

ANDREW MISCAMPBELL PASSES OVER CONSERVATIVE ORGANIZER NO MORE

Never Rallied From Illness That Seized Him Shortly After the Elections on Jan. 25.

Andrew Miscampbell passed away on Saturday at 1:30 at his late residence on Close-avenue. He was 57 years of age.

Andrew Miscampbell had been ill since the elections. He was not a candidate, but had entire control of the organization of the campaign. He worried greatly over the rush and the bulk of detail work, and it is very likely that he laid the foundation for typhoid fever during this time.

As a legislator he did much of a progressive nature. To him is due the credit for the sawlog policy of the Ontario government. He also introduced the resolution giving the province control over power from Niagara Falls. Both these propositions stand as memorial to his acknowledged legislative ability. Had he survived it was considered likely that he would have been called to the councils of the province. He was trained for the church but never preached. He was an effective speaker and one of the best informed men in the party. His services were always at the call of those in the party who needed them.

Among politicians he was known as a clean man, a man who followed his conscience in politics and who stood for principle first. Speaking of him on Saturday, A. W. Wright, who was identified with him in the organization of the last campaign, said: "Mr. Miscampbell was a man of very high political ideals. He never countenanced anything except absolutely straight fighting. His devotion to the party organization of the last campaign was, in my opinion, largely responsible for the illness that resulted in his death."

He represented the constituency of East Simcoe in the legislature following the elections of 1890, 1894 and 1898, and was well known throughout the country, where he was interested in lumbering around Midland and Orillia. For two years he was manager of the Northern Navigation Company, and in 1902 went to Sault Ste. Marie, where he was appointed manager of the steamship line in connection with the Clergue industries there. He contested the constituency of Algoma in 1902 and was victorious, but his election was protested and he was defeated.

He was born in Ireland fifty-seven years ago. His family was originally Scotch, but settled in Ireland. In his father's house in Ireland was organized the first Orange lodge ever constituted. The family name is somewhat of a mystery. By some it is considered to mean Mised-Campbell, that is, the Campbells who were missed, or lost. By others it is taken to mean Misd-Campbell, or the Campbells of the mist. The matter was always an interesting topic for Mr. Miscampbell to speak on.

He leaves a widow but no children. It is understood that she will have a competence.

THE CANADIAN BIG THREE.

Canadian Transcontinental Railway Stand Well in London.

The World met William Mackenzie on Saturday. Talking about the Canadian Northern and the allied Mackenzie & Mann securities, he said: "Our own securities are now in such good standing in the London market that we are getting for them within a fraction of what we get for similar securities issued by us with the endorsement of either the Dominion or the Ontario or Manitoba governments." This is a great change in the situation, as compared with former days.

Mr. E. B. Osler made the remark not long ago that the Canadian Pacific got all its money at a lower rate than any other railway in America. The World believes this fact is admitted by the New York railway magnates.

The Grand Trunk Pacific hopes to finance its securities on pretty much the same lines, and it is not unlikely that the securities of the Grand Trunk proper will be put on the same footing at an early day.

BOTH DENY IT.

The Globe's story that the C. P. R. and C.N.R. are working in agreement in respect to the building of their Toronto and Sudbury branches is denied by C. P. R. officials in Montreal, as well as by William Mackenzie. The story was to the effect that each company would build half the line, the C. P. R. from Sudbury and the C. N. R. from Toronto to a meeting point, and that the one line would serve the purposes of both.

Must Pay for the Jewels.

New York, March 25.—That the Atlantic Transport Company must pay to Mrs. Frances M. Barnes \$6988 to reimburse her for the value of jewels which she alleged were stolen from her stateroom on board the steamship Minnetonka has been decided by United States Commissioner Herbert Green.

PREMIER WHITNEY'S TRIBUTE.

Premier Whitney said of Mr. Miscampbell: "Mr. Miscampbell was a very intelligent, bright, brisk and capable man. He was well informed politically and took a great interest in the welfare of the Conservative party."

Mr. Whitney remembered Mr. Miscampbell's first appearance in the legislature and noted the remarkable repudiation which he sprang into prominence. Mr. Miscampbell was a general favorite and was much sought after for his platform services, he being a clear and convincing speaker.

As an organizer he did a great service for the Conservative party and the result of the recent provincial elections bears in no small degree a tribute to the faithful work he performed.

Another Big Bank Merger By Merchants' and Royal

Negotiations Completed For Consolidation That Will Be Second Largest in Canada.

Montreal, March 25.—(Special.)—In a few weeks Lord Strathcona, who has been president of the Bank of Montreal since 1887, will retire, and his lordship will, of course, be succeeded by Sir George A. Drummond, who has been vice-president for eighteen years, and upon whose shoulders most of the presidential work has fallen since the Canadian high commissioner has been residing in London.

The Bank of Montreal are now asking parliament for authority to increase their directorate from nine to fifteen, and also to permit them to choose an honorary president. When this legislation is secured, no doubt Lord Strathcona will become the bank's first honorary president, and later on it is likely Mr. Clouston, vice-general manager, will become vice-president, and H. Vincent Meredith general manager.

It is believed, however, that these latter changes will be held in abeyance for some time. The presidents of the Bank of Montreal since 1817 have been John Gray, Samuel Gerrard, Horatio Gates, John Molson, Hon. Peter McGill, T. B. Anderson, G. H. King, David Torrance, Lord Mount Stephen, C. F. Smithers, Lord Strathcona, and lastly, Sir George Drummond.

SECOND LARGEST.

Montreal, March 25.—(Special.)—The movement in favor of bank consolidation has not yet exhausted itself. Your correspondent has it on the best authority to-day that the consolidation negotiations under way for some time between the Merchants' Bank of Canada and the Royal Bank have been completed, and that the necessary ratification by the shareholders of the two institutions will be passed at an early date. This will make the second largest bank in Canada, and it is likely it will have a very vigorous policy, one feature of it being the development of business in the West Indies and in Cuba. Not long ago the Royal Bank, from its Cuban office, handled a twenty-million-dollar proposition for the government of that republic. It is likely, too, that a very extensive banking business will be conducted in Central America and the West Indies, and later in South America, by the Canadian banks.

There is also an indication that the Bank of Montreal will make a move in this direction, and an increase in the new capital stock issue to provide therefor will soon take place.

BIRTHS.

FUDGE—On Sunday, March 19th, 1905, at 167 Berkeley-street, Toronto, the wife of Thos. D. H. Fudge, of a son. Both doing fine.

GIBSON—On March 24th, at 57 Concord-avenue, Toronto, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gibson, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BELL—WARNE—On March 11th, 1905, at 24 College-street, by the Rev. James Murray of Erskine Church, Ethel Francis Warne, second daughter of the late Edward S. Warne, and granddaughter of the late John Manning of Plymouth, Eng., to J. K. Bell of Toronto.

DEATHS.

TOOGOOD—At his late residence, 159 Huron-street, on Saturday morning, March 25th, Frederick William Toogood, in the 54th year of his age.

Funeral from above address on Monday, the 27th, at 2 o'clock p.m., to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

SUNDAY WEATHER.

The weatherman says there will be local showers on Sunday, but the day will be mild and springlike.

FOUR ARRESTED FOR SHOPLIFTING. Man and Wife and Two Men From States Are Accused.

Saturday afternoon Detective Wallace arrested Arthur S. Griffiths and his wife Annie of 43 Bathurst-street. They are charged with shoplifting at Eaton's. A number of articles were found in their possession.

In the morning William Warren and Thomas Dempster were also arrested by Detectives Mackie and Duncan in the same store on a similar charge. Duncan saw Warren slip a \$5 gold chain up his sleeve, and then transfer it to his pocket. He had the goods on him when arrested. They are supposed to live in Niagara Falls, N. Y.

VEGETABLE GROWERS ORGANIZE. To Advance the "Service and Art" of Their Industry.

It was a representative gathering of gardeners which met in the Speaker's reception room at the parliament buildings on Saturday afternoon. Delegates were present from Sarnia on the west to Picton on the east, and the unanimity manifested augurs well for the future success of the association which was formed. W. A. Emory of Aldershot was appointed president pro tem, while H. B. Cowan acted as secretary. The attendance was limited to the representatives of the several districts, those present being W. A. Emory, Aldershot; J. W. Hyatt, Prince Edward Island; Joseph W. G. Carter, George Syme, Jr., T. Porter and Mr. McKay, Toronto district; A. McMeans, Brantford; J. E. Terrell, Picton; J. Atkin, Sarnia; H. D. Anderson, Dresden; W. C. McCalla, St. Catharines, and E. J. Mahoney, Hamilton. At a meeting of the sub-committee, which is known as the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association, shall be the advancement of the science and art of vegetable growing in all its branches, and for the collection, arranging and dissemination of useful information for the use of its members.

