the hand, and for a time at least it will be impossible to release it. Serious burns are made where the wire touches the hand, and unless the victim succeeds in wrenching himself free or help is quickly rendered, the result is likely to prove fatal.

The last case is of a very rare occurrence; it is pretty sure to obtain considerable space in the daily papers when it actually does occur, while in many of the reports seen the victim may exclaim, with Mark Twain, 'Accounts of my death greatly exaggerated.' On the other hand, people are knocked down by the current every day. It is rather peculiar that the 500 volt shock will, in the majority of cases, kill a horse.

The trolley current is a 500 volt circuit, with the exception of perhaps half a dozen lines recently installed which go to 1,000 or over. It is well to remember in case of a falling trolley wire that standing upon a dry board will give full protection, that while sitting in a car there is no danger of shock from a broken wire or other cause if one does not touch metal or wet wood; raising the feet from the floor that may be wet or dirty will do as an additional precaution.

If one wishes to remove a wire to avoid shock or for other reasons, it may be done with safety while standing upon a dry, clean board, with a piece of dry board not large enough to stand on, or with several thicknesses of dry paper (newspaper), or, in case of emergency, a bundle of dry clothing. As it is difficult to get the latter perfectly dry, a shock may be received when this is attempted, but the resistance will be so

ELECTRIC SHOCKS.

Effects of Handling Wires Which Carry High Voltage Current.

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high that the shock will not be very severe. The deadly third rail also operates at 500 volts, and is no more deadly than has been already shown, except for the probability of a person who is thrown down by the shock of falling across the rail and becoming unconscious. This of course is as serious a case even as the case of the man who is unable to let go of the wires.

Wires used for street lighting may always be regarded with suspicion; they are exceedingly likely to carry a current of 2,000 volts or more. This will, in most cases, give a fatal current, and the pressure is so great that the precautions previously described are not to be depended upon. One would be reasonably safe, however, if standing upon a chair or stool with perfectly dry wooden legs.

As wires of 2,000 volts or more are quite common in the streets, there are many chances for other wires to come in contact with them and so receive a dangerous current. It is therefore unwise for an inexperienced person to touch any outdoor wire, however harmless it may appear.

Lines for transmitting power across country operate on voltages all the way up to 60,000. Precautions are taken with such wires and special warnings are printed on the poles. Lines of 10,000 volts or over may be recognized by the fact that large clay or porcelain insulators are used in place of the glass ones generally seen.

Persons rendered unconscious by a shock may frequently be revived by inducing artificial respiration in the manner used for reviving persons apparently drowned; but, of course, without the attempt to expel water from the lungs.

Firewomen to the Rescue.

In South Oak Park yesterday the lace curtains caught fire in the residence of A. P. Ernst, Wrenn and Harvard avenues.

There is a volunteer fire department in the suburb, but all the men were in Chicago at their daily vocations. The women, however, were still present. When the bell clanged above the little shed where the fire apparatus is stored

they realized that it was up to them. (Out came the hose cart, handled by a dozen feminine volunteers. The hose was reeled off while one firewoman clung to the end like the anchor man in a tug-of-war. One lone man butted in, but did not succeed in robbing the other sex of the glory of the achievement.)

The fire? Oh, yes. The curtains were pulled down and the flames smothered by members of the Ernst family, who were in a hurry to see the fire drill.—Chicago Tribune.

South American Inns.

A traveller who recently returned to Philadelphia was narrating some of his experiences in South America at a banquet of globe trotters the other evening. He had skirted the entire coast of South America and found the inns or hotels in most sections very poor. So bad were they in Peru, he said, that one American who had been thrown into jail pending some dispute over his papers and after his release had sought the hotel of the town, returned the next day to the jail and begged that he might be taken in.

The most curious sight he had seen was in the window of a restaurant in Buenos Ayres, which read: "American cafe—champagne and fried potatoes."—Philadelphia Record.

Wolves Entice Away Hunters' Dogs.

John Berry has returned from a hunting trip to Fish Creek, and reports lots of wolves and few rabbits. It is believed that the presence of so many wolves has had something to do with the scarcity of game in that section. The big gray animals were constantly tagging the hunters, trying to entice away their dogs, and the dogs had to be tied at night to keep them safe.

A wolf will often approach close to camp and then sneak away as though he is scared to death of the dogs. A green can is apt to take the bait and give chase. The wolf turns, and if he succeeds in overtaking the unwise dog the latter never returns.—Fairbanks correspondence Nome Press.

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WINTER LANDSCAPES—THE CAPRICE OF THE SNOW IN THE ALPS.

While in Italy the cold season has not been pronounced in its severest form its intensity in the Alps. The picture reproduced is from the vicinity of Here the snow, forming itself into strata and freezing, gives to the half-buried

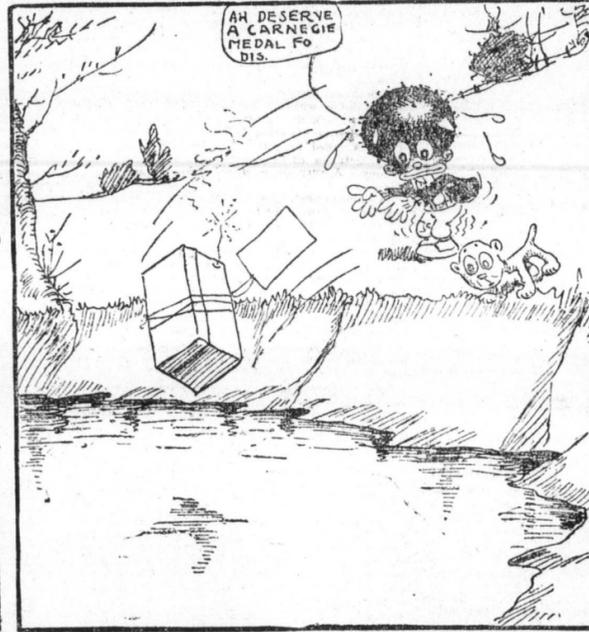
structures, there has been no diminution of a town of Andermatt, in Switzerland, causes a peculiarly fantastic aspect.

I'DE LIKE TO MAKE A NOISE LIKE CURIOUSIT BUT AH AIN'T GOT DE NOISE



...COMIC SECTION...

SAMBO AND HIS FUNNY NOISES



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PAGE FOR WOMEN



NEW MILLINERY FOR MOURNING

No woman to be found nowadays Old Enough to Wear Bonnets.

No woman is old enough to wear a bonnet nowadays, says, perhaps, the laziest, the blindest, or the few who have never gone out of a few weeks they were the fashion for young and old a generation ago. Thus spoke the presiding genius where mourning millinery forms the attraction. Even the few who have stuck to them occasionally repent and surprise their loved ones day by day going home in a modern toque or turban. And as for strings, they cry out that their wearers has no pretensions to any period except old age. Which is rather a pity since they are so becoming. Yet the lapse of strings reaches from babyhood to old age, with the exception of milliner's coquettes designed by bridesmaids.

Even in mourning the older women do not don the bonnet, preferring the toque or turban, especially as a support for a heavy veil. There are some exquisite mourning bonnets, however. A French importation is a poem in crepe folds, the crepe veil being so draped over the back of the bonnet as to form the most graceful of trimmings. Such a bonnet may or may not show a fold of white. To some this contrast is unbecoming. To others it is the one thing needful for a good effect. While some adore crepe, the writer must confess to an admiration for it when it is of fine quality, perfectly fresh and absolutely dustless. Naturally there are few items more depressing than an old crepe bonnet worn for years without delicate care. Full of dust and discolored with age, any wearable article is painful. However, there are very few women so thoughtless and careless.

On the other side crepe is much more valued. The Comtesse de Paris, for instance, is never seen out minus her white-bordered crepe bonnet, a Marie Stuart variation with a veil at the back. Just now she has fresh cause for it, thanks to the assassins who took the life of her daughter's husband, the King of Portugal.

Crepe is not necessary, however. Dull silk and other materials serve for bonnet or turban, the veil being of green or blue. As a rule, this is worn over the face only, so long as the mourner is unable to control her feelings. To have the eyes fill with tears at a word or a suggestion is naturally embarrassing to herself and to others. Some few, however, deem it to go veiled indefinitely. Near relatives are veiled at the funeral, but after that they merely wear a hooded, heavy net, rather deep face veil, falling loosely at the back. A long habit of the same material is an effective addition. This same heavy black net serves for some of the smartest mourning hats for girls and the younger women. A neat ornament may finish these as well as the bonnets. Such hats are bound with crepe, the net loops being likewise finished. A new and smart broad-brimmed sailor is covered with black pongee and bound with navy blue. The same edge finishes the big bow, which is made of point d'esprit.

SMOKING COAT.

It is the Smart Feminine Wear for Skating. A Paris writer described several interesting skating costumes seen in the Bois de Boulogne. The short skirt and "smoking" coat has been the leader for such purposes in

Paris, and no end of fur has been used through the season. A princess recently wore a copper colored velvet suit made in princess style, with the upper part of the bodice of esprit net. A big loose sable coat had a scarf of ermine and the ermine toque had a tall robe's agrette. With a black cloth princess gown there was a "smoking" coat of chinilla with a big flat hood. There was a little sprigged net guimpe half covered with black passementerie. The muff and toque were of chinilla. A baronesse wore a cloth skirt finished at the hem with a band of handsome silver fox. The coat was of elaborately braided astrakhan, which reached the hem of the skirt, and muff and stole were of the silver fox. The toque was of puff up bottle green velvet trimmed with a lovely green agrette put in slantwise.

Your Scalp.

An appalling amount of injury may be done to scalp and tresses by ignorance in brushing and combing. For instance, tangles must be removed gently, if the hair is not to be snapped, and the comb must go lightly over the scalp, stimulating circulation, without scratching. Thin, poorly nourished hair would be less common were scalp circulation better, for through its aid the hair follicles are fed and the natural secretions are normal. Without it the scalp tightens to the skull, and the roots are choked or starved.

Fur Madness.

A Paris correspondent calls attention to the fur tie without ends worn by Mme. Gonzales-Moreno in the Bois one day, and which was all the fashion at the Cercle des Patineurs. The particular coat was of seal-skin, the cravat of skunk, while the muff was of chinilla, which proves that homogeneity is not a law with La Mode just now.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS SAVE A LITTLE LIFE.

Mrs. T. Osborn, Norton, Mills, Vt., writes: "I do not think enough can be said in praise of Baby's Own Tablets. I am satisfied that our baby would not have been alive to-day if it had not been for the Tablets, as he was so weak and sick that he took no notice of anything. In this condition I gave him the Tablets and they have made him a bright-eyed, laughing baby, the pride of our home. He is one year old, has nine teeth, and is now as well as any baby can be. He sits and plays nearly all the time, and lets me do my work without worry. I would say to all mothers who have sick babies, give them Baby's Own Tablets as I did mine, and you will have healthy, happy babies." The Tablets will cure all the minor ailments of little ones, and are absolutely safe. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LACE AND OUTLINE.

Former Figures, the Latter Must be Kept Distinct. Most of our dresses at this moment are relieved with lace, some blouses being entirely made of lace, with lace as yokes and trimmings, vests and the like, on elaborate bodices, is prominent. Lace sleeves come often to the wrist. The crepe of the finest cloth dresses are so delicate, and a new purple is perhaps one of the best new shades of the year. The Empire effect at the back is altogether charming. The Empire coat is



Very smart model for travelling or motor coat. Pongee, linen or light-weight cloth is a suitable material. The patch pocket and stitched bands with bone buttons give a jaunty stylish air to the coat.

Striped Collars.

They are of linen. And there are broad stripes. And there are narrow stripes. The ground color is white or cream. The adorning color is of great variety. Practically any suit may be matched in these. Colors range from black to the most delicate tints. Brown, mauve, black, grey, green, rose, and blue all figure charmingly.

Blouse Beauty.

A particularly smart waist is of Parisian taffeta, with a reseda green yoke that extends the length of the front in an irregular front plait. Black silk, with little gilt frogs, makes a waistcoat suggestion. All the edges are piped with yellow silk and the collar and cuffs are lace. The price is \$12.50.

WEAK, PALE AND WORN OUT WOMEN

Can be Saved from a Life of Misery by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Women are called the "weaker sex," and yet nature calls upon them to bear far more pain than men. With too many women it is one long martyrdom from the time they are budding into womanhood, until age begins to set its mark upon them. They are no sooner over one period of pain and distress than another looms up only a few days ahead of them. No wonder so many women become worn out and old looking before their time.

In these times of trial Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are worth their weight in gold to women. They actually make new, rich blood, and on the richness and regularity of the blood the health of every girl and every woman depends. Mrs. Urbane C. Webber, Welland, Ont., is one of the many women who owe present health and strength to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Webber says: "About three years ago, while living in Hamilton, my health began to decline. The first symptoms were headaches and general weakness. After a time the trouble increased so rapidly that I was unable to attend to my household duties. I lost flesh, looked bloodless and had frequent fainting fits. I was constantly doctoring, but without any benefit, and I began to feel that my condition was hopeless. One day a friend asked me why I did not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and mentioned several cases in which she knew of the great benefit that had followed their use. After some urging I decided to try the pills, and had only used them a few weeks when I began to feel benefited, and from that time on the improvement was steady, and by the time I had used about a dozen boxes of the pills I was again enjoying the blessing of good health. I cannot too strongly urge other discouraged sufferers to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure all troubles due to poor, watery blood, such as anaemia, general weakness, indigestion, neuralgia, skin troubles, rheumatism, the after effects of la grippe, and such nervous troubles as St. Vitus' dance and partial paralysis. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



One of the new costumes with jacket and skirt of different materials. The model sketched has jacket of taffeta in apricot color, and skirt of voile the same shade.

Difficulty of Collar Wiring.

There is an art in the wiring of these high collars. Certain veins in the neck carry up the blood to the brain. Pressure on these soon produces headache, but very often the victim is entirely unaware of the cause. Physiology is the last subject considered necessary in our schools, and yet even a slight knowledge of it would avert a considerable amount of suffering. There is a way of slanting the collar supports that while affording all necessary aid to the collar, avoids pressure on the veins. But how many of our dressmakers have given the subject a thought? All they know is that nothing gives a gown a smarter look than a well-fitted, well-lined, high lace or net collar. And they are right.

It is one of the cases in which even the quality of the material matters less than the cut and fit. A great authority on matters sartorial (was it Charles Leblanc?) said: "A well-cut cotton gown has surpasses an ill-cut silk." Can anyone deny it?