A nominal fee of \$1 will be charged to members, one-half of which will be forwarded to the provincial association, the balance to remain with the various local organizations. It is proposed to wait upon the minister of agriculture to secure a substantial grant to further the interests of the association, the deputation to be composed of the president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and the local member.

Has Covered Wide Field.

Chief Slemin of Brantford has notified Chief Grasset that Harold Pamphilon is wanted in that city. Pamphilon is the young man who was brought from Lindsay, where he had been tried and allowed to go on suspended sentence. He will be tried here Monday on a charge of forgery. He is wanted in Brantford for the same offence and also in Windsor and Chatham.

C.N.R. MAKES SOME RADICAL MOVES PUTS ON SLEEPING CAR SERVICE

Before Year's End Will Be Running Thru Trains From Port Arthur to Edmonton.

Winnipeg, March 25.—(Special.)—Details of a big purchase of passenger equipment for the main line of the C. N.R. to Edmonton were announced to-day by General Manager James.

The company, in connection with the new time table for April 2, has decided to inaugurate the first sleeping car service ever operated on its lines west of Winnipeg, on the Prince Albert branch.

To-day's announcement mark a radical advance in the transition of the Canadian Northern lines into a trans-continental system. Before the year's end, with the new equipment, costing over \$1,000,000, the company will be running thru trains from Port Arthur to Edmonton, a distance of 1265 miles, equal approximately to the run on the C.P.R. from Montreal to St. Fortage.



FIELD MARSHAL OYAMA.

PEACE TALK AGAIN.

St. Petersburg, March 25.—The information contained in these despatches for over a week regarding the change in Emperor Nicholas' attitude concerning the advisability of making a pacific proposal to Japan is fully confirmed and in very high quarters peace within six weeks is regarded as certain.

The positiveness with which this is affirmed would indicate that the government is already in possession of information as to the Japanese terms, which indicate a basis to which Russia can agree.

The exact situation is shrouded in mystery. The secret of what has been done and what is doing is zealously guarded. The Associated Press hears, however, from a source close to the throne, that pour-parlers are actually in progress in Paris, but possibly only of a preliminary character, and that the first exchanges between representatives of the powers.

In this connection importance is being attached to the visit on Tuesday of M. D'Isowsky, Russian minister at Copenhagen, and Baron Rosen, former Russian minister to Japan, to M. Bonniau, the French ambassador to Russia. The parties to this conference refuse to admit that significance is attached to it. In the meantime the foreign office is silent.

MOVING TOWARD PEACE.

Paris, March 25.—It is said in quarters having excellent means of information that Russia's steps towards peace have already taken a tentative form at a private conference held within recent days at one of the small capitals of Northern Europe. The purpose of this appears to have been to bring together persons representing both sides, having formal credentials to discuss informally what each side expected and what tentative bases seemed possible. The nature of the exchange does not warrant its being considered a definite peace movement, but it is understood to have given each side an opportunity to judge the view of the other, and has clearly shown Russia's disposition towards peace.

Dandy Auctioneer.

There is a new auctioneer in town. Those who saw him at work Saturday afternoon were unanimous in their opinion that he is a dandy. It was Inspector McClelland who wielded the hammer at the annual police sale of unclaimed goods. The inspector was so successful that he added \$150 to the benefit fund.

There was the usual amount of fun caused by the bidding on the packages, of which no one knew the contents. Those who got the "gold bricks" were chaffed by their friends. The buyers, however, got the best of it. There were more good bargains than usual. Governor Vanant of the jail and ex-Deputy Chief Stuart were guests of the auctioneer.

MARRIED BELLEVILLE WOMAN AS WELL AS THREE OTHERS BUT NOW GETS THREE YEARS IN PRISON

J. S. McMurray, Alias E. M. Rugby, Singing Evangelist and Organist, Who Imposed on People in Canada and the U.S., Pleads Guilty to Bigamy.

The world is small, after all. Belleville, Ont., is not far from Los Angeles, California. In this age of telegraphs, The Toronto Sunday World on Saturday received the following despatch from the Pacific state:

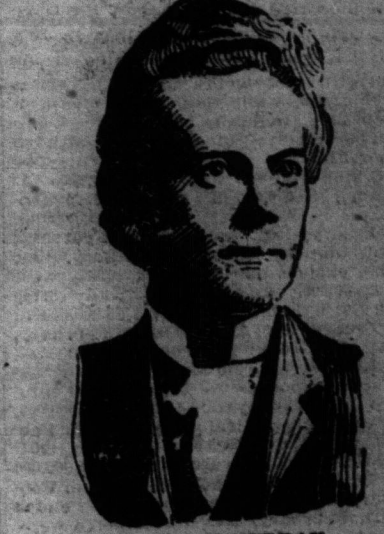
J. S. McMurray, alias Edgar M. Rugby, musician, lecturer, singing evangelist, erstwhile organist of the First Christian Church of Pasadena, pleaded guilty to bigamy before Judge B. N. Smith yesterday and was sentenced to three years in the state's prison at San Quentin.

Barring a fine, this is the limit of the present law. But McMurray is fortunate that his sins did not find him out later, for the legislature has recently passed an act raising the maximum penalty for bigamy in this state to 10 years' imprisonment and a fine of \$7000.

Has Had Adventures.

McMurray is 48 years old, and has had an adventurous career. He has traveled much and has four wives that Chief Freeman of Pasadena knows of, and the chief has good reason to believe that there are at least two other wives living and perhaps more.

The denouement came last year. McMurray was in Pasadena, living under the name of Edgar M. Rugby. He was



THAT MAN McMURRAY.

close to the half century mark, but did not show his age. He was well educated, a talented musician, had a magnificent baritone voice and was a fine conversationalist as well as being a man of good appearance. In Pasadena he met Miss Loretta Campbell of 254 North Pasadena-avenue, a pretty young woman of 25, who is well known in Pasadena church circles. Miss Campbell was employed in a millinery store and was everywhere a favorite.

Married in Belleville.

Rugby married the girl July 11, 1904. The couple lived together until Oct. 3, 1904, when Rugby disappeared. Chief Freeman was notified and began a search of Rugby's record. He found that the real name of the former church organist was J. S. Murray and that he was married to Sarah E. McCreaty at Belleville, Ont., in 1877. There were three children by this marriage, and Mrs. McMurray and her three children are living at their old home yet.

The chief next discovered that McMurray had a wife still living at Houston, Tex. A child was born to this marriage and then the woman and child were deserted. Both are still living.

Another in Des Moines.

Tracing still further, Chief Freeman found that McMurray also had a wife at Des Moines, Ia. Then he started to find McMurray. He was finally located at Scranton, Pa., where he was arrested. At the time of his arrest, McMurray was posing in Scranton as a singing evangelist.

Chief Freeman started east for McMurray, and on the way stopped at Belleville, and interviewed the true wife of McMurray, who signified her willingness to come to California to prosecute her husband if it was necessary. Then he went on to Scranton and got his prisoner.

Once back in Pasadena, McMurray found that he was fairly caught, and decided to plead guilty, which he did yesterday.

When asked whether he had anything to say, McMurray began glibly: "I came to this coast to start life anew. I hadn't lived with my first wife for 23 years, but I had sent her money and bought her a piano. I wanted to begin again."

Big Values Men's Spring Hats— Latest styles—new American blocks—fur felt—regular \$3 Hats—Special— 1.00 Men's Shirts— Our \$1.50 Shirts—new designs—fast colors perfect fit—special— 1.00 Men's Gloves— Perria's famous Walking and Driving Gloves—\$1.50 value—special— 1.00 Crawford Bros., Limited TAILORS, Cor. Yonge and Shuter Streets

FLOOD OF FOREIGN GOODS POURING INTO THE STATES Imports During February Larger Than Any Earlier Period of Their Commerce.