Paris, by the way, has decided that the new spring coat is to have long basques. This always means an expensive tailor. For the long basque, especially at the back, needs as much skill as the princess gown. With a perfect figure the task is easy. But few are perfect, and this makes the difficulty of hiding imperfections. That involves skill, and skill is costly. With short basques the task is comparatively light. The tall figure should wear short cuts, but the tall girl is often so enamored of her height that she likes to look still taller, while the short one, seeing her friend look a goddess in a long basqued coat, immediately orders one for herself.

Seen on the Street.

A girl with a muff of lap-robe proportions. Many admiring glances cast toward spring displays of the florists. A man teaching a pup the etiquette of the promenade—the pup being mostly mixed up with the ankles of the populace. Spring and summer hats in the show windows rivaling spring and summer materials. Ever so many laced tan boots worn while shopping, along with heavy gloves to match. An afternoon dress of Russian violet velvet worn with sable fur and long gloves of the loveliest, crispest shade between buff and cream.

NEW FABRICS.

Fetching Bordered Weaves Are Among the Most Fetching. One of the smart new fabrics is the checked voiles with inch wide plain velvet stripes all in one tone. These are taking like wildfire for late winter and early spring toiles. They come in all desirable tones and in all black. No end of border materials are opening up. Among them the shantungs are offering a wide choice of artistic design and match color. Japanese designs toned down in outline and color for the western taste are among the conspicuous new features. One of these, printed in large coin spots of characteristic colors, is especially choice. Quails printed in Japanese effect, with soft tones, such as blue, green and tan color, are sprinkled over natural colored pongee grounds and have a narrow border at the side for trimming.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 7, 27 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A BEAUTY BIT.

Cold Cream Not a Cure-All—Skin Must be Watched. It is impossible to give a general rule for the application of cold cream as to soften water. Its use depends upon the quality of your skin. That is, if it is well nourished with natural oils, it will not need cold cream in the morning. A few strokes of massage might be given and considered just so much better than none. They will take only a moment. For this no cream need be used. The best way is to watch the skin carefully, and at the first sign of dryness and tightness, which is the forerunner of wrinkles, creams or nourishing applications should be made morning as well as night. Powder afterward will cover it in the daytime. Prefer magnesia to rice powder.

At night nothing should be allowed to interfere with the thorough cleansing of the face with hot water and soap when the skin is really dirty. If soap is too drying, there may be a hot face bath, then, after wiping the skin, cold cream may be rubbed on and another hot wash given.

After this cold water must be dashed over the face to contract the pores, and rosewater and glycerine, or whatever agrees best, should be rubbed on. Which does not act as rosewater. The former is simply astringent, and used very often will dry the skin, causing wrinkles.

Sleeves.

It is noticed that women who put comfort first in the choice of their clothes are standing for the unrestricting, cool, short sleeve for waists made for southern wear and making for the next season. That the short sleeve will be in perfectly good color, if not the leader, when spring dawns, is certain. The matter of next fall's sleeve is another thing.

Off With Your Hips.

It requires either a beautifully shaped back or a dressmaker who is more than an artist to enable a woman to wear the depend so much on the arrangement of the back for their charm. Long, trailing skirts, which begin almost under the shoulder blades, must be lacking in any pronounced curves if they are to be effective, and the only way to manage to conceal the waist line lines which is to eliminate the hips entirely.

Poem in Mole-Color.

A smart and useful little suit is of moleskin grey tweed of a firm, rather smooth make, with the merest suggestion of a very faint dull purple stripe in it. It is faced with moleskin broadcloth, strapped with a heavy raised silk braid to match, and finished off with purple satin buttons, inclosed in a network of mole silk crochet till the purple hardly shows.

Serge and Silk Stitchery.

Little morning frocks of coarse yet supple serge in "the dark colors" are extremely useful, and when trimmed with strappings of the same material embroidered in thick silk matching in color (one shade only, and that an exact match, or a tea-gowny effect will be produced) are very nice.

Picnic Kit.

For automobilists, tourist car travellers and picnicers generally there are smart looking leather cases equipped with the necessities for a meal en route. Everything from forks and spoons to an alcohol stove is included.

Wrote 6,019 Words in an Hour.

At a meeting of the commercial teachers of Kansas City and vicinity at the Central high school yesterday afternoon Otis Blaisdell, of New York, wrote 6,019 words in one hour on a typewriter, or ninety-three words a minute. He made ninety-one errors. Blaisdell is the typewriting champion of the United States. His former high record was 5,720 words an hour. —Kansas City Star.

Big Maine Pine.

There are evidently some big pine trees left up in the northwestern part of the State. Here is a description of one of them sent by C. W. Elderly, of Old Town, scaler at the lumber camp of Flavien Chouard, on the northwest branch of the St. John River. This pine had three branches and the tree was three feet ten inches through at the butt log. From the tree were taken two but logs, each 16 feet long, and four logs 14 feet long were taken from each of the branches. The top log was 13 inches through at the top. All of these logs were sound white pine. Be-

slies these logs one piece 8 feet long at the forks of the branches was left in the woods. Fourteen logs from one pine is certainly a good record and shows that all the monarchs of the forest from which Maine takes her name of the Pine Tree State are not gone yet.—Brago Commercial.

FASCINATION OF STAMPS

And the Hold They Take on a Man Once He Begins to Collect Them. "The rich stamp collector as a rule is the very closest buyer," said a stamp dealer. "This phase of collecting, indeed, forms one of the chief delights of all his rich collectors."

"A millionaire collector of this city will roam about the greater part of a day in order to get a desired stamp at a bargain, and when he succeeds it gives him the greatest satisfaction. Apparently he feels amply compensated for all his trouble."

"The hobby has its advantages as it gives invaluable mental relaxation. When the man of business is occupied with his stamps all business problems and worries fly to the winds."

"Some time ago a very prominent lawyer in Chicago walked into the store of a stamp dealer in that city and said: 'I want to see some of your stamps.'"

"The stamp dealer, who knew the lawyer, and was aware that he was an extremely busy and hard-worked man, replied: 'Why, you are joking—you don't want to buy stamps.'"

"Yes, I do," said the lawyer. "I have done too much work lately, and have had something like a breakdown. My physician suggests that I take up some kind of collecting pursuit that will furnish a degree of mental rest, so I thought of stamps, and the physician thinks that collecting them will answer the purpose nicely."

"The collection of stamps possesses a curious fascination. Some years ago a Chicagoan was appointed Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro and he had a nephew stationed there for a while, his niece, who lived in Chicago, wrote and asked if he would send her some Brazilian stamps."

"The Consul-General told one of the attaches of the office to tear off some stamps from letters which came to hand in the course of ordinary business, and these were forwarded to the Chicago girl."

"Upon receiving the stamps she wrote and thanked her uncle for them, but stated that the stamps he had sent were not the kind she wanted, as plenty of the common and current varieties were easily obtainable in Chicago. What she wanted was the old Brazilian stamps of the obsolete issues."

"The gathering of the latter stamps he found to be a task of considerable difficulty, but he went to work, visited the different local stamp dealers, made inquiries in various directions for a few stamps, and in the course of a few months had acquired an expert knowledge of the numerous Brazilian issues."

"Brazil was the second country in the world to adopt the adhesive postage stamp, and from the time of their first use, in 1843, down to and including 1907, there were no less than 431 straight varieties, not to speak of the numerous trifling varieties."

"In trying to get additional information about these stamps the collection of them finally began to exercise a fascination for him, and the first thing he knew he was buying stamps for the American Consul-General at Brazil, and his niece had become a secondary consideration."

"He had much trouble in distinguishing the difference between the early issues, as from 1843 up to 1866 all the stamps showed just the figures from 10 to 600, without value or inscription, and nearly all printed in black. But he persevered."

"Often when he desired a certain variety of stamp to fill out a certain series he bought the entire collection of some person and then put the rest of the stamps of the collection into a trunk. Once he actually bought the entire stock of a Brazilian stamp dealer in order to gain possession of a few rare varieties. "And by the time he left Rio he not only had the most complete collection of Brazilian stamps in the world, but he had the greatest number of them, the trunk being jammed to the top with the latest issues. He also had become the leading authority on the stamps of Brazil. After his return to the United States he disposed of his collection to a dealer, and the latter said, when he saw the number of Brazilian stamps the trunk contained, that he could scarcely believe there were so many stamps of this one country in existence."

"Better late than never surely doesn't apply to making mistakes."



Jackets of Taffeta with Skirts of Cloth or Voile

OUR LETTER FROM PARIS

THE greatest Paris houses are showing in their spring openings the latest dresses that will be in vogue for the coming season, and the ideas present endless possibilities in combination and cut.

The smart little suits consist of taffeta coats and skirts of cloth or voile. Brown seems to be the popular spring color, although peacock blue, which has entirely taken the place of natter blue, is a close second. There are attractive costumes in tobacco color, the jackets of silk and the skirts of voile. The former, by the way, are of all lengths, and most of them are elaborately trimmed with flat soutache braid. Some of the new models are semi-fitting, while the skirts are pleated and of that round length that is neither short nor long. Those suits that are made with long jackets and of more elaborate cut are all quite long and intended for afternoon wear.

A suit of mahogany brown is made with a cloth skirt cut in the flared style, while the coat of taffeta to match is trimmed with a tiny braid and fastened in front with two large gilt buttons. The sleeves also are ornamented with buttons, but, as can be seen, they are cut in quite a different way from the kimono variety of last year. This new style, known as the mikado sleeve, has the great advantage of showing the lines of the figure from arm-pit to waistline. Most of the coat sleeves of the season are but three-quarters in length, be the dress sleeve long as it may, for, of course, these latter must all have mousquetaire sleeves.

A chic coat of peacock blue taffeta is worn with a skirt of silk voile in the same shade. This is pleated and stitched at the sides, while the jacket is cut away over a vest and trimmed with tucked bands of the silk itself. The neck is finished just as an ordinary tailor-made coat, with collar and revers, while the mikado sleeves are finished in cuffs and tucked bands.

A more dressy costume is that shown on the seated figure. The skirt is champagne colored voile, made very plain and full, while the coat of taffeta is quite long and ornamented exclusively with little buttons covered with the material of the jacket used in a rather original way.

Two of the coats shown are slashed around the bottom, which is rather a new feature for jackets of this length.

The hats show nothing except that the mushroom and umbrella monstrosities are things of the past, and that the as yet unannounced fashion will be something on the Gainsborough style, with a draped or very high crown. The jabot will hold its place in feminine esteem, and the stiff collar is sure to disappear except for morning simplicity.

The new fashion will be very becoming to the woman with the slender figure, but for the stout woman the suits that are all of the same material will be a better selection. Original and chic ideas are the making of a costume, but they are also the ruination of the same when worn by a woman to whom they are not suited. The semi-fitting short coats were never intended for women with breadth of figure, nor for those with noticeably short waists, and the well-dressed woman always sees that every line and curve is used to show off the best of her individual form.

An advantage of the new suits is that those who have house dresses of cloth or voile can turn them into spring suits by having a coat made of silk to match. There seems to be no rule in regard to using the material of the dress as trimming for the jacket, so many women will be able to have inexpensive suits for the coming season, and yet be at the top-notch of style.

Waistcoats for Spring Suits

THERE is a new material shown which is called embossed velvet ribbon, which seems to have been manufactured expressly for the purpose of the vests used on the cloth suits for spring. All vests must, of course, be much ornamented, and some women are embroidering the little silk waistcoat with small four-petal flowers, which are easy to do and which turn a comparatively simple material into an elaborate costume. French knots will also be used extensively, placed on each side of stripes of soutache.

A fascinator's suit is made of dark blue cheviot over a champagne-colored vest striped with soutache and embroidered with blue flowers, which are placed in a line between the stripes of braid. Another vest is covered with embroidered dots instead of flowers, and on still another crests are used. These latter are quite the fad this year, and are seen on a great many new dresses, whether they are in bias folds or pieces of lace.

PARIS, Feb. 21. With all of society starting to Monte Carlo and Nice the shops have had a most phenomenal run on lingerie. This is caused by the fact that all of the newest dresses are tight-fitting, and each must be worn over a glove-fitting "jupon" or pair of "knickers." Indeed, the latter garment has sprung into instantaneous favor, only dividing honors with the "corset-skirt," that novelty which buttons at the lower edge of the corset, leaving nothing around the waist to mar the line of the figure.

Some corsets are made for and sold with several of these petticoats, and these are finished around the bottom with loops of the material which intersect with the same on the skirt, and a ribbon run through them all holds the petticoat beyond possibility of its slipping.

Of course, the more slender women find this "jupon de corset" quite satisfactory, but the stout Parisienne will wear the new "Paquin pantalon," those dainty and attractive knickers made of satin, trimmed with lace and caught at the knee with a jeweled buckle.

For the demure and brides-to-be are made many beautiful sets of lingerie, including corset cover and short skirt of finest mousmek and trimmed with tulle or even baby Irish lace. These combination garments are worn over the corset, for, of course, the beautiful chemise is worn underneath. One set shown on the Avenue de l'Opera was entirely composed of alternate bands of mousmek and lace insertion, and it was not only beautiful, but would have been most becoming.

Of course, the trousseau of her highness, the Princess Marie Bonaparte, proved an incentive to designers, and the lingerie turned out to rival that masterpiece of Drecoll is beautiful in the extreme.

A model shown in the window on the Boulevard Hausmann is dressed in a petticoat of crepe de chine finished at the bottom with a deep ruffle of chiffon taffeta, pouspoudour ribbon and ruffles of valenciennes used alternately. Her corset cover of linen is embroidered in orange blossoms and tied on the shoulders with Dresden ribbon. Over this is worn a matinee of crepe de chine cut on the lines of a Greek tunic and heavily embroidered in silver, while a cord of silver ties it at the waist line. **ELOISE.**

What girl does not long for Parisian lingerie without ever thinking that she has it at her finger ends to duplicate the best that Paris has ever made? Nothing can be accomplished without time spent on the doing, and not one of the dainty things whose description comes this week from Paris is impossible to make at little expense.



House Dress of Grey Voile



MATERIALS for house dresses have practically been reduced to voile of different kinds and weaves, for crepe de chine, while it is beautiful, has not the wearing qualities that distinguish voile from other dress stuffs. Then the latter is made in silk, wool and cotton, and certainly no woman could ask for a wider choice.

The house dress shown in the illustration is of a deep grey over silk, a grey that will not soil or gather dust, and it is made of white linen embroidered in white cret and a braid of grey chenille embroidered in coral shade, with a silk fringe also of coral. The yoke of the gown is tucked linen, and it is made so that it hooks to the under side of the collar. This makes it easy to remove for washing, an important point, for the yoke of a house

dress easily soils, and nothing so ruins the look of a costume as does a collar that does not look fresh and dainty. The belt, which fastens on the left side, may be of grey and coral velvet, a fold of each, or it may be only in coral.

The small sectional sleeves are at present the height of the fashion, while the cuffs match the embroidered collar, and may be straight or turned back, as preferred.

The skirt is quite plain and very full around the bottom, which is another new feature, while it is finished in three deep folds, which, however, show no stitching.

The collar in the back is finished square, like a sailor collar, while the yoke is round and only two inches deep. The belt extends around the waist, though at the right side it is almost as high as the armhole.

The New Turbans

THE women of Paris are wearing turbans of light materials—chiffon, voile, messaline—trimmed with an algerette or osprey plume for the theater and for those evening occasions when they need a hat and yet do not care to obstruct the view of the unfortunate in the rear seats. The turbans are sometimes only trimmed with long chains of artificial pearls and turquoise, which are wrapped round and round the head.

The theater season is almost over, but there are many Easter festivities and evening commencement exercises, and these new turbans will be useful, for they obviate the necessity of removing the hat. In any case, it is a most becoming fashion, and one that will be gladly received by many women who do not care to wear the huge dressy hats, but to whom a small, plain hat seems inappropriate with a light gown.

Boned Collars

THE blouses of the summer all have the collars of about four year ago, which fit tightly and are high under the ears and around the back. These must be very accurately and stiffly boned or they will lose their smartness, but when perfectly made and properly worn they are most attractive.

Lace Coats for Spring

CLUNY lace shows signs of being the most popular of the laces for summer suits and voile dresses, although during the season just passed it has divided honors with the ever-fashionable Irish. Even the lace coats for summer use are made of this pillow lace, and during the last three years it has relegated renaisance lace to its proper use for curtains and table covers.

Cluny is a very beautiful and desirable ornament for any costume, and because it is made of a linen thread it is especially appropriate as a decoration for linen dresses. At the same time it is not as expensive nor as heavy as the Irish crochet.

Some of the lace coats are tinted to a deep shade of tan, while others of white are lined with silk in some light shade. The popularity of cluny will also prevent coats of embroidered flannel from coming strongly into vogue, for the darned net, no matter how beautiful it may be, always has a darned look, while lace should really look like lace.

It is yet too early to tell definitely how smart the lace coats will be made for ordinary wear, but certain it is that, if they are worn on the street, they will not be strictly good form.

Monograms on Gloves

MONOGRAMS on gloves were always considered rather an exaggeration of the individual in designs of roses and violets. The new glove-marking is no exception to the rule. It consists in having one's initials cut in the upper part of the kid, and pasted underneath is a piece of satin. This is the same idea shown in the new pyrography work, only there green and red satin are used, while in gloves the satin matches the dress.

The new monogram must be placed exactly right, in order not to look ridiculous, and the correct spot is just above the wrist on the right hand.

Like all such novelties, it must have its day, and, on the whole, it is an improvement on the hand-embroidered kid.

Bordure Chiffon

THE most charming of materials for handsome summer gowns is the new bordure chiffon hand painted in designs of roses and violets. The satin stripes which form the bordure are graduated in size, the first being about one-half an inch wide and the last being almost two inches wide. These dresses are most charming made up with lace, which is, in fact, the only trimming appropriate to chiffon.

The bordure is charming used as a tunic over the skirt with a pleated ruffle, and it also makes a most attractive garniture for bodices and bretelles, while the lace most appropriate for chiffon dresses is alencon, which seems to come in with the material.

A beautiful chiffon gown is finished around the waist line in long shirred points, dovetailing from bodice to skirt. This provides as long a waist as it is possible to procure and likewise gives the dress an original finish.

Long Sleeves

THE mousquetaire sleeves show signs of increasing popularity, but happily they will be the wrinkled kind made of net or fllet, with the seams shirred and bound in tape to prevent its slipping on the hands. It is a becoming style for the girl with thin arms, and it is very fair that her day should come, now that elbow sleeves have been in style for so long.

It is unreasonable to suppose, however, that the latter fashion will be entirely out at any near date, so those women who found the style suited them need feel no hesitation in having their summer waists made with short or three-quarter sleeves.

It is not such a fashion that goes out quickly. It is too universally comfortable and too much worn at all seasons for house gowns and evening

Journal de Paris

Music and Drama

WORLD OF AMUSEMENT

Stage and Platform

General Gossip

Dr. Samuel P. Capen, a Clark University professor and special investigator for the Worcester Public Education Society, has been making a study of the likes and dislikes of young men and women, beginning with those of school age, as to the theatre. The investigator asked the young persons as to how often they attended the theatre; what theatres they attended; what sort of performance they preferred and kindred questions that assisted his purpose. There were answers to Dr. Capen's questions from 2,461 girls and 2,459 boys—a fairly even division of the sexes. One-fifth of the girls between eight and sixteen years and almost a third of the boys attending the public schools at Worcester attend the local theatres regularly at least once a week. The investigator discovered that the girls go less frequently as they grow older, while the boys go more often. "I tried to get the reports about the young men and women distinctly separate, and that brought out many contrasts, parallels and a distinction between their tastes," says Dr. Capen. Twenty-six per cent. of the girls and nineteen per cent. of the boys never go to a theatre. Forty-six per cent. of the girls and fifty-seven per cent. of the boys attend a theatrical performance once a month or oftener, and twenty per cent. of the girls and thirty per cent. of the boys go at least once a week. A large number of the girls prefer serious plays—melodrama, drama and tragedy. In the reports, the drama was the preference of thirty-four per cent. of the girls and thirty-two per cent. of the boys. Comedy increases in the tastes of girls as they grow older, according to the reports, and then, in turn, problem and the so-called society plays. Boys prefer comedies, and "youths vaudeville." The investigation disclosed that "picture shows" are very popular with the young, but Dr. Capen asserts that this taste "passes with both sexes as they grow older," which is an encouraging suggestion for the regular theatre if it be well managed. "The ferocity of the tastes of the younger school children is appalling," says Dr. Capen. "Five boys liked plays in which there were shooting and murders, and three little girls liked murders," he adds, impressively. Yet is not the professor's alarm erroneously based? Does this statistic ignore the potency of percentages? If only five boys out of 2,459 and three little girls in a total of 2,461 confess an admiration for these terrible things, is not the student that the growing generation in Worcester is amazingly mild and moral in promise.

Henry Hill and James Callaghan, whose picture appears in this page, are a pair of clever amateur comedians. They recently won first prize on amateur night at the Savoy Theatre, and it was the opinion of many who saw them that their act was as good as any professional stunts which have been seen here. Callaghan, who does the heavy work for the team, is a clever contortionist, doing both front and back bends and also a nerve racking stunt of dislocating his neck. He has been at the work ever since he began working, and bears many of his difficult bends under the tuition of Jimmy Marselles. Hill does the quicquity work, and has a style all his own. His funny antics and clever skits raise many a laugh.

Martin Harvey, in his recent dissent from A. R. Walkley, dramatic critic of the London Times, and Augustine Birrell, seems to have had the better of the argument. This was no mere encounter between an actor and critics on the premises usual to controversies between players and those who are supposed to give them admission and information. Mr. Birrell had described the actor's art as "a sham." Mr. Walkley had said the actor is "less than a man," because he made use of "physical advantages." Mr. Harvey argued that all art is imitative, and the actor's, if anything, less than others. He brought forward Shakespeare himself, who, he remarked, consistently upheld the actor's calling, and whose own profound and many-sided character was developed in its pursuit. "I ask you," said Mr. Harvey, "to listen to the chief thinker of the world rather than to the Chief Secretary for Ireland. With the supreme illumination that Shakespeare throws upon the actor's art, I ask you to compare Mr. Birrell's poor little glimmer, sufficient only to make visible his right honorable darkness." As for Mr. Walkley's contention that the actor was "less than a man" because he made use of "physical advantages," Mr. Harvey noted that the same "infantile argument" would hold good of "the thunders of Demosthenes." It was a fact, too, he affirmed, that most great actors had succeeded, not because of physical advantages, but in spite of the absence of them. Mr. Harvey suggested that acting is akin to hypnotism in that it consists in the expression of a normally conscious ego. "Man," he said, "is composed of many egos, and when he acts any particular part, one of these egos will live before us. This means its highest inspiration." He quoted Garrick to the effect that "the greatest strokes of genius have been unknown by the actor himself till the warmth of the scene has 'sprung the mine,' surprising the actor as much as the audience." Irving had called the actor's personality two-sided; Mr. Harvey would call it myriad-sided.

From the New York Telegraph: New that it is all over except counting the money, one may in fairness divulge the disappointment and heartaches that attended the earlier efforts of Eugene Charley Grapevin, in "The Awakening of Mr. Pipp," comes to the Grand the week after next. Mr. Grapevin and his play are well known to Hamilton with musical accessories, and yet not one of the many musical things that have no plot. "The Awakening of Mr. Pipp" is in many ways a dramatic story, for it deals in the affairs of a loving wife and a thoughtless husband, and while Mr. Grapevin and George Totten Smith, its authors, have treated the theme in a comedy vein, it is nevertheless a well told story of interest and well sustained continually. There are few of the "musical plays" of the times that could stand presentation, shown of their songs and girls, but "Mr. Pipp" is not one of these, for it is a play full of amusement and mirth, were it told without the aid of song and chorus. Anna Chance will again be seen in her very excellent conception of the loving wife, Mrs. Pipp.

Brilliant in every respect will be the occasion when Mr. Henry W. Savage introduces to music and social circles of this city Puccini's fascinating "Madam Butterfly," the Japanese three-act grand opera which has created such a furore in Europe that it is being heard simul-

Savoy's Good Bill Vaudeville of a better brand than ever is promised patrons of the Savoy Theatre as a result of the organization of the new Morris circuit, which is now being actively proceeded with, and which when completed will include theatres in practically every city of importance in the United States and Canada. The management of the Morris street houses says the effect of the new organization will be felt at once, and have its results in the class of entertainment offered at the Savoy. The big feature next week will be a comedy sketch, "Hogan's Flat," approved of by critical United States audiences, and stamped as one of the solid laughing hits of the season. It is presented by the Favor-Sinclair Company, and has been featured with great success in the best theatres across the boundary line. Mr. Favor is one of the best comedians in the business, has the support of a clever company of five people, and is appearing in a sketch that is said to offer almost unlimited fun making possibilities. Mr. Favor is seen as Montague Hogan, owner of the flats, and the scene is laid outside the building early in the evening. Special scenery is used in staging the act. Edith Sinclair appears as Cordelia Malone, a wealthy widow, occupying the lower flat. John K. Newman portrays Paul Flaherty, an impatient tenant of the upper flat. F. Z. Hazleton, as Dora Wilkins, niece of the widow Malone, and George Barlow, as Officer Fly, one of the city's finest, are the others. The Cornelles, eight in number, are high class acrobats, who are said to give an exceptionally clever performance. They go through a good, fast acrobatic routine, performing a number of whirlwind feats in smooth style. The act is neatly costumed, and is sure to be a well liked number. Good music acts can always be relied upon to score. Past experience has taught that. The American banjo four is a good number, somewhat out of the ordinary, that ought to make a hit. The quartette, according to advance notices, is an exceptionally clever performance. Bert and Lottie Walton are a clever comedy team, who are sure to add greatly to the strength of the mirth provoking qualities of the bill. Miss Walton is said to be an exceptionally clever dancer, and they introduce a novel roller skating turn as well. Bunnell and Glendy will present their famous comedy sketch, "Married Life." George C. Davis is another clever entertainer. His songs are spoken of as being new and catchy, and he is said to deliver a monologue that is new and pointed and handled in clever style. Dainty Effie Pearson is a charming little soubrette. She wears pretty costumes, selects her numbers with good judgment and gives an altogether pleasing act. Another good comedy number, a complete change of motion pictures, and the musical programme will make up the bill.

Manager Driscoll has been in high spirits lately and he has good reason to be so. Bennett's has been doing great business with its show this week and to-night the house will be crowded again. One of the best features of a well balanced bill next week will be the Abel-Ardien company's offering, "Three of a Kind." This act comes here from the United States with a bunch of favorable press notices. The Detroit News, in the course of a criticism of the show in which this act was being played, says: "Three of a Kind will want some beating. The act is humorous, not in the sense that so many vaudeville turns are funny, hummed, made by coarse libel on domestic ties, etc., but in the most refined sense of the turn. These actors are British and seem to know that what they are introducing is something above the ordinary. They take particular pains that nothing in their acting is ever suggestive and are doubtless proud of the fact that they can evoke laughter without descending to the gutter for it."

In this city, at Bennett's, the class of show complained of above is an unknown quantity. Actors and actresses there are who think that a little lack of refinement adds a large dash of interest to their turn, but Manager Driscoll knows these people and is careful to advise them to be careful before the Monday matinee that whatever may be popular in the States will not go here, and that a Hamilton audience can only be judged by a standard of decency and morality. The O'Meers sisters have a picturesque and daring act. The two girls are pretty and wear gorgeous costumes. They have a slanting wire act and the stunts that they perform on it, while being new, are calculated to make the oldest vaudevilian gasp with astonishment. The two have met with a number of accidents, but persist in performing the act. While going through their manoeuvres now they are very carefully watched as a fall might be fatal if there was nobody by to catch them. The Miles-Stavordale quintette introduced a novel musical act. All of them are adepts on the saxophone, xylophone and bells, which, by their playing, they prove to possess beautiful qualities which lend themselves to the rendition of popular and classical numbers. This quintette is composed of players of considerable musical ability and their act always succeeds in pleasing. Ruby Raymond was to have been seen in this city last week, but was unable to leave her last resting place on account of a slight indisposition. She has completely recovered, after her week's rest. She sings a number of delightful songs, with the assistance of a chorus of sweet voiced boys. The star and her company also give several graceful dances. Melville and Higgins have a charming singing and dancing act. Their songs are catchy and tuneful and their dancing will be sure to meet with favor from those who take pleasure in the art Terphorean. It is some time since Hamilton had an imitator and patrons will find Belman and Moore to be a pair of the best in the business. They personate half a dozen or more of the best known stage types and together are able to introduce a series of the most famous scenes in well known plays.

The concert to be given in Knox Church on Tuesday evening at 8.15 promises to be very interesting, judging by the programme. Miss Helen Landers, by the programme, Miss Helen Landers, soprano, comes highly recommended and Mr. F. Benrose is recognized as one of the finest tenor singers in Canada. Mr. O. A. Smiley's splendid readings are well known to Hamilton audiences, and need no comments. The choir of 60 voices will give four numbers. The concert to be given in Knox Church on Tuesday evening at 8.15 promises to be very interesting, judging by the programme. Miss Helen Landers, soprano, comes highly recommended and Mr. F. Benrose is recognized as one of the finest tenor singers in Canada. Mr. O. A. Smiley's splendid readings are well known to Hamilton audiences, and need no comments. The choir of 60 voices will give four numbers.