Washington, March 21.—The imports into the United States in February, 1905, were larger than in any earlier year in the history of our commerce, and the excess of exports over imports was smaller than in any month since June, 1897. The only earlier month in the history of our commerce in which imports have passed the \$100,000,000 line was in April, 1897, when larger quantities of foreign merchandise, especially sugar, were being rushed in to escape the increased duties levied by the Dingley act, which went into effect in July of that year. The total value of imports in that month (April, 1897) was \$101,322,406, while that of the month of February, 1905, was \$103,057,052. The imports of February, although a short month, with only twenty-two working days, were \$103,057,052, as against \$89,070,000 in February, 1904; \$52,000,000 in February, 1903; \$68,000,000 in February, 1902; \$64,500,000 in February, 1901; and \$69,000,000 in February, 1900. The exports of February, 1905, were \$109,000,000, against practically \$113,000,000 in February, 1904; \$125,500,000 in February, 1903; \$101,500,000 in February, 1902; \$113,000,000 in February, 1901; and \$119,000,000 in February, 1900. The excess of exports over imports in February, 1905, was, in round terms, \$6,000,000, as against practically \$30,000,000 in February, 1904; \$48,000,000 in February, 1903; \$48,000,000 in February, 1902; \$48,000,000 in February, 1901; and \$50,000,000 in February, 1900. For the eight months ended with February, 1905, the imports were, in round terms, \$729,000,000, as against \$554,000,000 in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year; while the exports were \$1,010,000,000, as against practically \$1,048,000,000 in the corresponding months of the preceding year. The excess of exports over imports in the eight months ending with February was \$281,000,000, as against \$396,500,000 in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year and \$491,500,000 in the corresponding months of the fiscal year 1901. The February imports, as already indicated, are larger than those of any earlier month in the history of our commerce, and the exports are smaller than those of any earlier February since 1900, with the single exception of February, 1902; and the excess of exports over imports is smaller than in any month since October, 1895, except the three months of April, May and June, 1897, when imports were exceptionally high by reason of preparation for the change in tariff which occurred in July of that year. These figures are from the official publications issued by the department of commerce and labor thru its bureau of statistics. This reduction in exports, as has already been indicated, is due chiefly to the falling off in the quantity of wheat exported and a reduction in the price per pound of cotton exported. The wheat exports in the month of February amounted to only \$103,631, against \$1,203,043 in February of last year, and the flour \$2,575,145, against \$5,811,841. This reduction in the exportation of wheat and flour is believed to be due in part to the extraordinarily large crops of wheat in other parts of the world which share in supplying the demand for the wheat importing countries, in part to unusually large demand in the United States, and in part to the fact that our crop of last year was considerably less than that of the preceding year. The exports of cotton in February fell nearly \$11,000,000 in value below those of February of the preceding year, and this was due entirely to the fall in prices, the quantity exported in February, 1905, being considerably greater than in February, 1904. Thus, in wheat, flour and cotton the exports of February, 1905, fell about \$15,000,000 below those of February, 1904, while the total exports of all kinds in February, 1905, fell but \$10,000,000 below those of February, 1904, indicating that in other ar-

articles than cotton, flour and wheat there was an increase in February, 1905, compared with February, 1904. For the eight months ended with February exports of cotton fell a falling off in value of over \$3,000,000 compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year, and breadstuffs show a falling off of nearly \$52,000,000 compared with the corresponding months of last year, making the total reduction in cotton and breadstuffs \$55,000,000, while the grand total of all exports, for the eight months ended with February, fell only \$38,000,000 below those of the corresponding months of last year, thus indicating that in articles other than cotton and breadstuffs there has been a material increase in the exports of the eight months period ended with February. This increase in exports other than cotton and breadstuffs apparently occurs chiefly in manufactures, which, for the seven months ended with January, showed an increase of \$52,000,000 over the corresponding seven months of the preceding year. The figures of imports of manufactures for the month of February have not yet been completed by the bureau of statistics, and therefore only those for the seven months ended with January can be indicated at present. Turning to the import side, the large increase in importations apparently occurs chiefly in manufacturers' materials and articles of food. The detailed figures of the imports by articles are only available up to the end of January, the February figures not yet having been completed. The seven months ended with January, however, show an increase of \$33,000,000 in imports of articles in a crude condition for use in manufacturing and of about \$30,000,000 in articles of food. The increase in imports of manufacturers' materials occurred chiefly in india rubber, nearly \$6,000,000; raw silk, \$12,000,000, and about \$6,000,000 in certain other articles used by manufacturers. The increase in importations of foodstuffs occurred chiefly in coffee, about \$17,000,000, and sugar about \$14,000,000. In manufactures the figures for the seven months ended with January show a slight reduction as compared with the corresponding month of last year, tho in these statements with reference to details of imports it should be understood that the figures are for the seven months ended with January, the details for February not having been completed. Detective Gets Long Trip. Detective Oscar Benoit of Lawrence, Mass., arrived on Saturday. He will return with Omar Gaynor, who is wanted on the charge of stealing \$50 in cash and a \$40 cheque. The prisoner has waived all extradition proceedings, and will go back willingly.

VICTOR HUGO'S TROUSERS. Paris Swindler Makes a Good Thing Out of Bad Sale. Paris, March 21.—An ingenious swindle, which owed its success to the amazing credulity of its victims, has just been discovered. An old man called one day recently at a house in the Rue Legendre, and producing a pair of faded trousers, assured the owner that they had belonged to Victor Hugo, and that he had just purchased them for \$2. The conceiver believed the story, and imparted the information to one or two people, with the result that the old man's rooms were besieged next day by an eager crowd of curio hunters. He sold the buttons off the trousers singly at excellent prices as souvenirs of the great poet, and finding the demand still brisk, parted with a whole leg for \$4. The remainder of the supposed "relic" he reserved for another district, where he found even better prices paid, and he cleared \$3 from the other leg. Finding that the relic craze was likely to prove a little gold mine to him, the old man lost no time in producing other remnants of the poet's trousers, which he continued to successfully palm off at fancy prices in different neighborhoods. At last, however, the police got to hear of the matter, and finding that the supply of trouser remnants was out of all proportion to the dead poet's wardrobe, arrested the enterprising vendor of the relics. Altogether he had cleared about \$15. Christian Scientists Believe Science Surer Means of Healing. New York, March 23.—Bishop Young of Chicago delivered a lecture on Christian Science last evening in which he declared that the notion that Christian Scientists were opposed to the use of medicine to cure the sick was entirely erroneous. Mr. Young explained the Christian Scientists' position thus: "Christian Scientists are in no wise arrayed against those who believe in materia medica. They were all believers in it themselves until they found in Christian Science a more efficacious way of healing. This way they believe to be the very best one, because it is God's way, as shown in the works of Jesus. "Altho charitably disposed toward those who practice materia medica, it is a well-known fact that materia medica is merely an experimental system. Surgery, for 4,000 years, it ought to be beyond this stage. Furthermore, it is a self-confessed condition of weakness that combinations of medical societies and the medi-

The BREAD MARKET of TO-DAY At no time in its history has there been so much competition, and at no former period has there been better bread. Like every other business some merchant has the name and the fame of producing the best bread. Now the public are the best judges, and by their judgment every impartial person should stand—if thousands of householders use H. C. TOMLIN'S BREAD would it not be a reasonable conclusion to arrive at that his must be the best? It's worth trying. PHONE PARK 553

LOST. LOST—FRIDAY EVENING, LADY'S watch, Brunswick avenue to Assolonia Hall, street or care. Liberal reward, 343 Brunswick-avenue. ARTICLES FOR SALE. A. WILSON SATURDAY BARGAINS—Ten-cent Large Japs, Boston, large size, Henry Irving, La Maritana, Arabella, all reduced to five cents each. QUEEN WEST—WILSON SELLING box of fifty Union Star cigars at one dollar, regular one dollar and twenty-five cents. QUEEN WEST—WILSON SELLING Morning Dew Smoking Tobacco three packages for twenty-five cents, regular ten cent package. QUEEN WEST—WILSON SELLING Helios Imported Cigars, Loidres size, regular 15¢ each, Saturday my price three for twenty-five cents, limit six to each customer. QUEEN WEST—WILSON SELLING Maple Leaf cigars box of fifty, one dollar and seventy-five cents. QUEEN WEST—WILSON SELLING Torrella cigars, three for ten cents, made to sell at four for twenty-five; see them in our window. QUEEN WEST—WILSON WHOLESALE and Retail Tobaccoist, 38 Queen W., Branch 746 Queen East, Toronto.