EDWARD M. FAVOR AND EDITH SINCLAIR & CO., Presenting "Hogan's Flat" at the Savoy Theatre next week.

PLAYERS WHO SEEK THE PUBLIC'S GAZE.

In "The Hoyden" one of the song hits deals with the necessity of players keeping their names before the public. After enumerating many well known methods used by actors to do this the actress begs the audience to tell what she shall do so they will remember her. Although the press agents are responsible for a good many stories that find their way into print there are many players who purposely go out of their way to attract attention. George Cohan is not at all backward in attracting attention to himself. The night before the Yankee Doodle comedian sailed for Europe he was tendered a dinner by Victor Moore at which over 200 men well known in theatrical circles were present. The steamer sailed at 9 o'clock Saturday morning. At this early hour a large crowd was attracted by the sight of Mr. Cohan and a large delegation of his friends who came direct from the dinner in their gala attire marching uncertainly up the pier. It was raining hard, and this did not materially add to their appearance, as they were all up to their knees in slush. Louise Gunning, the prima donna of "Tom Jones," and who will be seen here next week, is the envy of the actresses who like to attract attention. Miss Gunning was the first actress to put automobile goggles on her pet dog. Nora Bayes, who recently played in "The Follies of 1907" at the Illinois Theatre, created quite a stir a short time ago by appearing at a restaurant carrying a walking stick. She evidently wishes to adopt this fad instead of carrying silver and gold bags as the women do nowadays. Mrs. Louise Carter is not averse to doing things to attract attention. When she played an engagement recently in Philadelphia she gave a dinner to her pet dog at the Bellevue Stratford. The dog's dinner cost over \$7. Ethel Levey usually creates a sensation by the clothes she wears, and since her trip to Paris this summer some of the creations in which she appears on the street are, to say the least, startling. Mere words fail to describe some of the weird head dresses affected by some actresses. Dorothy Russell, the daughter of Lillian Russell, dresses her hair so that it looks like a bewildering mass of puffs. It is suggested by a rude man recently that Mrs. Pat Campbell put her pet dog Pinky Panky Poo in a home for the aged. But Mrs. Campbell has attracted too much attention to herself by means of this dog to get rid of him in spite of the fact that he is seventeen years old. Anna Held has done many number of things to keep her name before the public. Her latest fad is to take a Teddy bear on her trips to and from the theatre. It is whispered about among those familiar with several well known actresses that some of them will soon appear in public wearing monocles. Like Anna Held's eyes, they cannot make their monocles behave so the public will not have the pleasure of seeing them in private.

Lockwood coming. Albert Lockwood, head of the piano department of the University of Michigan School of Music, will give a lecture-recital to the students of the Conservatory of Music on the last Saturday in March. Mr. Lockwood is one of the foremost of American pianists and educators and a musician of wide continental reputation. He has appeared in Hamilton several times in recital, but will be remembered particularly by his unique instructive lecture-recital series given some five years ago. As seating accommodation is limited to 350, none but students will be permitted to attend.

Were these players deceitful? Mrs. Herbert Berthold Tree is in the role of Clytemnestra in Mrs. Patrick Campbell's production of "Electra," although these two actresses have not at times indulged in the most flattering adjectives when referring to each other. While playing together in London, newspapers devoted much space to their verbal encounters. Although the relations existing behind the scenes are as a rule most pleasant, there have been several examples of incompatibility of temper existing between two leading players. Chicago is familiar with the trouble between Eddie Foy and Trizie Friganza in "The Orchid." From the first night that Miss Friganza made a hit in the piece, bad feelings began to brew between the two comedians. Many an evening Eddie and his leading woman passed each other without even an icy smile. Charles Bigelow was for years Anna Held's chief comedian. When, however, Anna Held discovered that Mr. Bigelow was to leave her and go with the Shuberts there was trouble ahead. Little the audience thought that when these two were singing "Kiss, Kiss, Kiss," Miss Held was favoring Mr. Bigelow with glances and jeers under her French breath. This kept up until Mr. Bigelow could stand it no longer and walked out of the theatre during the middle of an act. He had not lost his self-respect, but his temper was sadly ruffled.

James McNeill, senior surveyor to Lloyd's Register of British and foreign shipping at Newcastle, has retired after 36 years' service with that society. Mr. McNeill hails from Dunbarton, where he served his apprenticeship as a ship-builder.



HILL AND CALLAGHAN, Comedy acrobats, who won first prize at the amateur contest at the Savoy last week.

Walter to dispose of "Paid in Full," the play that in a single night registered an overwhelming success at the Astor Theatre. Doubtless, to err is human, for a manager to err in rejecting a play such as "Paid in Full" is also cruel to the point of being inhuman. So when it is known that virtually every manager in New York was given an opportunity to produce Mr. Walter's play before it passed into the hands of Wagenhals & Kemper, the cause for so many headaches along the Rialto is at once apparent. Unhappy indeed, must Arris Russell feel when she reads the columns of approbation lavished upon the play by the New York critics. Miss Russell is under a long-term contract with Wagenhals & Kemper, and is inactive at this writing. "Paid in Full" was purchased for her, and it is understood, met with her approval. York, however, was not satisfied with the role of Brooks to which the management intended to assign him, and Miss Russell lost an opportunity to star in one of the genuine dramatic hits of the season. The members of the Entertainment Committee of the Theatrical Mechanical Association are hard at work making (Continued on page 17.)

The new musical melodrama, "The Candy Kid," is said to be one of the brightest theatrical hits of the season, in the popular price houses, and is overflowing with novelty, humor, music, dancing, and powerful dramatic situations, and furthermore is a decided departure from the regulation style of melodrama. It offers a new kind of entertainment, thoroughly interesting and enjoyable. Ray Raymond, the young singing comedian, and the Bon-Bon Show Girls, together with a large company of dramatic players, will be seen in "The Candy Kid" at the Grand next Friday and Saturday.

"Thorns and Orange Blossoms," a very pretty comedy drama, with 12 scenes laid in England, will be offered at the Grand the week after next. It is a dramatization of Bertha M. Clay's famous novel of that name. Miss Jane Corcoran, who has seen here several years ago in "Pretty Peggy," comes to the Grand again next Monday week in Ibsen's "A Doll's House." Miss Corcoran is said to be supported by an excellent company.

Henrietta Crossman and Amelia Bingham among the attractions to be seen at the Grand shortly.

The brilliant comedian, Kathryn Osterman, and her comedy, "The Girl Who Looks Like Me," is said to be peculiar, if not original, in having all the fun centre about female characters. The action is brisk and the laughs are many, and come close together. The story tells of an irritable and erratic woman engaging another to act as companion only to find that the companion is her exact counterpart. She seizes upon this as an opportunity to indulge a freakish impulse, and disappears. The young girl finds herself forced into the appearance of being some one else with a large menage to see over, unknown friends to entertain, and a missing husband who may come home at any time. She has also the reputation to sustain of a woman with a violent temper and a propensity for drink. Unexpectedly a lawyer turns up who has a legacy for the young girl in her proper person. In order not to betray the situation, she induces a girl friend, who is visiting her, to impersonate herself. The arrival of a husband and a sweetheart does not tend to simplify matters. The truth is finally told and everything is happily terminated.

ART CLUB RECITAL.

The Conservatory Art Club presented a very fine programme at its second recital, held in the Conservatory recital hall this afternoon. It was largely attended and most enjoyable. The programme was: String Quartette—Svendson, Op. 1. C Major. Miss Ella Howard, Messrs. John W. Edward A. and Oscar Bartmann. Songs—(a) Separation—G. Puccini. Roma (b) Lullaby from "Jocelyn"—Gohard. Miss Adeline Smith, Violin, Mr. Oscar Bartmann. Piano—Polonaise, Op. 46, No. 1. MacDowell. Miss Lillie M. W. Pene. Violin—Canon, Op. 10, No. 3. Bohm. Miss Ella Howard. String Quartette—Op. 125, No. 1. Schubert. Adagio. Allegro.

Irish Folk Song—Arthur Foote. (b) Love Song—Flegler. Miss Adeline Smith. Cello, Mr. Edward Bartmann. Violin, Mr. Oscar Bartmann. Piano—Capriccio, Op. 22. Mendelssohn. Adante. Allegro Con Fuoco. Miss Lillie M. W. Pene. Second piano, Miss Ina Springer.

James McNeill, senior surveyor to Lloyd's Register of British and foreign shipping at Newcastle, has retired after 36 years' service with that society. Mr. McNeill hails from Dunbarton, where he served his apprenticeship as a ship-builder.



A SCENE IN "THE CANDY KID," The new musical comedy which will be seen at the Grand next Friday and Saturday



Ruby Raymond and one of her dancing boys at Bennett's next week.

AMUSEMENTS

(Continued from page 16.)

arrangements for their big benefit to be held on Thursday afternoon, March 26, at the Savoy Theatre. The play, which is a full house. A handsome souvenir cushion set is given with every ticket, and coupons may be exchanged at the box office at any time. The seat sale will open on March 23 at 9 o'clock.

Theodore Kramer's latest thriller, "The Outlaw's Christmas," was presented at the Grand last night before a large audience—the usual melodrama crowd. The play was apparently much enjoyed, being presented by a capable company with good scenic effects. There was one especially sensational scene, in which a horse jumped a "raging mountain current" into a tank of water. There is a real plot, laid in Colorado, and it is filled with comedy and pathos.

"The Outlaw's Christmas" will be presented at the Grand again this afternoon and evening.

The Savoy's amateur night performance drew another crowded house last evening, a programme that included everything from dancers and singers to a mind reading act keeping the audience in a "riot" of laughter. The muscular young man who wields the hook was busy at times responding to the demands of the gallery gods. Little Mike Regan, a drummer, took the house by storm, and was awarded first prize. Dorothy Wilson, a pretty little girl, who sang a nursery song, captured the second prize.

Vienna, Feb. 29.—Baroness Pauline Wallhoff-Lenzen, the famous Austrian singer, died here yesterday of cancer. She was born in 1841. From 1872 to 1874 she travelled in the United States, giving a series of concerts.

OTTAWA, Feb. 29.—Two Ottawa musical organizations were competitors last night at the Russell Theatre in the Earl Grey musical and dramatic trophy competition.

The Orpheus Glee Club, under the baton of Mr. J. Smith, gave a concert programme of part songs and solos.

Tickets were issued this week for Miss Edna Irene Bastedo's elocutionary recital in Association Hall on Easter Monday, April 20, and are meeting with splendid sale. The evening promises to be a musical treat, as well as a literary success, for the reason that an artist of note from abroad is to be introduced to Hamilton in the person of Madam Ruby Harkness Hamilton, soprano, of Toronto.

Regarding the Governor-General's musical and dramatic trophy competition, the Montreal Herald says:

"Mr. Fiske, the eminent theatrical manager, hinted the other day at a belief in the vice-regal competition as a powerful means of the awakening of the dramatic instinct of the Canadian people. For the time being most of us find ample satisfaction for our dramatic instinct in meeting the requirements of the astounding growth of the country's trade and possessions; while our feeling for the spectacular is ably ministered to by the wheat crop. But even if we confine attention to its immediate results, in the fostering of the taste for amateur acting and of a love for the performance of music, instead of for passive listening to it, the competition easily justifies its existence; and every Canadian must wish that the second series will be even more successful than the first, and so on progressively."

SAVING HIS FLAG.

Is the title of one of the most interesting films ever put by the American Vitaphone Company. It is called a European sensation. It opens with the hero bidding farewell to his friends his sweetheart and his mother. It tells of some of his experiences on the way to the front. Then follows the battle, scenes most realistic, in which the horrors of war are portrayed till the audience is quite prepared to agree with General Sherman, who declared that "War was hell." In the midst of the conflict the standard bearer falls, and the hero recognizes the importance of the moment, and, facing death, he goes to the rescue, and, amid flying bullets and screaming shells, saves his country's flag over the position of honor. He is severely wounded in the ordeal. The closing scene shows him honored and rewarded by his commanding officer and his sovereign.

This, with fifty additional features, will comprise the programme in Association Hall this afternoon and to-night.

Thaw Annulment Proceeds.

New York, Feb. 28.—The first step to the attempt to have the marriage of Harry Thaw and Evelyn Nesbitt Thaw annulled was taken this afternoon at a conference held in the Waldorf-Astoria.

Body Found on Beach.

Brighton, Feb. 28.—Harvey Spafford, living on an island in Lake Ontario, called the Bluff, about five miles from Brighton, was found dead on the beach about half way home. Spafford had been in Brighton and left for home in the evening in an intoxicated condition.

The name of Mr. George B. Wilson, private secretary to the Mayor, is mentioned in connection with the Toronto Parks Commissionership.



Dorothy Sadler at Bennett's next week.

ELGAR CHOIR'S VISIT TO MENDELSSOHN'S HOME

Hamilton Organization Achieved a Success In Toronto Last Night—Praise and Criticism From Toronto Papers.

The Elgar choir journeyed to Toronto last evening and sang before a very large and critical audience at the Massey Hall. Toronto for years, through its magnificent Mendelssohn Choir, has been accustomed to hearing the highest class of choral singing, and it was a somewhat daring thing on the part of the Elgar body to occupy the Massey Hall platform and give an exemplification of refined part-singing. That the Elgars made no mistake was most unmistakably evidenced by the grand reception given them and the frequent spontaneous applause that was showered on them. Toronto certainly marked with its approval the work of the choir and Mr. Carey and his band of vocalists need have no fear of giving a yearly concert in the Queen City.

The choir was accompanied by about one hundred enthusiasts, and throughout the hall were scattered Hamiltonians, former and present, who assisted in the singing a hearty welcome. Massey Hall is almost an ideal place to sing in, and the choir had every opportunity to display its skill. Freed from the encumbrances and tone-dissipation of a theatre stage, every gradation of tone, every nuance of the voice, every spontaneous applause that was showered on them, Toronto certainly marked with its approval the work of the choir and Mr. Carey and his band of vocalists need have no fear of giving a yearly concert in the Queen City.

While the choir, naturally, gave nothing in the way of overpowering vocal effects, it showed refinement of method and a closeness of attention to detail, coupled with clear enunciation and admirable balance of tone. These were particularly well shown in Brahms' "Dirge of Dardula," an exceedingly difficult work, full of complex modulations and unusual cadences, and Gounod's "Day of Penitence." The lighter numbers, sung by Blumenthal and Elgar were daintily sung. From the first number the audience showed its appreciation of the choir's work. The applause was very generous after the Elgar "Dance," and after "Gather Ye Rosebuds," it was enthusiastic, so much so that the choir, as an encore, sang the Elgar three-part song for ladies' voices, "The Snow," with Mr. Arthur Ostler, Miss Hunter and Dr. Ross accompanying on violins, and the dainty composition was well received.

The programme was very long—too long—and the choir was obliged to leave out the last announced number, "Let Me the Canakin Clink."

The artists on the programme were the incomparable Madame Semblich, Elison Van Hoose, tenor, and Michel de Zadora, pianist, and they all were given enthusiastic applause. Madame Semblich was recalled again and again, and she sang several encores. Each time that the distinguished singer appeared she showed by signs her approval of the choir's work.

The Hamilton party reached the city about 1 o'clock this morning. What Toronto Critics Say. The Toronto music critics give up much space to their comments on the choir. The Globe says: The merits of the Elgar Choir were recognized with some cordial frankness in the Globe report of the concert of the choir at Hamilton on Tuesday last, and as they repeated their programme the remarks made in reference to that occasion applied to their singing last night. But there was one notable exception in the case of Gounod's motet, "O Day of Penitence," which they rendered with

a Spanish musician of the 16th century. It was novel to most of those who heard it, and an excellent bit of ecclesiastical writing exquisitely sung. Within the limitations imposed on them by the dimensions of his chorus, Mr. Carey achieves remarkable results.

In the World J. D. Logan had this to say: Brother Bruce Carey and his vocal chickens came down last night from Hamilton to scratch musical gravel in the Toronto coop at Massey Hall. An audience that practically filled the ground floor and the two galleries was there to greet Mr. Carey and to say: "We're glad to meet you and to hear what you can do." Mr. Carey is like his old namesake, Robert Bruce, of Scotland, who came out of the cave where the spider taught him not to believe in anything but attainment. Mr. Carey will, I believe, be successful in his ambition to attain distinction in choral singing—in time. It was a puzzle amongst the musical elite to discover whether the large audience came to see what the Hamilton choir could do or whether New York sent Mme. Semblich to astonish Toronto citizens. It is a real pleasure for me to say that the astonishment is on the side of the Hamilton choir. With a body of 90 singers—couldn't Mr. Carey get 100 in Hamilton! he attempted and produced some choral work which was excellent in artistic quality. But, in a very human and natural way he told us that he was competing with the greatest choir on earth to-day. It is poor criticism that can't recognize virtue in other singing outside of the Mendelssohn choir. Let me, therefore, say to Mr. Carey that he himself and his choir will be welcomed again to Toronto and that if he will take our kindest advice in the matter he will do two things in conducting: (1) Let him teach his choir to remember that ragged attack is the first sign of poor musicianship, and (2) let him insist upon balance amongst the sections of his choir; basses are no more important than tenors, and sopranos no more important than altos, and the soprano and alto parts are no more important than the tenor and bass parts. The Mendelssohn choir is its beautiful shading of bass, soprano and alto in poetic interpretation. How much Mr. Carey has accomplished with his choir in this particular quality was evident in their singing of Elgar's "Dance of the Rosebuds," from the "Bavarian Highlands," and in Brahms' "Dirge of Dardula." It might have been done better, especially in the latter case, but it was done with beauty and distinction—and, what is to be remarked, there was no dropping from the tenors, and so I might go on through the whole programme, but I have only to add that Mr. Carey may go back to Hamilton with a reputation from Toronto and our best wishes that he will visit us next year and show us that he has improved his choir in those very qualities which make choral singing distinctive, namely, precision, tonal purity, unanimity and dynamic effects.

CAUGHT BY AVALANCHE. Members of Skiing Party Swept Away. Salzburg, Feb. 28.—An avalanche which the sunshine had set loose from the mountain slope swept down to the level of the party on the Weichselbachhöhe—well known to tourists in the Austrian Tyrol as an easy and attractive climb—with lamentable results. The party, consisting of nine, set out at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. They were led by Herr Schmalzer, a well-known local huntsman, and Altenhuber, the guide. When the avalanche suddenly overwhelmed them two boys in the party disappeared deep in the snow. They were suffocated immediately, and covered.

Schmalzer and the guide were found dead. The others of the party suffered from the shock, but were not gravely injured, although one has a fractured arm.

THE DEAD BURGLAR.

Man Shot Near Granby, Que., an Old Jailbird. Granby, Que., Feb. 28.—The burglar who was shot at Granby Hall on the 26th by Thomas Robinson, proves to be Philip Tetra, lately of the penitentiary, after serving a four-year sentence for housebreaking and robbery. At the inquest Dr. Martin and Lessard testified as to the cause of death from bullet wound from a rifle. The bullet in some manner split apart, passing through the body and being lodged in the spine, causing immediate death. After all the witnesses had been heard, the jury, after some deliberation, rendered the following verdict: "That the said Philip Tetra came to his death by being shot by a rifle in the hands of Thos. Robinson, but without intent to kill, and that the said Thomas Robinson be brought before the Magistrates of Granby for hearing."

THE DAY OF RECKONING.

The Orient is Storing Things Up in Its Memory. London, Feb. 28.—A prominent Canadian, in speaking to the Canadian Associated Press, said: "During a recent visit to Japan I heard and saw much, and I must say the Japanese statesmen proved themselves great, big men by the way they comported themselves in the Canadian representative on the immigration question; but, mark me," he added, "that within the next couple of decades the Caucasian races will pay for all racial humiliation placed on the Japanese with compound interest. There will be a day of reckoning for western nations."

FORTY TO NINETY KILLED.

Great Loss of Life in a Mexican Mine. Laredo, Texas, Feb. 28.—Information reaches this city through federal telegraph sources to the effect that the explosion in La Rosita mine at Salinas, near Musquique, Mexico, resulted in a large number of fatalities. Reports by the federal telegraph operators place the loss of life at from forty to ninety.

BURIED THE HATCHET.

Mr. C. B. Smith Will Probably Retain Winnipeg Position. Winnipeg, Feb. 28.—It is rumored today that the question of the dismissal of Mr. C. B. Smith has been dropped, and he will be retained in office, both sides having buried the hatchet.

To Cure a Cold in one Night—Use Vapo-Cressoline.

It has been found that Vapo-Cressoline cures a cold in one night. It has cured 25,000 more than twenty-four years. All drugs

CHASE'S ALMANAC IS HERE AGAIN.

IT WILL THIS YEAR GO TO MORE THAN 15,000,000 READERS.

Great Interest Manifested in the Diary Competition for \$200.00 in Gold.

Because of its usefulness and on account of the great interest taken in the diary feature, Dr. A. W. Chase's Calendar Almanac is now annually welcomed into millions of homes.

This year this favorite Almanac will reach about 15,000,000 readers, and, if you do not receive a copy, it will be because the publishers failed to get your name and address. If you mention this paper and write direct to Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont., a free copy of the Almanac will be sent you, post-paid.

Possibly you do not know about the annual Diary Competition, in which \$200 in gold is given in prizes for the best record of events kept in Dr. Chase's Almanac, but you will find full particulars in the Almanac.

Thousands find it most interesting to enter this competition and by so doing form the valuable habit of keeping a record of business transactions and find their Almanacs of inestimable worth for future reference.

Most people know of Dr. A. W. Chase as author of the famous Receipt Book, bearing his name, and as discoverer of the great family medicines. In the Almanac will be found a life of the famous doctor and also full particulars in regard to the great prescriptions which have made his name known and revered in almost every home.

The enormous success of these great medicines is due to the fact that they never disappoint. Like the world-famous Receipt Book, they are backed by the honesty of purpose, integrity of character and professional skill for which the great old doctor is noted.

Like many other successes, Dr. A. W. Chase's Medicines are flattered by imitators, and for this reason it is necessary to caution you to look for the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., on the box you buy. There can be no stronger guarantee for any medicine, and by getting the genuine Dr. A. W. Chase's Medicines, you can be certain that the results will be entirely satisfactory. Better write for an Almanac to-day, as the supply is now limited.

THE WHITE PLAGUE.

Anti-Tuberculosis Conference in Toronto Next Week.

Upwards of fifty cities and towns have sent notice to the secretary that their municipality will be represented at the anti-tuberculosis conference in Toronto next week. Additional names are being received by each incoming mail, making certain that this conference will be one of the most important events in the history of the movement in this Province.

Among those who will be present are Mr. Samuel Barker, M.P., Hamilton, one of the active supporters of the Mountain Sanatorium, Judge John A. Barron, of Stratford, Dr. Percy Scott, Mayor of Ottawa, and other representative citizens from different parts of Ontario. Hamilton will send a strong contingent, including Mayor Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Crerar, J. J. Evel and Thos. W. Watkins.

Important resolutions will be moved and a deputation will likely wait upon the Government, following the adjournment of the conference, asking for special legislation dealing with this problem.

His Excellency Earl Grey will call the conference to order promptly at 2 p. m., on Wednesday, following luncheon at 12.30, to be given by the mayor and council of the city of Toronto. In the evening His Honor Sir Mortimer Clark will give a reception to the delegates.

Special railway rates have been arranged. Any needed particulars will be cheerfully furnished by Mr. J. Robertson, secretary of the National Sanatorium Association, 347 King street west, Toronto.

BANANA CROP SET BACK.

There is Little or No Fruit to Sell in Jamaica. New York, Feb. 28.—The Herald has received the following cable despatch from Kingston, Jamaica: "Great concern is felt here owing to the setback in the banana crop, owing to a severe drought following the recent earthquake. There is little or no fruit to sell, and the traders are almost at a standstill, the traders feeling the want of ready cash. It is not likely that the banana trade will be in full swing until May or June."

DOG'S BONE IN HIS ARM.

Remarkable Operation on an Indiana Boy. New York, Feb. 28.—The Herald has received the following despatch from Oaktown, Ind.:—Vernon Wolfe, fourteen years old, has been suffering for months from a disease of the bone in his forearm, and after a consultation of physicians it was determined to remove the bone. As the member would be useless without the larger bone, the physicians concluded to substitute the bone from the leg of a dog. The operation was performed to-day.

While the bone was being taken from the arm of the lad a big St. Bernard dog was chloroformed in an adjoining room, the bone of his foreleg taken out and placed in the arm of the boy. The doctors say that the operation was in every way successful, and the boy will have perfect use of the member as soon as the wound heals.

Call to a Buffalo Pastor.

Cobourg, Feb. 27.—At a meeting of the united congregations of Grafton and Vernonville Presbyterian Churches it was decided to extend a call to Rev. W. H. Brockenshire, of Buffalo, to become pastor.

An appeal on constitutional grounds is being made at St. Petersburg to save the lives of the seven Terrorists condemned to death on Thursday.



New Norfolk Suits for boys are here now. Some very choice materials and models for ages 8 to 17 years. Prices \$3.00 to \$10.00.

Oak Hall 10 and 12 James Street North

EYE GLASS CHAINS

In our optical department we are showing some exquisite chains in gold-filled and gold, very closely priced from 75c to \$3.00. Automatic chains, 50c to \$3.00. Hooks, 25c to \$1.00.

NORMAN ELLIS

Jeweler, Optician 21-23 King St. East

PIG METALS

Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc We are Headquarters, send us your inquiries.

The Canada Metal Co. William St., Toronto Limited

THOMAS LEES

FOR Very special values in finest quality Diamond Rings

We are always pleased to have you look. LEES Reliable Jeweler 5 James Street North

Wall Paper FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Mouldings

Room, Beds, Chair and Plats Rails, Etc. METCALF'S 21 MacNab St. North 118 Colborne St., Brantford PHONE 1056

COAL

L. L. & W. R. Co.'s, Scotton. Prompt delivery. The Magee-Waiton Co., Limited 606, Bank of Hamilton Chambers Telephone 336.

E. K. PASS REPAIRS WATCHES

in first class manner. See our large stock of jewelry. Small retail enables us to sell at very close profits. Gold watches, wedding rings and licenses, diamonds. Jewelry made to order. E. K. PASS, English Jeweler 41 John Street S.

BLACHFORD & SON, Funeral Directors

57 King Street West. Established 1842. Private Mortuary. BRANCHES—445 Barton East; 412 Ferguson avenue north.

FOR JUVENILES.

Monster Petition From Montreal to Parliament. Ottawa, Feb. 28.—The biggest petition ever directed to the House of Commons, the Senate, or His Excellency, has been received from Montreal citizens of all classes and creeds. No less than 5,000 names appear, judges, members of the Legislature, doctors, professors and all kinds and conditions of people. The petitioners pray that a reform be made in juvenile offenders' treatment; that special legislation be enacted to provide for special trials of the young and for a probation system in place of the present conditions.

One copy will be presented to His Excellency through the Privy Council, another to the Senate and the third to the House of Commons.



ANOTHER Nernst Talk

NERNST light is the best for your store. One of the profits: Marshall Field & Company, of Chicago, discarded 40,000 incandescent lamps and sent the fixtures to the scrap heap, replacing them by NERNST LAMPS.

One of the advantages: they will reduce your electric light bill 50%.

One of the results: good advertising and good lighting included in one bill.

We can give other proofs, other advantages, other results. Write to our nearest office.

Canadian Westinghouse Co. Limited 67 Hamilton Montreal Halifax Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver

Department of Railways and Canals QUEBEC CANALS

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN CEMENT

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tender for Cement," will be received by the undersigned, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, 10th March, 1908, for the supply of 25,000 barrels of Portland Cement, for the use of the Quebec Canals.

Specifications and forms of tender can be secured at the office of the Superintendent Engineer of Quebec Canals, No. 2, Place d'Armes Square, Montreal, on and after Tuesday, the 24th.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered, unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms, unless there are attached the actual signatures, from parties of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm.

An accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$2,000 made payable to the order of the Minister of Railways and Canals must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited, if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

The advertisement dated 26th February, is hereby cancelled. By order, L. K. JONES Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, February 27th, 1908.

News papers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

PENITENTIARY SUPPLIES

SEALED TENDERS addressed "Inspectors of Penitentiaries, Ottawa," and endorsed "Tenders for Supplies," will be received until Monday, 16th March, inclusive, from parties desirous of contracting for supplies, for the fiscal year 1908-1909, for the following institutions, namely:

Kilpatrick Penitentiary, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, Dorchester Penitentiary, Hudson's Bay, Manitoba Penitentiary, British Columbia Penitentiary, Alberta Penitentiary, Edmonton, Alta.