GOLD POINT AND Board of Trade 3187 Best 3 cent Cigar HELP WANTED; MALE. FURMERS AND BRAKEMEN ON Canadian and other railroads, Young men age 20 to 30, strong, good sight and leaving. Earnings extra \$25 to \$150 monthly. become engineers and earn \$125 to \$175 monthly. Braakemen earn \$60 to \$75 monthly, become conductors and earn \$100 to \$140 monthly. Name position preferred. Send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 145, 227-McGraw-street, Brooklyn, N.Y. MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE, retail merchants, teamsters, boarding houses, etc., without security, easy payments. Offices in 43 principal cities. Tolman, 366 Manning Chambers, 72 West Queen-street. HOTELS. ROSSIN HOUSE PENSION—CENTRAL—Select, moderate, 17 Eadsleigh-street, Tavistock-square, London, Eng. ed7 HOTEL DEL MONTE, PRESTON Springs, Ont., under new management; renovated throughout; mineral baths open winter and summer. J. W. Hirst & Sons, late of Elliott House, Prop. ed7 GAMBLING HOUSE AFLOAT. Gotham Sporting Men Aim to Get Away From the Law. New York, March 23.—Out on the falling waves of the Atlantic New York's sporting men will in a few days play the races, faro, poker and similar other games of chance without fear of interruption from District Attorney Jerome and his detectives. A steamer has been chartered by venturesome members of the gambling fraternity to take players out to sea every afternoon. The intention is to go beyond the three miles of water that the United States government controls into the broad Atlantic where there is no law to prevent the selling of position on races or the playing of faro, poker or roulette. The steamer, it is said, will make her initial trip to-morrow. She will have a system of wireless telegraphy installed and the pole on the boat will be in touch with the pole on the top of the wireless telegraph office in this city. The result of every race run at the casinos and western tracks will be flashed to the boat and bets will be promptly paid. The superintendent of the wireless company said yesterday that his company had a contract to service the floating gambling house declared that such service would not be in violation of law. He added that two lawyers would accompany the steamer each day to look after the legal rights of the gamblers if the government revenue cutters or city police should become too curious. District Attorney Jerome had nothing to say about the floating pool room. He is interested, however, and may take some steps to keep the vessel out of New York harbor. JILTED, LEFT HER HIS BODY. She Told Him to Do So, But Declined the Dead Request. Houston, March 23.—With the shattered fragments of a glass vessel, McLean, a physician of Hainville, committed suicide in his cell in the police station here to-day. His throat was slashed several times and the blood almost covered his face. Three days ago McLean left home after a quarrel with his sweetheart, to whom he had been engaged. She told him she would never marry him. "Then I will kill myself," he said. She replied, "hangingly," "When you do, send me your body." He came to Houston and began a protracted abstinence. Yesterday he leaped from the San Jacinto bridge into Buffalo Bayou, and, after struggling for a time, swam ashore. He was arrested and locked up. He said he had intended to throw himself, but changed to think when in the water that he had not written what disposition he wanted to make of his body. In his cell he opened a small vial in his wrist and with a toothpick wrote a will in blood upon a leaf from a memorandum book, bequeathing his body to the woman who had lilted him, and directing that it be shipped to her. When his supper was served he secreted a noxious jar which was with it. By breaking this he got the pieces of glass with which he killed himself. A message was sent to the woman for whom he had, asking if the body should be shipped to her. She replied in the negative. Reckless Driving. Mrs. G. Bridges and her two children were run down by a cab driven by William E. Greene of 289 Victoria-street at the corner of George and Queen-streets, Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Bridges and the baby miraculously escaped injury, while little George, three years old, was run over. Dr. Wallace was called, and on examination, found that there were no bones broken, but can say nothing as to internal injuries. There may be nothing the matter with him beyond a bad scare.

How the Stomach and Kidneys Depend on the Inside Nerves

Every day medical science becomes more simple—and more certain. Simplicity and certainty go hand in hand. For science has learned that while there are many diseases, yet there are but few real causes of disease. That is, there are many names by which we know aches and pains and disorders. But most of these ailments spring from a common cause. For instance indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn, dyspepsia, and all stomach troubles—diabetes, Bright's disease and other kidney disorders—nervousness, fretfulness, bowel troubles, irritability—all of fulness, sleeplessness, irritability—all of these ailments are due to a single cause. Painful, disagreeable and dangerous though they be, they are not to be treated as such. They are merely outward signs of inward trouble—nerve trouble. Understand first that we have two entirely separate nerve systems. When we walk or talk, or act, we call into play a certain set of nerves—nerves which obey our mental commands. That is why the arm can be raised, or the mouth opened, or the eye shut, at the slightest desire. That is why your fingers can delicately pick up a pin one moment, and hold a heavy hammer the next. But these are not the nerves we are to consider here. There is another set of nerves which manages and governs and actuates the heart and the stomach, the kidneys and the liver, and all of the vital functions. You cannot control these nerves. By no supreme effort of mind can you make your heart stop or start, nor can you even make it vary by a single beat a minute. And so with the stomach and the liver and the kidneys and the bowels—they are automatic—they do their work at a certain set speed whether you are awake or asleep—whether you want them to or not. It is on these inside nerves that life and health depends. So long as these nerves perform their proper duties we are well and strong. When they fail, we know it by the inevitable symptoms—stomach, heart, liver, kidney troubles. And these troubles have no other origin, ever, than in the same nerves. For the stomach, the heart, the liver, the kidneys, have no power of their own, no self-control. They owe their very impulse to the inside nerves. The inside nerves are the masters. The organs their slaves. These automatic nerves are sometimes called the "sympathetic" nerves. This name is given them because of the close connection which exists between all branches. This explains why stomach trouble often develops into heart trouble—why indigestion brings on nervousness—why diseases become complicated. It explains too why ordinary medical treatments are wrong—why medicine so frequently fails. For, despite the discoveries of science, the common remedies of the day are designed to treat the organs, not the nerve—the symptom instead of the cause. Don't you, though you may not know medicine at all, see that this is wrong? That it is mere patchwork? That while the suffering organ is enjoying its temporary relief, the nerve that is really sick may be getting worse and worse? Does this not explain to you why relapse so frequently follows a supposed cure? Does this not account for the uncertainties of medicine? More than thirty years ago this thought came to me: "If life and health depend upon perfect heart action, upon proper stomach digestion, upon correct kidney filtering, why does not life itself depend upon these life-governing power nerves—these inside nerves?"

My Free Dollar Offer Any sick one who has not tried my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—may have a Full Dollar's Worth Free. I ask no deposit, no reference, no security. There is nothing to pay, either now or later. I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept in full payment for a regular standard size Dollar bottle. And he will send the bill to me. C. I. SHOOP, M.D. For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 41, Racine, Wis. State Book 3 for Men, and which book you want. Book 6 on Rheumatism; Book 1 on Dyspepsia, Book 2 on the Heart, Book 3 on the Kidneys, Book 4 for Women, Book 5 for Men, and which book you want. Book 6 on Rheumatism; Book 1 on Dyspepsia, Book 2 on the Heart, Book 3 on the Kidneys, Book 4 for Women, Book 5 for Men, and which book you want.

I realized, too, that all ailments which result from one cause may, of course, be cured by one remedy. I resolved not to doctor the organs, but to treat the one nerve system which operates them all. For those who treat only the symptoms need a different remedy for each. Such treatments are only palliative, the results do not last. A cure can never come in disease of the stomach, heart, liver or kidneys until the inside nerve power is restored. When that is done Nature removes the symptoms. There is no need of doctoring them. My remedy—now known by Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative—is the result of a quarter-century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it. There is no mystery—no miracle. I can explain my treatment to you as easily as I can tell you why cold freezes water and why heat melts ice. Nor do I claim a discovery. For every detail of my treatment is based on truths so fundamental that none can deny them. And every ingredient of my medicine is as old as the hills it grows on. I simply applied the truths and combined the ingredients into a remedy that is practically certain. In more than a million homes my remedy is now known and relied upon. Yet you may not have heard of it. So I make this offer to you, a stranger, that every possible excuse for doubt may be removed. Send no money—make no promise—take no risk. Simply write and ask. If you have never tried my remedy, I will send you an order on your druggist for a full dollar bottle—not a sample, but the regular standard bottle he keeps constantly on his shelves. The druggist will require no conditions. He will accept my order as cheerfully as though your dollar lay before him. He will send the bill to me. Will you accept this opportunity to learn at my expense absolutely how to rid forever of all forms of nervousness—to be rid not only of the trouble, but of the very cause which produced it? Write to-day.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

Glimp Hon Clifford Sifton's autonomy bill stands in contrast to the speech of Laurier. Hon. Charles Hon. W. S. Fielding and Paterson. There was a mess and conviction in that he had a record w... be reconciled with supp... lation before the hou... unequivocally his belief... should be left absolut... management of its edu... and he repudiated the... there is a constitutional... parliament to perpet... schools in the new pr... word did he say in favo... clauses, even as amend... the fine-cut admission... ate schools which are... on Saskatchewan and... least objectionable cla... schools in existence i... reluctant conclusion to... government on the aut... altogether apart from... the legislation. He is... bill simply out of loyal... or, as he has somewh... pressed it. "For the pur... what strength can the... of Ontario and the we... Sifton's speech, which... out condemnation of t... against the leg'slation... reasons I propose to v... the substance of Mr. S... remains to see if Mr... Canada will as readil... litical principles "for... preventing a political... Few public men in C... prepared to confess, a... Sifton confessed, that... vote on a measure of... importance in straight... convictions. It was a... dinary, it would have... of a shock to the hou... virtue was its boldness... its freedom from the... ments which were the... premier, Fitzgerald, F... terson. The two latter... a sorry spectacle of t... threw their records at... tions to the winds, an... attitude towards the a... weak appeals on beha... tution and of the unhe... the Northwest. Up to... Mr. Sifton spoke the ch... charged with hypocri... from the west helped... a relief to the gallerie... among so many traitor... provincial rights, the... one with courage to t... instead of shooting f... tree. Why did Mr. Sifton... the bill and at the sa... his intention of voting... in the first place, the... party man, and that... to defeat the governm... furthermore, that he... a political crisis. M... doubtedly a strong par... he has been loyal to... 1896, he is commonly... Siftonite first, and a... wards. He did not w... government. That i... which must be accept... servation. Mr. Sifton... have lavished his af... member of the cabinet... minister down. He... of justice have hard... each other. When he... in a mood to do every... er to defeat the gov... overtures had not bee... to him he would ha... measures against his... As for desiring to c... crisis, a crisis whic... the business of the c... the leader of the opp... to form a governme... gance of the picture... falsity. Mr. Sifton... other things a patrio... have any deep conce... which might presen... leader of the opposi... will have to look be... tions given by Mr. S... for the true reason o...