Separate tenders will be received for each of the following classes of supplies:— 1. Coal Oil. 2. Groceries. 3. Coal Oil. 4. Hardware. 5. Cordwood. 6. Leather. 7. Drugs. 8. Linen. 9. Dry Goods. 10. Oils and Paints. 11. Pork and Bacon. 12. Fresh Fish. 13. Sole Leather. 14. Fresh Meat. 15. Tinware.

Details of information as to form of contract, together with forms of tenders, will be furnished on application to the Wardens. All supplies are subject to the approval of the Warden.

DOUGLAS STEWART, GEO. W. DAWSON, Inspectors of Penitentiaries. Department of Justice, Ottawa, February 14, 1908.

TENDERS

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa in sealed envelopes, and marked on the envelopes "Tenders for the construction of the Ice-Breaking Steamer," will be received up to the

NINTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, for the construction of a steel ice-breaking, Mail and Passenger Steamer, to be delivered at Charlottetown, P. E. I., of the following leading dimensions namely—550 feet long, breadth 96 feet, depth moulded 27 feet.

Plans and specifications of this steamer can be obtained by Shipbuilders at the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque equal to 10% of the whole amount of the tender which will be forfeited if the person sending the accepted tender declines to enter into a contract with the Department and complete the steamer. Cheques accompanying unsuccessful tenders will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Newspapers copying this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid.

F. GOURDAU, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, 19th February, 1908.

2629

Telephone for prompt attention to repairs and installations of Electric and Gas Work of all kinds, from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m. PORTER & BROAD

Every Woman

Use Druggist for it. It is the only one that will cure you. It is the only one that will cure you. It is the only one that will cure you.

REAL AND NEAR REAL JEWELS

How False Ones Are Made and Real Ones Doctored.

Washington—In all this talk about artificial rubies and diamonds the experts keep saying that a reconstructed or scientific ruby can be detected at a glance. This may be true of experts, but it scarcely applies to the average person.

It is a fact that most of the artificially produced rubies are off in color, having a brick red tone, which should betray them even to an ordinary observer. But some of them approach the real thing so closely that if even the expert himself is going to detect them at a glance he will have to do his glancing through a powerful lens.

Not that the color will appear different. That is not the only way in which the made ruby betrays itself. The infallible test is the presence of circular lines or markings in the interior of the stone.

If it is a poor specimen these are easily seen. In the best ones they can be detected only by close scrutiny.

When one knows how these stones are made the markings are readily explained. The process is described by Leopold Claretmont, a London lapidary, as follows:

"A small crystal of silicate of alumina, colored by bichromate of potash, is rotated at a very high speed, being kept meanwhile at a temperature of about 200 degrees centigrade. It is then nursed with minute particles of natural ruby, which adhere and become melted on to the centre core.

"With care and patience a large bead can thus be built up from which the ruby is afterward cut. The material is, however, very likely to break directly it is allowed to cool and also during the process of cutting."

Manufactures in rubies are sold under different names, but the processes by which they are made differ only slightly from one another. The usual tests for precious stones, those of hardness, specific gravity and refraction, are not entirely reliable for artificial rubies. The color and the markings are the only indications of their real character.

The markings are caused by minute bubbles forming circular parallel lines and also by being caused by the substance while being stirred had dried suddenly.

While dealers in gems do not consider made rubies as precious stones they frankly accept certain improved specimens as the real thing. For instance, it is said that almost all the pink topazes now on the market have been pinked, as the trade terms it. This pinking or burning is a time-honored device dating from its accidental discovery by a French jeweller in 1755.

The topaz, though it occurs in many colors, is rarely pink. Consequently it was a happy chance for the Frenchman who he discovered that by heating change yellow and brown specimens into a delicate pink.

One method of doing this is to wrap the stone in German tinder bound tightly on with tin wire and then to burn the tinder. But the stones are likely to be flawed if the operation is not carefully performed, or to lose its color if the heat is too great.

Sometimes precious stones have dark spots, which are removed by burning in sand and iron filings, but the process is a delicate one, as, in the case of a sapphire, the color may be changed from blue to grayish, or with an amethyst, from purple to mahogany brown. Rubies are sometimes infected with white spots, which are removed by burning. Black spots adhering to the surface of diamonds may be got rid of in the same way.

The zircon is another precious stone which is improved by burning, being changed from brown to a clear brilliance which enables it to pass as a diamond, though not of the finest quality. Dark brown cairngorm is burned to make it lighter and therefore more salable.

When it comes to agates and carnelians and onyx there is no end to the tricks man plays on nature. The Oriental carnelian owes its beautiful color entirely to burning. It is found in quartz sand in Madras and is cut and burned where it is found.

But the greatest marvels with this class of stones are achieved by bleaching and dyeing them. Whole communities in Germany, from little children to old men and women, do nothing but this work.

When onyx is to be dyed it is washed twice in water, then dried and laid in honey and water, half a pound of honey to sixteen or twenty ounces of water. The dish, which must be chemically clean, is placed in a warm oven.

Care must be taken that the water does not boil and that the stone is covered with the liquid. The treatment is continued for from fourteen to twenty-one days. Then the stone is taken out of the honey and washed and soaked in an amber dish with sulphuric acid. This dish is covered and put in hot ashes with burning charcoal on the cover.

In a few hours, in most cases, the stone will be dyed, but some stones require a longer time and some will never take a color. The final part of the process is to take the stone from the acid, wash it, dry it in the oven and lay it in oil for a day. By this time because of the varying porosity of layers of the stone it will be colored in stripes, gray, brown, black or red.

The attempt has often been made to get rid of the tint in off colored diamonds by treating them with acids and

with heat, but it is not known that any one has succeeded. Some dealers have tried other ways of getting rid of the yellow effect of these stones. The usual thing is to paint the under side with violet ink or an aniline dye.

It is carefully rubbed down, just enough being left to neutralize the yellow in the stone. Of course all that is necessary to guard against this fraud is to wash the stone in alcohol. But it is admitted that irregular dealers have undoubtedly enhanced the apparent value of many stones by treating them in this way.

Quite distinct from the artificially produced precious stones and from the improved real ones are various imitations. With the public rhinestone has become a sort of general name applied to the very cheapest of imitation diamonds. But originally rhinestone, Cornish diamond and Brighton diamond were names applied to imitations made from rock crystal.

Most imitation stones are simply made of glass. The cheapest ones, generally spoken of as stage jewelry, are not cut and polished, but squeezed, as the technical term goes.

This is done with pinners divided into numerous moulds, each mould compressing the semi-liquid glass into the form of a cut stone. When these stones are taken from the pinners they are coated by a thin film of the glass. They have only to be detached from one another to be ready for setting.

Paste or strass is a flint glass much superior to that used for making stage jewelry. It is often cut and polished much as real stones are, though, of course, the process is very short and simple in comparison.

It is claimed for French paste that its composition is made as nearly as possible identical with the stones to be imitated. But it is manufactured only in certain colors and it does not differ greatly any way in appearance from ordinary strass.

"All varieties of paste can be detected," said a dealer in precious stones, "They always contain bubbles and lines wholly unlike the marks in real gems. Makers of imitations even go to the extent of putting in flaws and what we call feathers. If you examine them you find they are not like the real thing at all."

"Of course a jeweller need never be cheated anyway, for he knows—or should know—how to test for hardness, specific gravity and optical properties. For ordinary paste just try a file gently on the sharp edge of the stone."

Of recent years a good many improvements have been made in the production of the imitations known as doublets. Nowadays there are even triplets.

The old form of doublet consists of a thin piece of a genuine but inferior precious stone cut to form a front, to which a back of paste of the desired color, is cemented. The result is an apparently valuable gem.

It really has one good trait, if it is to be compared with out and out paste. This will not happen to these doublets, made recently, in which the two pieces are welded together. But the character of the stone can be seen by looking through it from the side.

A triplet consists of two pieces of crystal or poor quality gem stone, one pasted for the front and one for the back, with a thin piece of colored glass and even simply colored pigment between them. In this way pale, worthless pieces of nevertheless genuine sapphire are used with deep blue glass or pigment; but, of course, the improved being being changed from brown to a clear brilliance which enables it to pass as a diamond, though not of the finest quality.

When stones are set with a close back that is embedded in the metal they are painted or covered with tinfoil to increase either the color or the brilliance. This is done not only with imitations, but with genuine stones if they are of inferior quality. It is used to be the custom always to set gems with a backing of gold, no matter whether the stones were good, bad or indifferent.

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German Government Fighting Hard Against Tuberculosis

Millions of leaflets are being circulated among the people of the Empire, informing the masses how to guard against Tuberculosis, of which 100,000 Germans die every year. The time is fast approaching when this disease will be treated like diphtheria and smallpox—the patient being isolated and removed from contact with others. Meantime it is to be hoped the masses will learn the all-important lesson of guarding against coughs and chest colds, from which tuberculosis always springs. When your throat tickles, your chest feels tight and sore, when you sneeze and feel cold shivers up your back—that should be your warning. The following treatment is known to be very efficient: Give the chest and throat a vigorous hand-rubbing with Nervilleine, and take twenty drops of Nervilleine in hot sweetened water. If there is any hoarseness or cough, gargle well with Nervilleine and put a Nervilleine Porous Plaster over the chest. By following this advice you can keep clear of colds, pneumonia, bronchitis, and preserve uniform good health. This is worth cutting out and preserving.



A CHIC STREET COSTUME.

Nos. 5888-5427—There is a general air of smartness about the model here pictured that makes it a very desirable mode. The cut-away coat is of unusual good style and could be developed in broadcloth or other materials as a separate coat as well as forming part of a costume. It is semi-fitting and of excellent shaping, the curved seams in front and back aiding in giving shapeliness to the figure. The skirt is a nine-gored model. The pleats are stitched to yoke depth and the pattern provides that it may be cut either short round or instep length. English suiting, serge, broadcloth and chevrot are all suitable for development. For 36-inch bust measure 2 1-2 yards of 44-inch material will be required for the coat and 6 1-2 yards for the skirt.

Ladies' cutaway coat. No. 5888. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Ladies' nine gored pleated skirt. No. 5427. Sizes for 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

This illustration calls for two separate patterns, a coat and skirt, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c for each in silver or stamps.

Called its normal color—red for rubies, blue for sapphires, green for emeralds, and so on. But the same kind of stone will be found in all the various shades of its own normal color.

The one of these shades in which a stone is most rarely found is called its perfection color or the gem color. The perfection color of the ruby is known as pigeon blood, that of the sapphire as cornflower or royal blue. The color of the finest emeralds is called velvety.

Diamonds should be blue white. With diamonds the color is of less importance than the brilliance or the indefinable thing which jewelers call quality.

"There are stones, like men, whose qualities are all negative," says W. R. Cattelle, the expert; "they have no striking flaws, even. Avoid them. Others are faulty, but somehow one likes them."

"They have character. Such stones sell. A crystallized dewdrop that holds the play of the sun will have more lovers, though there is a black spot in the heart of it, than a dead stone which barely winks at the light of high noon, even if it is 'perfect'."

"The term quality refers to that combination of characteristics which gives to some diamonds an extraordinary fire and brilliancy. Some off color stones have a finer quality than white goods."

"After brilliancy the next consideration is color. Of the bluish white, which brings the highest prices, there are two kinds, a fine, clean tint, and one that is dark."

Because the latter is more easily discolored many choose it as the more valuable. A decided tint is desirable, but it must be free from any brackish admixture.

Among colored diamonds the rarest tint is a ruby red. Some years ago it was said that only one such diamond was known to exist, and it still retains its solitary grandeur.

It is known as the Halpen red diamond, weighs only one carat, and sold thirty years ago for \$4,000. There are many red diamonds of other shades, but this ruby colored one is said to be unique.

Next in rarity are the sapphire blue diamonds, of which, according to Streeter, there are only five specimens in Europe and America. The most wonderful of these is the famous Hope blue diamond, which now, after several centuries of romance, is in the possession of a

New York jeweller. It weighs 44 1-2 carats.

The stone known as the Duke of Brunswick's blue drop diamond, of six or seven carats, is thought to have been cut from the Hope diamond after it had been stolen from the French crown jewels during the French revolution.

The remaining three blue stones we weigh only 5 grains and one, of 4 1-2 carats, is rather pale in color.

The finest green specimen is the Dresden green diamond in the grune gewelbe, or green vaults, of that city. It weighs about 40 carats, and cost, in 1753, 60,000 rix dollars.

Most green diamonds show blackish spots at the core. Black diamonds are found in Borneo, and are the hardest substances known. Ordinary diamond dust has no effect on them, so they have to be ground and polished with their own dust.

One of the finest orange colored diamonds known and the largest of any kind in this country is the Tiffany diamond. It is from South Africa, or the Cape, as all jewelers say, and weighs 123 1/2 carats.

Yellow diamonds lose their color by most artificial lights, but electric light intensifies it.

Fine orange or canary diamonds are scarce. Pink and violet diamonds are even more rare. The commonest of the colored diamonds are the yellowish ones, which are hardly deep enough in tone to count as more than mere off colored white stones.

CHART OF MODEL MANNERS.
Politeness Contests a Feature in an English School.

The Hounslow (England) school children are patterns of politeness. A "chart of good manners" is hung on their cloak-room door and friendly competition exists between the infants, the boys and the girls as to who shall remember the rules for behavior best.

"It is quite amusing," says the head mistress said not long ago, "Even the little ones ask the older children to read the rules out loud while they are taking off their coats and hats."

"I am very proud of the good manners of our children, and I take care not to let the chart go much before them. For instance, I take it down for a week or two, and then hang it up. I find in this way the children are more interested, and the keeping of the rules does not become mechanical."

The "chart of good manners" is divided into seven sections. It reads as follows:

AS TO THEMSELVES.
Be honest, truthful and pure. Do not use bad language. Keep your face and hands clean, and your clothes and boots brushed.

AT HOME.
Help your parents as much as you can. Do your best to please them. Be kind to your brothers and sisters. Do not be selfish, but share all your good things.

AT SCHOOL.
Be respectful to your teachers. Their work is very difficult and trying. Observe the school rules. Do not copy, as this is cheating. Do not cut the desks or write in the reading books. Never let another be punished in mistake for you; this is cowardly and mean.

AT PLAY.
Do not cheat at games. Do not bully; only cowards do this. Be pleasant and not quarrelsome. Do not jeer at your schoolmates.

IN THE STREET.
Salute your ministers, teachers and acquaintances when you meet them. Do not push or run against people. Do not chalk on doors, walls or gates. Do not annoy shopkeepers by loitering at their shop doors and windows. Do not make slides on the pavement or put orange peel there. Do not make fun of old or crippled people; be particularly polite to them, as well as to foreigners and strangers.

AT TABLE.
Always wash your hands and face before coming to the table. Do not put your knife to your mouth. Look after other people. Do not help yourself only. Do not be greedy. Do not speak or drink with food in your mouth.