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MARKET of TO-DAY

There has been so much competition, there has been better bread. Like the merchant has the name and the best bread. Now the public are in their judgment every impartial persuaders of householders use

CLIN'S BREAD

Conclusion to arrive at that his must be the PHONE PARK 553



GOLD POINT Board of Trade

HELP WANTED; MALE. FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN ON Canadian and other railroads. Young men age 20 to 30, strong, good sight and hearing. Firemen earn \$65 to \$100 monthly, become engineers and earn \$125 to \$175 monthly. Brakemen earn \$60 to \$75 monthly, become conductors and earn \$100 to \$140 monthly. Name position preferred. Send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 145, 227-McGraw-street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PROFESSIONALS, retail merchants, teamsters, boarding houses, etc., without security; easy payments. Offices in 43 principal cities. Tolman, 366 Manning Chambers, 72 West Queen-street.

HOTELS.

ROSSIN HOUSE PENSION-CENTRAL Select, moderate, 17 Eadsleigh-street, Tavistock-square, London, Eng. off

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

GAMBLING HOUSE AFLOAT.

Gotham Sporting Men Aim to Get Away From the Law.

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She Told Him to Do So, But Declined the Dead Request.

Houston, March 23.—With the shattered fragments of a glass vessel Dr. A. McLean, a physician of Hattysville, committed suicide in his cell in the police station here to-day. His throat was slashed several times and the head almost severed. Three days ago McLean left home after a quarrel with his sweetheart, to whom he had been engaged. She told him she would never marry him. "Then I will kill myself," he said. She replied haughtily, "When you do, send me your body." He came to Houston and began a protracted debauch. Yesterday he leaped from the San Jacinto bridge into Buffalo Bayou, and, after struggling for a time, swam ashore. He was arrested and "booked up." He said he had intended to drown himself, but chanced to think when in the water that he had not written what disposition he wanted to make of his body. In his cell he opened a small vial in his wrist and with a toothpick wrote a will in blood upon a leaf from a memorandum book, breathing his body to the woman who had jilted him, and directing that it be shipped to her. When his supper was served he secreted a melon slice jar which was with it. By breaking this he got the piece of glass with which he killed himself. A message was sent to the woman far whom he died, asking if the body should be shipped to her. She replied in the negative.

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Glimpses of the Political Field

Hon Clifford Sifton's speech on the autonomy bill stands out in favorable contrast to the speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Charles A. Fitzpatrick, Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. William Paterson. There was a ring of manliness and conviction in it. He admitted that he had a record which was not to be reconciled with support of the legislation before the house. He stated unequivocally his belief that the west should be left absolutely free in the management of its educational affairs, and he repudiated the contention that there is a constitutional obligation on parliament to perpetuate separate schools in the new provinces. Not one word did he say in favor of the schools clauses, even as amended, other than the fine-cut admission that the separate schools which are to be fastened on Saskatchewan and Alberta are the least objectionable class of separate schools in existence in Canada. His reluctant conclusion to vote with the government on the autonomy bill was altogether apart from the merits of the legislation. He is voting for the bill simply out of loyalty to his party, or, as he has somewhat bluntly expressed it, "for the purpose of preventing a political crisis." What comfort, what strength can the representatives of Ontario and the west get from Mr. Sifton's speech, which was an out-and-out condemnation of the bill? "I am against the legislation, but for party reasons I propose to vote for it," is the substance of Mr. Sifton's speech. It remains to see if national sentiment in Canada will as readily sacrifice its political principles "for the purpose of preventing a political crisis."

Few public men in Canada would be prepared to confess, as Hon. Clifford Sifton confessed, that he proposed to vote on a measure of great national importance in straight violation of his convictions. It was a brazen act. Ordinarily, it would have been something of a shock to the house. Its saving virtue was its boldness and directness. Its freedom from the jesuitical arguments which were the refuge of the premier, Fitzgerald, Fielding and Paterson. The two latter gentlemen made a sorry spectacle of themselves. They threw their records and their convictions to the winds, and justified their attitude towards the autonomy bill by weak appeals on behalf of the constitution and of the unhappy minority in the Northwest. Up to the time that Mr. Sifton spoke the chamber was surcharged with hypocrisy. The breeze from the west helped to clear it. It was a relief to the galleries to know that, among so many traitors to the cause of provincial rights, there was at least one with courage to fight in the open instead of shooting from behind a tree.

Why did Mr. Sifton speak against the bill and at the same time declare his intention of voting for it? He says, in the first place, that he is a strong party man, and that he did not want to defeat the government. He says, furthermore, that he desired to avoid a political crisis. Mr. Sifton is undoubtedly a strong party man, but while he has been loyal to the party since 1896, he is commonly supposed to have been more loyal to himself. He is a Siftonite first, and a Liberal afterwards. He did not want to defeat the government. That is an assurance which must be accepted with more reservation. Mr. Sifton is not known to have lavished his affections on any member of the cabinet, from the prime minister down. He and the minister of justice have hardly been civil to each other. When he resigned he was in a mood to do everything in his power to defeat the government, and if overtures had not been promptly made to him he would have taken hostile measures against his former colleagues. As for desiring to avoid a political crisis, a crisis which would paralyze the business of the country and cause the leader of the opposition to hesitate to form a government, the extravagance of the picture argues its utter falsity. Mr. Sifton is not before all other things a patriot, nor would he have any deep concern in difficulties which might present themselves to the leader of the opposition. The public will have to look beyond the explanations given by Mr. Sifton in the house for the true reason of his concurrence

in a compromise. The facts will come out some day, and then it will be shown that, in helping the government out of its extremity Mr. Sifton was not actuated by either patriotism or party loyalty. Intimate friends of the prime minister say his health is seriously impaired as a result of the trouble over the autonomy bill. That the strain has been a hard one everyone admits. To be suddenly confronted with political disaster thru the action of a colleague he had treated as a nonentity for a year or more was something that Sir Wilfrid never contemplated. He had an immense majority at his back. He had been less than four months in power. He had got rid of two strong ministers—Tarte and Blair—without suffering the slightest loss of prestige. He had grown arrogant from success and flattery. He did not hesitate to make good his pledge to the hierarchy without consulting anyone outside the sacred circle of Hon. Charles A. Fitzpatrick, Hon. R. W. Scott and himself. In this same tyrannical spirit he treated Hon. Clifford Sifton, when that gentleman came hurrying from a southern health resort to say that he could not support the educational clauses. He told Mr. Sifton that he would carry the clauses without his support and forty-eight hours later his government was on the verge of disaster. Sir Wilfrid suddenly realized that while he was prime minister he was not czar of Canada. He found himself reduced to the humiliating expedient of opening up negotiations with Mr. Sifton and the western Liberals. The concessions which he was obliged to make, small as they were, required the opening up of new negotiations with the papal legate and the Quebec members. That also was a troublesome and trying ordeal. When he had managed to repair the breaches on his party, the premier felt the effect of the mental and physical strain. To-day he is a fine picture of Pride after the fall. He has found that his majority, great as it is, is precarious. He has found that there is after all a force in the country known as public opinion, and that sometimes it can be dangerous. Never in his life did the premier require rest and quiet as he requires it now, and the fight has hardly begun.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday EVCS. BEST SEATS 75c, 50c, 25c | MATS. BEST SEATS 25c, FEW ROWS 50c Return of the Ringing, Singing, Laughing, Musical Comedy 25 SONG HITS "PSYCHE" SWING SONG "I DON'T WANT TO BE A LADY" "TIPPECANOE" "I'M THE MANAGER" "NELLY KELLY" "COME DOWN MR. MAN IN THE MOON" THE SHOW GIRL WITH THE CLEVER COMEDienne HILDA THOMAS SAM MYJIE ETHEL TILLSON, LOU HALL, JOSEPHINE FLOYD, SID FORRESTER, MAY SWEENEY, CHARLES PARCOR, NELLIE DOWELL, EDNA SWEENEY, J. L. LANGFORD, EDNA CLOVER, BERT WAINWRIGHT, EMILY MILLS, TOM T. SHEA, THE TROUBADOUR FOUR AND 30-CHORUS-30 NEXT WEEK - WALTER E. PERKINS IN HIS NEW EDITION OF "WHO GOES THERE?" ALL NEW

their school affairs. Those were uneasy moments for the hierarchy, and far from rejecting the compromise which limits its control of its schools and its share of public lands and money, it will quietly take what is coming to it. The Quebec members will reflect this feeling, which, on the whole, is one of thankfulness that the expanding west is forever tied to schools for the propagation of the Roman Catholic religion.

EARTH REALLY FLAT, Theory of Lady Blount, High Priestess of Zetetics.

London, March 22.—That the earth is flat and that mankind and oceans are held in place by mighty mountains of ice was the ingenious theory propounded by Lady Blount in Exeter-Hall last night. Lady Blount is the wife of Sir Walter de Sodington Blount, head of one of the oldest families in England. She is also the high-priestess of the "Zetetics"—or those who believe in a flat earth. The Rev. E. W. Bullinger, D.D., the noted scientist, who has only lately come to believe that he walks on a flat and motionless earth, presided, and Miss Zippora Monteth opened the meeting by singing "Gravitation," the "Glory Song" of the Zetetics. Here are a few specimen verses:

The gravity theory, When started was clearly A fancy which Newton had "run," Imagine the notion— This world, mostly ocean, Once a cinder shot out from the sun! Like solar relation, Inherent rotation Scat the "globe" whirling round till full moon— Just picture the view— The sparks, how they flew! And a beauty so bright made the moon!

The Globes avers It took millions of years For the earth to develop and cool, sir; But he who will try To give God the lie Shall yet prove himself but a "fool," sir.

Lady Blount acknowledges her own responsibility for the words, and she twanged an accompaniment on the mandoline for a selection of Zetetic airs, suitably entitled, "The Nebular Hypotheses." "Newton was an ignoramus, the sol-

ar system a romance and gravitation a delusion," blandly explained Lady Blount. "These ideas are based on the supposition of men, fallible men, mortal men. They are nebular hypotheses. "Scientists tell us that because a ship at sea disappears from the eye, the earth is a whirling globe, but Zetetics explain that phenomenon by the laws of perspective. "Ships have sailed round the world, but only in an easterly and westerly direction. No ship has ever passed the doors and bars of ice at the so-called poles, which God has placed to keep the sea from running out. "The supporters of the whirling globe theory say that the shadow of the earth on the moon causes an eclipse. I say that the eclipse is brought about by a periodic innate condition within the moon. "We are told that at the so-called Antipodes people hang with their heads downwards. If the people of the Antipodes do hang head downwards, then why don't they do it when they come to London?" asked Lady Blount triumphantly, and she asserted in conclusion that the world was a vast outstretched plain, and not a giddy ball.

Will Prosecute Gorky.

St. Petersburg, March 25.—The authorities have definitely decided to prosecute Maxim Gorky on the charge of drawing up proclamations with the object of overthrowing the existing state of things in the empire and disturbing public order, the highest penalty for which is three years' detention in a fortress. Gorky, who is still in the neighborhood of Riga, is in broken health.

Secretary Hay Feeling Well.

Ponta del Gada, Azores, March 25.—The White Star Line steamer Crete, which sailed from New York March 18 for Naples, with Secretary of State Hay and Mrs. Hay on board, arrived here at 4 p.m. to-day. When questioned concerning his health the secretary said he was feeling very well, and added that he had a comfortable passage.

Former Alderman Accepted a Bribe.

Milwaukee, March 25.—Former Ald. Charles E. Havenor was today sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Milwaukee House of Correction for accepting a bribe of \$100 for furthering a special privilege. Havenor is owner and president of the Milwaukee American Association Baseball Club.

Vanderbilt's Horse Wins.

Paris, March 25.—W. K. Vanderbilt's Azur won the Prix Andre at Auteuil to-day with Woodland up.

The output of the collieries for the week ending March 24 14,799 tons. Coal Creek, 6,022 tons; Michel, 6,777 tons; Carbonado, 2,000 tons. Total for week, 14,799 tons; daily average, 2,114 tons.

LASH CURE FOR DRUNKARDS "TOO DRASTIC" SAYS JUDGE

Sessions Grand Jury Strongly Approve of Spanking With Every Sentence Imposed

Back to the days of the pillory and whipping post! That is evidently the idea of the sessions grand jury, who, in presenting their report to Judge Morgan on Saturday, declared:

"With regard to all institutions for male prisoners, we strongly approve of the system of spanking, and would suggest that every sentence include spanking. For drunkenness, after the first offence, we would suggest spanking, without incarceration and without the option of a fine!"

The judge said that, while the suggestion is one that commends itself to some portions of the community, a good many people think that whipping is such a degrading character of punishment that it should not be resorted to except in cases of brutal offences. "I quite agree with you that where men manifest an inclination to pursue a life of crime, administration of the lash would be a good deterrent because they care nothing for imprisonment. "Until the legislature chooses to extend the list of crimes with respect to which whipping can be administered, judges are absolutely powerless. I can hardly agree with your suggestion that persons who are so weak as to allow themselves to become addicted to strong drink should be punished by whipping. It would be considered too drastic, and the legislature would never enact such a law."

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MAJESTIC MATINEE EVERY DAY EVERY EVENING--15-25-35-50c. - MATINEE DAILY--15 and 25c. EVERYTHING NEW EXCEPT THE TITLE MCFADDEN'S FLATS BIGGER THAN EVER Noted for Its Singers, Dancers, Comedians With the Famous Original "Yellow Kids"—the Spook Bros. Next Week | THE STIRRING MILITARY DRAMA "ACROSS THE PACIFIC"

WORRIES OF LIFE

Tend to make women and men grey before their time. Greyness and baldness are detrimental to appearance, therefore injurious to business and social life.

PEMBER'S HAIR CREATIONS NATURAL WAVY SWITCHES POMPADOURS, BANGS, WAVES, WIGS, ETC., are the very highest grade human hair—made by experts under Mr. Pember's own scientific supervision.

Orders by Mail receive prompt personal attention. Illustrated Catalogue. Price List and full information mailed free to any address on application.

THE PEMBER STORE 127-129 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

SOCIAL LIFE

The event of absorbing interest to thousands of people on Wednesday afternoon was the opening of the provincial legislature by the Hon. William Mortimer Clark, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Long before the hour named, three o'clock, crowds assembled both without and within the House, and the gaily dressed occupants of the carriages were closely scanned as they alighted under the porte cochere.

black lace, pink roses; Mrs. George Dickson, pink and white brocade; Miss Kirkpatrick, black with white sash; Mrs. Elmsley, black lace with Indian scarf of black gauze, thick with white silk embroidery; Mrs. Nordheimer, heliotrope brocade; Mrs. Burrows, black satin, white lace berth, Miss Blakely, rows, cream silk; Mrs. Holmes, black and jet; Mrs. Graham, black silk with lace and jet; Mrs. A. Foy, black silk and crepe; Mrs. Goodwin Gibson, grey silk with maitresse lace; Mrs. Frank Hodgins, black with white lace; Miss Elaine Hodgins, pink and white; Mrs. King, grey over pink; Mrs. Stupact, white with feather boa; Miss Bessie Macdonald, pink satin with sequined lace and glittering tiara; Mrs. Hugh Macdonald, black velvet and scarf of old lace; Mrs. Mackenzie Alexander, black lace and jet, white feather boa; Miss Mackenzie and Miss Bertha Mackenzie, white tulle real lace and sequins, the former a wreath of green leaves in her hair and the latter small white roses; Mrs. Michie, pale blue silk and lace; Mrs. Beatrice Nesbitt, royal blue velvet with Honiton lace and bouquet of lilies and violets; Mrs. J. R. Stratton, a very pretty gown of white satin, the sleeves formed of many platings of tulle sewn with diamonds; Mrs. Leigh, grey brocade, white lace; Mrs. Prudeaux, pink pink satin; Lady Thompson, black and jet; Mrs. Crompton, Paris frock of real lace over chiffon; Lady Metcalf, black satin Honiton lace; Mrs. Ritchie, cream lace, violets and white feather boa; Mrs. Ramsay, black with orange velvet; Mrs. William Hendrie (Hamilton), black velvet and lace over white satin, sable stole; Mrs. Loudon, grey satin and amethyst ornaments; Miss Phyllis Hendrie (Hamilton), pale pink silk and lace; Mrs. Adam Beck (London, Ont.), Mrs. Bolte, pale grey tulle; Mrs. Ramsay Wright, black lace with scarf of old lace; Mrs. Pyne, gold colored satin; Mrs. G. R. R. Cockburn, black lace and velvet, diamond stars; Mrs. Leavitt, reseda, lace and sequins; Mrs. Anderson (Arthur, Ont.), black chiffon and lace with diamond ornaments; Mrs. Godson, black crepe de chene; Miss Naomi Godson, shirred white silk. Others present were, Dr. and Mrs. Harley Smith, Dr. Thistle, Mr. Lionel Godson, M. S. Earnes, Go. S. n (Eracebridge), Mrs. Roland Hills, the Misses Roland Hills, Mrs. Montague, Cannon and Mrs. Welch, Rev. P. and Mrs. Hartley, Mr. R. Douglas Hewitt, Miss Hewitt, Mrs. Charlotte Mason, Miss Ethel Mason, Mrs. S. Alfred Jones, Miss Smallpeice, Miss Eva Smallpeice, Mrs. Herbert Lennox (Aurora).