Turn your head away from the table and put your hand before your mouth when you cough or sneeze. Do not sit with your elbows on the table.

EVERYWHERE.
Never be rude to anybody, whether older or younger, richer or poorer than yourself.

Remember to say "Please" or "Thank you." "Yes, sir," or "No, ma'am." Before entering a room knock at the door. Do not forget to close the door softly after you.

Always show attention to older people and strangers by opening the door, giving up your seat when necessary, bringing what they require. Never interrupt when a person is speaking. Always mind your own business. Be punctual. Be tidy.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.
France has an organization of one-legged men.

Cardiff exports twelve million tons of coal yearly.

It costs fifteen thousand dollars to paint the Eiffel tower.

The entire native population of Siberia does not exceed 700,000.

Steel rails average 130 tons of metal to the mile, iron, 145 tons.

The tariff of the Indian railways are lowest of any in the world.

Over one million exiles have been transported to Siberia since 1840.

Four and a half tons of cotton rags will make 2 1/2 tons of paper.

There were 9,914 new books published in 1907, or 1,311 more than for 1906.

enormous. One farm alone employs 40 persons in picking, packing and preparing the cress for market.

The artificial cultivation of snails is an extensive and flourishing industry in France, no less than 2,500,000 pounds of this succulent delicacy—as Frenchmen consider it—being consumed annually.

The city of Berlin has appropriated \$12,500 toward the fund for combating tuberculosis, to be named in honor of Dr. Robert Koch. About \$40,000 have been subscribed from private sources.

Foremost among the minerals, etc., which Russians regard as the source of Siberia's future wealth, are gold, iron, coking coal, manganese, copper, platinum, emeralds, topazes, asbestos, Glauber's salt, rock salt, and, in all probability, naphtha.

FAMOUS HORSE MARKET GONE.
Original of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair" No Longer Exists.

The famous old horse market in the Boulevard de l'Hopital in Paris, where Rosa Bonheur used to plod about in man's attire with pencil and sketch book, has ceased to exist. No one who loves horses will regret it, says the Vegetarian, for it represented the acme of equine discomfort.

The new horse market, in the Rue Brancion, which was inaugurated recently, is a model of its kind. It comprises stables and sheds sufficient to shelter 800 horses, more comfortable than most of the poor beasts which come to it have ever known.

It includes an abattoir, where horses that are injured or otherwise rendered unfit for service will be turned into butcher's meat. About 5,000 horses are slaughtered for food in Paris every year, and the number is on the increase.

The market and abattoir were built by a private company, which will turn the property over to the city at the end of seven years.

Scotfs at Lowell's Theory.
Alfred Russell Wallace, the English scientist, scotfs Professor Lowell's theory that the planet Mars is inhabited and that the "canals" are the work of Martians.

Mr. Wallace says that "the canals run for thousands of miles across waterless deserts, losing enormously in the process of evaporation, if we assume them to contain water. The mere attempt to use open canals for irrigation purposes would argue ignorance and stupidity. Long before half of them were completed their failure to be of any use would have led any rational being to cease constructing them. The temperature of Mars is probably of any animal life such as is known to the earth."

It's a poor rule that won't work both ways. The monkey may have been the ancestor of man, and many a man makes a monkey of himself.

List of Agencies where the HAMILTON TIMES may be had:

- G. J. M'ARTHUR, Stationer, Rebecca St., 4 doors from James
- F. W. SCHWARTZ, Royal Hotel News Stand.
- THEOS. FRENCH, Stationer, 90 James Street North.
- G. R. MIDDLEY, Printer, 282 James Street North.
- A. F. HURST, Tobacconist, 294 James Street North.
- A. A. THEOBALD, Tobacconist, 358 James Street North.
- JAS. M'KENZIE, Newsdealer, 334 James Street North.
- D. MONROE, Grocer, James and Simcoe.
- R. B. GARDINER, Waldorf Hotel.
- JOHN HILL, Tobacconist, 171 King Street East.
- W. R. FLEMING, Barber and Tobacconist, 243 King Street East.
- H. P. TEETER, Druggist, King and Ashley.
- T. J. M'BRIDE, 666 King Street East.
- H. R. WILSON, News Agent, King and Wentworth Streets.
- J. WOODS, Barber, 401 Barton East.
- H. HOWE, 587 Barton East.
- A. W. SWAZIE, 647 Barton Street East.
- J. A. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist, Barton and Wentworth, also Victoria Avenue and Cannon.
- H. E. HAWKINS, Druggist, East Avenue and Barton.
- A. GREIG, Newsdealer, 10 York Street.
- JAMES MITCHELL, Confectioner, 97 York Street.
- A. NORMAN, 103 York Street.
- MRS. SHOTTER, Confectioner, 244 York Street.
- NEW TROY LAUNDRY, 357 York Street.
- S. WOTTON, 276 York Street.
- T. S. M'DONNELL, 374 King Street West.
- M. WAESH, 244 King Street West.
- D. T. DOW, 273 King Street West.
- JOHN MORRISON, Druggist, 115 Main Street West.
- A. F. HOUSER, Confectioner, 114 James Street South.
- BURWELL GRIFFIN, Queen and Charlton Ave.
- MRS. SECORD, Locke and Canada.
- CANADA RAILWAY NEWS CO., G. T. R. Station.
- H. BLACKBURN, News Agent, T. H. & B. Station.

It will pay you to use the Want Column of the Times. BUSINESS TELEPHONE 998.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST Homestead Regulations

ANY unnumbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 3 and 25, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or who over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 80 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency. Entry by proxy may be made at a Dominion Lands Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intestate homesteader.

An application for entry or cancellation made personally at any Sub-agency's office may be wired to the Agent by the Sub-agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant, the validity of a telegram such application is to have priority and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "personation" or fraud the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim as if entry has been granted it will be summarily cancelled.

An application for cancellation must be made in person. The applicant must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one application for cancellation will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

When an entry is cancelled subsequent to initiation of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for cancellation will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applicant for cancellation must state in what particular the homesteader is in default.

Homesteader whose entry is not the subject of cancellation proceedings, may, subject to the approval of Department, relinquish it in favor of his wife, daughter, brother or sister if eligible, but to no one else, on filing declaration of abandonment.

DUTIES—A settler is required to perform the following duties in the following order: (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on the farming land owned by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in his own name, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs means a meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living on a farm, or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

MINING REGULATIONS.
COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty years at an annual rental of \$1 per acre. Not more than 200 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty of one cent per acre per ton shall be collected on the marketable coal mined.

QUARTZ—A person eighteen years of age, or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,000 x 1,500 feet. The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2 1/2 per cent. on the sales.

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square, entrance fee \$5, renewable yearly.

An applicant may obtain two leases to dredge for gold in five years at an annual rental of \$1 per acre, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The leases shall have priority in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental is \$1 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds \$100.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

New Subscribers for SATURDAY'S TIMES

You can send SATURDAY'S TIMES to any address in Great Britain or Canada for One Year. ONLY 50c

STREET NAMES IN CHINA.
They Certainly Lack Neither Length Nor Sentiment.

The name proposed as a substitute for the present commonplace title of Sixteenth Street in Washington, D. C., is the Avenue of the Presidents. To this some persons object because of its length.

WOMEN'S MODESTY COOL UP IN SMOKE?

Cigarettes in Public Cafés the Sequel of Giddy Merrymaking

A WARM, white cloud, exhaled in graceful curves from warm, red lips, whose curves are more graceful, more delicate, more perfect.

It ascends slowly, heavily, until it pales into blueness and cloys the honest air, reeking and foul.

The face below it, relaxing into the opiate dulness of mere animal enjoyment or flashing into the fire of purely animal animation, seems to have breathed out, in the redolent cloud, the soul that was distinguishingly human.

This the modern American girl—the supposedly pure, clean-minded, wholesome American girl—with her cigarette! And above her, lost, if it be not the soul her forbears used to work and pray to save, at least the modesty which has been for generations its most lovely attribute.

Who shall say whether the disaster has come of the liquor that goes with the tobacco, or the tobacco that goes with the liquor, or the appalling conditions that have attended the popular advent of both? But no one can deny that the opening days and nights and the still few first weeks of the year 1908 give evidence of smoking, drinking and utter lack of moral discretion such as never before dismayed those who most love and cherish that miracle of the ages, that admiration of the world, the American girl and woman.

NEVER before has there been so much smoking by women in public places as has been seen this winter. In New York, Chicago and other great centers of population this was one of the most noticeable features of the riotous New Year's Eve celebration.

It takes a great deal to upset the stomach, to shock the sensibilities of New York. But smoking by

But the American woman and the American girl, fondly aided and abetted by adoring husbands and lovers ambitious of equality with the Old World in everything that meant luxury, enjoyment and, above all, fashion, overlapped at a bound all the restraints and prejudices—and all the safeguards—which attended the adoption of the cigarette by the classes whose practices they emulated.

They brought it home with them when they returned from London, where they beheld their own compatriots, married to titled Englishmen, leading the new and agreeable mode.

At private luncheons, at exclusively "girl" affairs, at fashionable schools, in rigid secrecy, the cigarette habit spread. It gained the indorsement of society as something proper to the time of marriage, and jeweled cigarette holders, costing from \$200 to \$500, became features among wedding presents a couple of years ago, when women contributed their share to the consumption of the 10,811,000,000 cigarettes, Turkish, Vir-

ginia and Havana, that were made in the United States during the fiscal year.

For a little time, the leading restaurants of New York wondered whether they would ruin their reputations if they permitted women to smoke and for a little longer time, the women who did smoke tried to condone the publicity by a discretion that was almost surprising.

But the hotels of the great east port of the country were confronted by the desire of foreign guests—

notably those from Austria and Germany—to have liberty with their tobacco; they could not afford to appear "provincial." The cigarette had its way there and American women were at once ready to assert their rights and privileges.

The woman with her own monogram on her cigarettes followed the woman who made her own selection of some favorite brand at the tobacconist's. The

girl who had smoked, while she trembled at her audacity, during her school days, now smoked, unashamed, before the whole, wide world.

And as many drank, Secret drinking, even more than public drinking, has so long been the object of universal condemnation from the pulpit and from the press, that it has become an old story—an evil that is too commonplace to stir interest, a thing to be relegated to the homilies of the pastor and the advice of the physician.

But the spectacle of young women, who are little

more than girls, ordering the peculiarly masculine highball and cocktails and indulging in champagne in restaurants, to an extent that passed beyond ebriety, became so common that it was not commonplace. It was a public scandal. And if the cigarette did not invariably go with the liquor, the liquor always came in with the cigarette.

The nation will not soon forget the culmination which "yaw the New Year in" in New York and in half a dozen other large cities.

It cost a million in New York alone, along Broad-

way alone. It was one vast orgy of alcohol and smoke—the alcohol wholly in the form of champagne, because champagne was the most expensive lure to debauchery they knew, and the tobacco in the form of Turkish cigarettes, because Turkish cigarettes permitted the most wholesale indulgence in tobacco without precipitating the nausea inevitable upon the champagne.

Modesty of American girlhood! From the time of Louisa M. Alcott down to a little while ago in New York there had been nothing in the Christmas and New Year festivities that could leave upon a good girl's cheek a flush less innocent than the bright and wholesome color that comes of out-of-doors, of harmless gaiety and homely American fun.

This New Year's Eve in New York was a spectacle on which a decent girl could not bear to gaze without feeling herself polluted.

The introductory carnival of the streets, with its skylarking, its raucous horns, its impertinent feather ticklers—was hilarious enough; yet it did not greatly overpass the bounds of the harmless horse-play which characterizes the typical holiday crowd. It was hilarious, it was not riotous.

But in the thronged hotel restaurants and in the notable and notorious restaurants that have no hotel attachments, debauchery, plain and unremembered, reigned from long before midnight until the very close of dawn.

Individual wine came before the cigarettes; and, as usual, when the cigarettes did come the wine flowed in hurried quartis instead of the usual checks.

The night and the shamed New Year found a shocking heritage of the year that was gone.

In every public dining room, the girls and the women of New York were abandoned to the embrace of the naturalists which began a couple of hours earlier, with the glass of wine slipped slowly in assumption of dignified propriety and proceeded with the features of the un-

perceived and the protesting laughter of feigned inexperience or the gravity of unfeigned concealment.

As the night passed they were the features of the bacchanals, beautiful, wild with wine, the odor of their cigarettes, acrid in the retiring rooms where all the women were smoking, sweeping out into the main apartments to ascend, pungently blue, and join the mist that overhung the riotous scene.

And, falling there, is there the grace of her own salvation in the soul of the modest American girl? Or has it already passed up and away, in the blue of the smoke from her red, curved lips?

Not long since the White Star Adriatic had a very stormy passage from the other side to New York. Perhaps the long trip grew monotonous, at any rate, after that after nearly every day, the women of the ship were seen smoking in the luxurious lounge room.

Lady Julia Duff, a daughter of Lord Londsdale, and Miss Violet Vivian, one of the ladies of the household of Queen Alexandra, are credited with having begun to smoke by a number of the fair passengers. Perhaps a smoking room for women will have to be added to the popular transatlantic liners.

Modesty, morality, vestiges of superficial decency—these had vanished in the mad whirl of the daily life. They were New York's tribute to its deities of wine and cigarettes; of cosmopolitanism and success of luxury and "fashion."

A week, and an alderman found the courage to introduce a local ordinance fixing and imprisoning restaurant proprietors who permit the smoke in their establishments—the measure that has now passed.

Will it be any guarantee of the extirpation of the cigarette from woman's lips?

Without such laws, and independently of them, does there remain among the readers of society, of whom the responsibility for the practice rests, a sufficient discretion and a sufficient power to check it while it rises to its height?

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A Moment of Pleasure in the Dordoir

The Aftermath of a Good Dinner



Just a Whiff After the Theatre

span this winter that an official protest was aroused the other day.

This took the form of a measure, passed unanimously by the New York Board of Aldermen, prohibiting such exhibitions of feminine immodesty as have shocked the more strait-laced of that city recently. This ordinance, given here, explains the law.

No person, firm, partnership, corporation or association, of whatever character, owning or controlling, either as proprietor, as lessee, or as tenant, any restaurant, place of public entertainment or other place of public resort, in the city of New York, in which people meet and congregate, whether for purposes of refreshment, entertainment, or otherwise, shall allow any female to smoke in any such hotel, restaurant, place of public entertainment or other place of public resort, such an act being construed as in violation of the provisions of section 44 of Section 49 of the Greater New York charter.

Any violation of the provisions of this ordinance, upon conviction thereof, before a city magistrate, shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$100, or by imprisonment in the city prison, or by both; but no imprisonment, however, shall exceed a term of ten days.