The state dinner party took place at Government House on the evening of Wednesday, the 22nd, the dinner table with covers for sixty-four guests was beautifully decorated, and in the centre large silver stands placed on plateaux mirror held plants of aseasons in many shades of rose and white, long sprays of fern laid on the cloth and innumerable slender vases of silver and crystal, filled with all the delicate flowers of spring, surrounded silver candelabra with rose-shaded lights, flowering shrubs and palms grouped artistically at the ends of the room, the many doors into the conservatory being open formed such a fairylike picture that one regretted so much loveliness should be thrown away in the main to a unrepresentative man. Mrs. Mortimer Clark being the only lady present. Those having the honor of being invited were: Hon. J. P. Whitney, Hon. J. J. Foy, Hon. W. J. Hanna, Hon. A. J. Matheson, Hon. R. A. Pyne, Hon. S. N. Montebello, Hon. J. G. Reaume, Hon. W. A. Willoughby, Hon. Adam Beck, Hon. J. S. Hendrie, Hon. J. W. St. John, W. H. Hoyle, M.L.A., mover of the address; Joseph Downey, M.L.A., seconder of the address; R. Harcourt, K.C., M.L.A., G. P. Graham, M.L.A., A. C. McKay, M.L.A., J. A. Auld, M.L.A., T. H. Preston, M.L.A., Thomas Crawford, M.L.A., Henry Carscallen, M.L.A., Lieut.-Col. Clarke, clerk of the assembly; J. Lonsdale Capreol, clerk of the executive council; the sergeant-at-arms, his worship the mayor, Rev. Principal Burwash, D.D., Victoria University; Rev. Provost Macklem, D.D., Trinity University; Rev. W. Maclaren, D.D., principal Knox College; Prof. Huton, president University College; His Honor Judge Winchester, R. Kingsford, deputy police magistrate; Dr. Richardson, Lieut.-Col. Grasset, chief of police; J. D. Allan, president board of trade; W. K. George, president Manufacturers' Association; J. W. Flavell, W. D. Ross, manager Metropolitan Bank; W. T. Jennings, C.E., Walter Gillespie, manager Toronto Mortgage Company; F. M. Bell-Smith, president Ontario Society of Artists; Dr. E. Fisher, director Conservatory of Music; J. S. Willison, editor News; J. Ross Robertson, editor Telegram; Rev. J. A. Macdonald, editor Globe; Major Tidswell, Hamilton; Lieut.-Col. J. Bruce, Lieut.-Col. C. Denison, Lieut.-Col. Joseph Delamere, Lieut.-Col. R. B.

Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. James Mason, Lieut.-Col. Milligan, Lieut.-Col. G. A. Shaw, J. N. Gunnalus, U.S. consul; A. Heintz, consul Sweden and Norway; G. M. Morang, consul Guatemala; George Musson, consul Brazil; A. Nordheimer, consul Netherlands; M. Rochereau de Sabliere, consul for Belgium; J. E. Thompson, consul for Spain; F. Yeigh, consul for Paraguay; Captain Brooke, Lieut. Young.

The fund that is being raised all over Canada, to present to the new battleship Dominion, a reminder of that part of the empire she is named for, is growing apace, everyone being naturally anxious to contribute his or her mite to so patriotic a cause.

Messrs. Gerhard Heintzman are to be congratulated on the success of the concert held at their new piano salons on the evening of Tuesday last. The invitations had been limited to just the right number, and it is safe to say that but few refusals were received. Miss Hope Morgan looked extremely well in white satin, covered with transparent black, with much glitter of sequins, and her hair dressed in the new way, a plait forming a diadem. Her songs were much appreciated by the guests, and were the contributions to the program given by Mr. Pigott and Mr. Tripp.

One of the events of next week that is being looked forward to is the entertainment to be given in the Conservatory of Music hall by those clever young Englishwomen, Misses Ada and Jessie McLeod. Their recitations were one of the features of a charming little tea, given for them last week by Mrs. Tyrrell.

Miss Nairn, Scotland, is the guest of Miss Fitzgibbon.

Mrs. Erichsen Brown of Galt is spending the week in town. The home of Mr. McCague, postmaster of Relessey, was the scene of one of those most interesting events on Wednesday, when his daughter Laura was married to Mr. Andrew R. Prentice of Dundee, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Edw. of Rosemont. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Ella McCague of Stayner. The groom was supported by Mr. Edward Lindsay of Collingwood. The bride was very popular, and her many friends wish her much joy in her new home at Dundee.

Mrs. A. H. Brouneker of Parkdale has returned from England, after a visit to her relatives, and will receive the first Thursday in each month.

Miss A. F. Sherwood, 278 Huron-street, is settled in her new house ready to receive her friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Livingstone and Mrs. Thomas Dunnett are among the passengers sailing per S.S. Baltic, from New York, for England and France, on March 23.

At St. Thomas' Church on Tuesday afternoon the Rev. Harold McCausland united in marriage Miss Violet M. Paterson, youngest daughter of the late Captain William Paterson, and Dr. Charles E. Treble, M.R.C.S., son of Mr. Treble, all of this city. The wedding was a quiet one, and confined to immediate relatives. The bride, who was given away by her brother-in-law, Robert McCausland, wore a handsome traveling dress of fawn silk poplin, made in surplice style, and fitted with a French hat to match. Mr. Darbey, the organist of the church, played appropriate music during the service. Among the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Treble, Mrs. Colwell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCausland, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Paterson, Major and Mrs. F. Frank McCausland, Major and Mrs. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Massey, and Mrs. Charles S. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Walker, Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. David B. Layton, Mr. Peter Paterson, Mr. Arthur Treble, Mr. Fred Colwell.

The philosophy of Pythagoras was founded on numbers, and the so-called mystical numbers have always interested thinkers. One, for instance, is one of them. A cat is said to have nine lives. There are nine crowns in heraldry; possession is "nine points of the law"; nine is the number of evil-doers by a trinity of trinites is more efficacious; the hydra has nine heads. Leaves are for 90 and 999 years. The angels were cast out of heaven and nine days they fell. There would seem to be some mystical charm in the number nine, else it would not be mentioned in so many curious connections. At least, it is pleasant to imagine so.

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BEARING THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN. New York Post: Occasionally a few repeat: "The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof," even while hundreds of millions know that the earth is man's, and all the riches thereof.

Therefore, when men of Araby blood, particularly if they be of a race strengthened and quickened by the hardships and rigors of cold, rough and ungenecious country, see a land full of 'luscious riches, they are driven by an inherent craze, a demon to industry, to possess that country and to make those idle resources give work and wealth, leisure and comfort and culture to those who strive to win such good.

Whenever a land of such dormant richness is found held by a people that can not or will not turn those resources to good account, men of daring and understanding will be tempted by the spirit of progress to get control of that country, and to make it afford opportunity to industry, to act and to enterprise. They will not yield to the conservative, and they who continue to resist must pass away. No human power can stop progress of humanity at large. All attempts to check the advance of mankind have resulted in the downfall of the conservative, in party, church or state, in nation and in race.

Fortunately those who can adjust themselves to new conditions benefit by such changes. A shining example is in the recent history of Egypt. For generations her people were in a condition which is well described by United States Consul Morgan, at Cairo, when he says it is only a few years since any display, not of wealth but of being one degree above the limit of abject poverty, would have brought round the government a keener with his perceptive keenness to wring out the last coin for the benefit of a depleted treasury. The fellah's craving for modern comfort, his growing prosperity and feeling of absolute security. Iron bedsteads and women iron mattresses have replaced the old "wuzen" (a sort of couch); iron upper rooms; large European carpets with gaudy colors take the place of reed mats; bent-wood chairs and substantial tables provide with creosote and cutlery, and a tablecloth, replace the old mat and brass tray which formerly represented the furniture of the dining apartment—and so on thru a whole chapter. The picturesque squalor and poverty, once the delight of the artist, must be looked for now on the limits of civilization, not near the Nile or the neighborhood of the larger towns.