It takes a great deal of provocation to awaken New York to a sense of shameless conditions. What, then, brought about this official prohibition? Let us indulge in retrospect.

Twenty years ago, the cigarette smoked by woman was a badge of infamy in England. It was the shocking attribute of foreign adventuresses who sought to work their wiles in aristocratic English society. Jerome K. Jerome implanted its permanent notoriety in the English language, when he attached it to villains, male and female, of his "Stagland."

The Spanish woman, the Italian, even the French and the daring Russians might indulge in their cigarette, and, within their own countries and their own circles, forfeit no quality of their caste. But for the English woman it was depravity; for the American, abomination.

Within only two decades—within the brief lifetime of the girl baby born this and a woman now—England has capitulated, and America, which is so young in cosmopolitanism and so young in vice, has learned of its elders, as headstrong youth usually learns eagerly, extravagantly—very, very expensively.

SOME CONTRASTS

It has not come unthought. Where the genuine cosmopolitanism of London brought to luncheons, at which cigarettes for the ladies were regarded as something necessary, various members of the royal family and the most refined women of the upper classes of society, American states, like Wisconsin, passed bills so drastic that all persons were forbidden to bring cigarettes across the borders.

Where the Empire Club and the New Century Club, in London, equipped commodious smoking rooms for the use of their members, states like Pennsylvania adopted measures which sought to so strictly safeguard their youth—girls as well as boys—that not only was the sale of cigarettes to minors prohibited, but it was made a punishable offense for a husband to give his wife a cigarette if she had not reached the age of 21.

Where all the London restaurants, especially the fashionable ones, accepted the after-dinner cigarette of their fair clientele as the ordinary and eminently proper course of events, Indiana went to the extreme of repressive law and made it a crime for a woman to so much as have a sheet of cigarette paper in her possession.

Twenty-five Years of Silent Preaching...



RULES FOR SPEECH.
LET HIM SPEAK WHO IS TRUE;
LET HIM SPEAK WHAT IS USEFUL;
LET HIM SPEAK WHAT IS PLEASANT;
LET HIM TELL NO DISAGREEABLE TRUTH;
LET HIM UTTER NO AGREEABLE FALSEHOOD.
THIS IS THE ETERNAL LAW—S. D. CHRISTIAN.

WHERE AM I GOING TO? NEVER MIND!
JUST FOLLOW THE SIGNBOARD THAT SAYS—BE BORN,
AND DO THE DUTY THAT NEAREST LIES,
FOR THAT IS THE PATHWAY TO PARADISE.

MIND HEARTS ARE THE GARDEN,
MIND THOUGHTS ARE THE ROOTS,
MIND WORDS ARE THE BLOSSOMS,
MIND DEEDS ARE THE FRUITS.

1908 FEBRUARY 2nd Mo.											
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FR	SAT					
CREATE IN ME A CLEAN HEART, O THY GOD.							1				
3	4	5	6	7	8						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
16	17	18	19	20	21	22					
23	24	25	26	27	28	29					
RENEW A RIGHT SPIRIT WITHIN ME.											

TWENTY-FIVE years ago a prominent business man of Philadelphia, a member of the Society of Friends, had printed a great number of calendars, which he distributed gratuitously.

What was remarkable about the calendars was that on every leaf, above the arrangement of mottoes, were three, four or five mottoes, the sort of motto which, after reading in the morning, sticks in one's mind all day. Through a printing house these calendars were sent to churches, hospitals, schools and various institutions all over the country. The donor remained unknown.

Since then, each year, these calendars have been issued—always anonymously—until today they are sent to all parts of the world, and the annual distribution numbers many hundreds of thousands.

Last fall the mysterious donor of the calendars died, and now the members of his family—through the publishers—announce that they will continue the unique philanthropy. But they give no clue to the name of the man who sought in this way to preach the truths of the gospel, and so the origin of this widely known motto calendar promises to remain the mystery it has been for a quarter of a century.

PERHAPS on your desk—wherever you may be, in the United States, the Philippines, in China, Russia—there hangs a small calendar, printed in white and blue, containing mottoes. They are sentences that attract your attention, that stir noble thoughts and impulses.

On the January page for this year, for instance, you read:
Make the Best of Everything;
Think the Best of Everybody;
Hope the Best of Yourself.
A good reminder at the beginning of the day, isn't it?

Or here is a prayer, quoted from Canon Wilberforce: Lord, for tomorrow and its needs I do not pray; Keep me from stain of sin just for today; Set me no wrong nor idle word unthinking say; Set thou a seal upon my lips just for today.

Then follows a quotation from Richard Watson Gilder:
Sow thou sorrow and thou shalt reap it,
But—sow thou joy, and thou shalt reap it.
And:
Pray that ye enter not into temptation.

Each month as the possessor of a motto calendar tears of the old sheet, new mottoes confront him. They come one by their trenchant significance, and there can be no doubt that during the twenty-five years these calendars have been published these mottoes have influenced the daily lives of thousands of men and women.

Shortly before his death, last fall, the donor of the calendars completed arranging the mottoes for the calendar for the present year. This was a work requiring no small amount of research and labor. The mottoes were such that, having read them you would not forget them, and the venerable Quaker showed a remarkable discrimination in the selection.

When he first issued the calendar, twenty-five years ago, he did not dream the demand would in-

crease to the proportions it did. The first printing numbered several thousand.

Engaged in business in Philadelphia, the gentleman wished to do nothing to help others in their daily struggle. An extremely devout man, he shunned publicity, and all precautions were taken by the publishers of the calendar to conceal his identity. In "A Memorial" issued with the calendar of the present year, a member of the family has written:

"It was a leading principle with him not to let his left hand know what his right hand did, yet his family felt that this, his last message, and in fact all his messages, which he made more impressive by some knowledge of his character and of his high purpose in the publication of these calendars.

"An earnest Christian, a member of the Society of Friends, he felt called to a ministry of quiet service rather than of public preaching, and conceived this original method of sending to offices, schools and homes a message, the result of his own struggles, which might be a stimulus to practical Christian living.

"He selected the mottoes himself; it was to him a work for the Master, and he prayed that a blessing might go with every calendar. He rejoiced in each new co-worker who helped in their distribution, and delighted in hearing of the good they did.

ON THE SIDE OF RIGHT
"Head of a large manufacturing business, he yet found time to serve his Master in private deed and public worship. Attentive to his work in the world, public spirited as a citizen, lovely in his home life, he was always found on the side of right, living what he taught. He was scrupulously honest in all his affairs, fearless, straightforward, generous, true, and a loyal friend to rich and poor.

"Persons who were acquainted with the man said he took the greatest pleasure in preparing the calendars. Each night, when the work of the day was done, he would plunge into the volumes in his magnificent library and search for the mottoes which, he felt, might convey a message to those struggling with sin and temptation.

"From poets, from dramatists, from novels, from the Bible, he selected the quotations; the authors ranging from Shakespeare to Ella Wheeler Wilcox; from the writers of the New Testament to the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke.

"At first, the author thought the demand would be small. The first issue was distributed largely in Philadelphia. During the second year requests began to flood the publishers, and the third year demands came from other cities. In the years that followed the Motto Calendars spread over the earth. The "seed," as the author called his calendars, spread to every corner of the globe, and the "circulation" passed the 100,000 mark.

"Among a few members of the Society of Friends in his native city the identity of the donor of the calendars became known, but to the thousands who received the calendars the giver remained a mystery.

Besides being interested in a large manufacturing plant, the philanthropist was a director in one of the large trust companies of his city, and in a prominent bank. His was a busy life. One of his sons holds an important political office. In the arrangement of the calendar members of his family assisted him, all enjoying the labor of love.

Many persons might criticize the quality of the poetry on the calendars from a literary standpoint, but no one can fail to see the wisdom of such an admonition as this:
A little

TEA TABLE GOSSIP.

The Waldorf Hotel has introduced a new feature for Sundays—special dinner from 1 to 2.30 o'clock at 50 cents.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths which are inserted in the Daily Times also appear in the Semi-weekly Times.

BIRTHS THOMSON—On February 23, 1908, at 254 Herkimer Street, to Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Thomson, a son.

DEATHS GIBSON—In this City on Friday, February 23, 1908, Agnes Gibson, aged 19 years.

GLOVER—At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Milton Rymal, 309 York Street, on February 22, 1908, Hannah Emily, widow of Nicholas Glover, of Nelson Township, aged 78 years.

MIDWINTER—At No. 130 Robert Street, on Friday, 23rd February, 1908, Annie Ediz-abah, wife of Wm. Midwinter, aged 18 years.

Funeral from the residence of John Midwinter, 211 John Street North, Sunday at 2.30 p. m. (Private.)

The Bank of British North America

Established 1855. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1860. Total assets over \$50,000,000. The Barton Street Branch of this Bank has removed and is now open for business in the new premises at the corner of Barton Street east and Westinghouse Avenue.

THE WEATHER.

FORECASTS—Fine and cold. Sunday, fair; stationary or a little higher temperature. The following is issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries:

Table with columns for City, Temperature, and Weather. Includes entries for Calgary, Winnipeg, Parry Sound, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Father Point, and Port Arthur.

EMPIRE LIMERICK.

Crown Point Lady Won First Prize—Other Winners. The Empire Limerick competition is over and Times readers will be interested in the list of winners.

HOMEFURNISHERS, ATTENTION

Special Right House Announcement. The Right House announces in their advertisement in to-night's paper a continuation of the splendid underpricing of beds, blankets and curtains for Monday and following days.

THESE VALUES ARE STILL AT YOUR DISPOSAL.

There's not much time left to think about it, so don't wait too long. New goods for the new season are coming in fast.

JUDGE ILL.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 22.—Justice Killam, of the Supreme Court is lying dangerously ill at his home suffering from pneumonia.

CHIEF DEAD.

Ottawa, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Chief of Police Chas. F. Cleveland, of this city, died this morning. He was born in 1845, and joined the police force in 1874.

What is a Socialist?

A man who lives by showing other people how to give their money away.

A man who wastes his time bragging about his ancestors isn't going to give his descendants much chance to brag of theirs.

THE MOLSONS BANK

ONE OF THE OLDEST CHARTERED BANKS IN CANADA. Capital Paid Up - \$3,360,000 Reserve Fund - \$3,360,000 Total Assets - \$33,500,000

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS Until further notice interest on savings accounts will be credited QUARTERLY on the last days of March, June, September and December.

REMOVAL NOTICE

GARD OF THANKS I beg to thank the citizens of Hamilton for the kind patronage they have given me in the past, especially when I was doing business in such a small and very inconvenient store, but I could not better the conditions under the circumstances.

Do You Realize

That for the asking, full particulars can be furnished regarding the low cost of Electric Lighting, which is the cleanest, safest and most convenient method of illumination?

Why Not Call 'PHONE 3300-1-2-3 TO-DAY? The Hamilton Electric Light & Power Co. CONTRACT DEPARTMENT

Executors and Trustee

This Company may be appointed Executor and Trustee under your will, thus securing you a permanency of office and absolute security such as no private individual could give, at an expense which is no greater than occurs when private individuals are chosen in singular capacities.

DON'T BE GOLDBRICKED!

Why Sign a Contract for Electric Light? If you do you bind yourself to pay a fixed charge for a year whether you use the light or not.

THE NEW THEOLOGY

AND THE OLD RELIGION, by Bishop Gore, \$1.75. CHRISTIANITY AND THE SOCIAL ORDER by Rev. R. J. Campbell, \$1.75.

Cloke & Son

16 King Street West. COBALT STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD Private wire to Toronto.

A. E. CARPENTER & CO.

102 King Street East, HAMILTON. silver, steady, 25.9-16d per ounce. Money, 3 1/2 to 4 per cent.

A wife's wise counselling entered her husband's mind, and after many days returned to her in jewels and precious trappings.

AMUSEMENTS

BENNETTS ALWAYS GOOD MATINEE DAILY ADJOINING TERMINAL STATION

GEO. ABELS' COMPANY presenting "Three of a Kind" 9-ALL STAR FEATURES-9

CURTIS-PALMER COMPANY in "Mama's Darling Boy" SPECIAL NOTE—Canadian Club Night, Monday, when Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue will speak for a brief period on "The Senate and Other Social Affairs."

TRADERS BANK OF CANADA Capital Paid Up - \$ 4,352,310 Rest Account - - \$ 2,000,000 Total Assets - - \$33,000,000

SATURDAY Last day to buy \$1.25 Spring Shirts for 69c

TREBLE'S, Limited Two Stores N. E. Cor. King and James N. E. Cor. King and John

BANK OF MONTREAL NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO-AND-ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current Quarter.

Parke's Baking Powder Is made from the pure ingredients that can be obtained.

PARKE & PARKE DRUGGISTS 17, 18, 19 and 20 Market Square.

EMERGENT MEETING You are hereby summoned to attend an emergent meeting of Acacia Lodge, No. 61, G. R. C., A. F. & A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Samuel McGill.

American Gas House Coke Delivered \$6.00 Per Ton or 11 Cents Per Bushel

E. & J. HARDY & CO. Company, Financial, Press and Advertisers' Agents 40 Fleet St., London, Eng.

NOTE.—Anyone wishing to see the "TIMES" can do so at the above address.

AMUSEMENTS

SAVOY Hamilton's Home of Vaudeville Edward M. Edith Favor and Sinclair & Co. Hogan's Flat

8-CORNALLAS-8 ACROBATS AMERICAN BANJO FOUR. GEO. C. DAVIS. Entertainer.

Bunnell & Glenroy In a Comedy Sketch Married Life Prices—10, 25, 35 and 50c. Box seats 75c.

TO-NIGHT THE OUTLAW'S CHRISTMAS See the Horse Jump into a Real River of Water

TO-NIGHT ASSOCIATION HALL VITAGRAPH CO. Big two hour programme of new moving pictures.

Knox Choir Concert Tuesday, March 3rd, 1908 At 8.15 p. m.

PROF. W. P. SEYMOUR Phrenologist and Psychologist will lecture at A. O. U. W. Hall, 21 MacNab Street, SATURDAY, FEB. 23, at 8 P. M.

THISTLE RINK Best Ice of Season BAND TO-NIGHT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Hotel Traymore ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Open throughout the Year.

CHALFONTE THE LEEDS COMPANY SEASIDE HOUSE Atlantic City, N. J.

1908 Wall Papers Now In A. C. TURNBULL 17 King St. East

FUNERAL DESIGNS of every description made on a moment's notice. Common Florist

Christopher's Cafe 10 and 12 King St. West First-class dining room and Quick Lunch Counter.