That change has come because Great Britain has for years been the most powerful influence in governing Egypt. Like changes have come to every land in which British has administered affairs. Her rule gives peace and security, liberty and justice. So American administration will bring freedom and quiet, security for person and property, and a large measure of justice to any land which may come under that influence, with the added advantage that under American control there is almost none of that brutality towards the weak which is said to be a marked characteristic of government by some Europeans.

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SOCIAL The Guards' Chapel, scene of an interesti... Shrove Tuesday, Lady... 15 years of widowhood... wife of Capt. Jeffrey's... by many Canadians. Th... of the Grenadier Guard... wedding party... the bride being escorted... Louise, Duchess of Ar... crepe... and beautiful s... crepe... Duchesse of Ar... orded the ceremony wit... was gowned in velvet... shade of rose. Another... Magheracorne, who m... Baring, whose sapphi... with priceless... lading gown. The new... are to settle in Amer... Baring is a member of... ing house of that nam... The February numbe... deeply interesting qua... the Imperial Order of... Empire, contains in a... stirring poems, articles... of the great work go... the empire under the... order the affiliated n... excellent picture of s... of our Canadian hero... Cemetery, South Africa

The marriage will tak... Miss Frances Charlott... daughter of the late... Lister and Mrs. Lister... McCannell, only son of... McCannell and Mrs. J... daststreet.

Mr. Davidson Harma... are delighted to hear... far recovered from his... that he has been able... City to further recuper...

Heard at the opening... legislature: First lady, missing a... ionable scarf: "Oh! my... ly stretching out an... front (other movement... ble). "Madam, you ha... deed I have not," with... of scorn. First lady: "Well, n... good as hers anyway... The excited females... chairs, kicking vigor... of chairs in front, ind... occupants a near appr... prostration: "Oh, dear... place!" Her "dear... look!" (as the sergean... in hearing the mace); royal golden scimitar... were unanimous in dub... newly invested in his... "the very image of a...

Friday night a mos... was spent at the hom... shaw, 124 Simpson-st... of the friends and m... view-avenue Congre... gathered together to... of their pastor, Rev. V... a handsome marble c... token of their esteem...

An afternoon euche... by Mrs. Frank Meary... on Friday last. Mrs... handsomely dressed in... pale silk satin, with... white lace and exqui... ments. Daffodils and...

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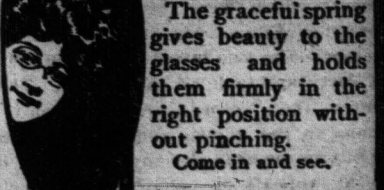
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SOCIAL LIFE

The Guards' Chapel, London, was the scene of an interesting wedding on Shrove Tuesday, Lady Cantelupo, after 15 years of widowhood, becoming the wife of Capt. Jeffrey, who is known by many Canadians. The splendid band of the Grenadier Guards played at the wedding party, which was held in the chapel, the bride being escorted by her father, Mr. Heseltine. She looked very pretty in a cream tulle gown, and the bridesmaids were in gowns of silk and graceful blue. Princess Crepe, Duchess of Argyll, who hon-oured the ceremony with her presence, was in a gown of velvet of a brilliant shade of rose. Another widow, Lady Baring, who married Mr. Hugo Magherum, was also present, wearing a gown of blue velvet, trimmed with priceless point lace, for her wedding gown. The newly married pair are to settle in America, where Mr. Baring is a member of the great banking house of that name.

The February number of Echoes, the deeply interesting quarterly issued by the Imperial Daughters of the Empire, contains articles and descriptions of the great work going on all over the empire under the direction of the order the affiliated navy league, an excellent picture of some of the graves of our Canadian heroes in Pretoria Cemetery, South Africa.

The marriage will take place in April of Miss Frances Charlotte Ester, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Justice Ester, and Mr. Lister, to Dr. J. H. McConnell, only son of the late Dr. John McConnell and Mrs. McConnell, Dundas-street.

Mr. Davidson Harman's many friends are delighted to hear that he has so far recovered from his serious illness that he has been able to go to Atlantic City to further recuperate.

Heard at the opening of the provincial legislature:
First lady, missing a new and fashionable scarf: "Oh! my stole!" suddenly stretching out an arm to lady in front (other movements being impossible). "Madam, you have my stole on."
Second lady, in indignant tones: "Indeed I have not," with a withering look of scorn.

First lady: "Well, mine was just as good as hers anyway, horrid old thing!"
The excited females in second row of chairs, kicking vigorously on the rail of chairs in front, inducing in their occupants a near approach to nervous prostration: "Oh, dear! I feel so out of place!"
Her friend: "So do I, but look!" (As the sergeant-at-arms comes in bearing the mace): "There comes the royal golden scimitar." These ladies were unanimous in dubbing the speaker, newly invested in his robes of office, "the very image of a priest."

Friday night a most enjoyable time was spent at the home of Mr. Bruckshaw, 124 Simpson-avenue, when some of the friends and members of Broad-view-avenue Congregational Church gathered together to present the wife of their pastor, Rev. W. E. Gilroy, with a handsome marble clock, as a small token of their esteem on her birthday.

An afternoon euchre party was given by Mrs. Frank Mearns, Borden-street, on Friday last. Mrs. Mearns was most handsomely dressed in white silk, over pale pink satin, with yoke of heavy white lace and exquisite diamond ornaments. Daffodils and American Beauty

roses were in the reception rooms and halls. Refreshments were served at the card tables and the prizes, which were exceedingly beautiful, were very much admired.

It is impossible to have any idea of the grace and beauty of this year's fashioning until one has visited Mr. Stitt, the bewitching beauty of the millinery, blouses, gowns and all the details that add so much to a toilette, boas, fichus, veils, etc., are indescribably lovely. The present modes may be trying to indifferent figures, but at this house all one's best points are skillfully brought out, and defects, if such there are, hidden in a way that adds a new charm to the plainest. The horse show will present a more fascinating tour ensemble this year than ever, if you may judge of the toilettes to be displayed by the advance show at the King-street house, and this week packing case after packing case will disappear the most exquisite creations to be imagined.

Mrs. Mortimer Clark held her fortnightly reception at Government House on Thursday last and an immense number of people filled the charming flower decked rooms, in addition to the ordinary habitues, who seldom miss a chance of exchanging greetings with the gracious chateleine and her deservedly popular daughters, were many people from out of town: Mrs. and Miss Whitney, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. W. J. Hanna, Mrs. and Miss Reaume, Hon. Adam Beck, Mrs. Beck, Mrs. J. R. Stratton, Misses McLeod (England), Mrs. Erichsen Brown (Galt), Mrs. McKessock (Gore Bay).

The meeting to be held at Government House on Tuesday next, under the auspices of the Local Council of Women, is exciting a great deal of interest in the subject, a receiving-house for immigrant domestics. Every house-keeper who has received a card of invitation is certain to be present, as the large number of domestics who have found places during the last year have given the greatest satisfaction to their employers, and when one thinks of the rest and immunity from daily worry that is secured by the presence in the house of well-trained servants, in place of the rough and inexperienced country girls from whom the supply of cooks, parlor maids and nurses has hitherto been chiefly drawn, women must feel inclined to encourage in every way the object for which Miss Fitzgibbon is working so hard. The demand for these domestics is now so great that a tremendous increase in immigration is expected, and the difficulty of finding an abiding place temporarily and at short notice is almost overwhelming.

Mrs. Riddell and Mrs. James have returned home.
Mrs. Arthurs will not receive until after Easter.
Mrs. Alfred Chapman is staying with her sister, Mrs. Charles Goodeve, in Ottawa, who gave a tea on Wednesday to meet her many friends.

Altho the supply of concerts during the last few months has been plentiful, yet there is one to come, on Tuesday next, that I venture to think few music lovers would care to dispense with, certainly not of those who heard Josef Hofmann in January last.

Mr. and Mrs. James have gone to the south.
The third musical service, to be held

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to-day, at St. George's Church, will be as follows: Penitence, Pardon and Peace, a short Lenten cantata. The first soprano solo will be taken by Mrs. Russell Duncan, "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say"; solo, Mrs. Stewart Houston, "Cast Thy Burden Upon the Lord," Mr. Quarrington; quartet, Mrs. Stewart Houston, Miss Louise Neilson, Mr. Thornton and Mr. Quarrington, "I Sink in Deep Mire," Mrs. Russell Duncan, "As One Whom His Mother Comforteth," Mr. Quarrington; "Behold! Now is the Accepted Time," quartet; hymn, "Lord, in this Thy Meicy's Day."

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Corin entertained a number of friends on Friday evening at their home, Wright-avenue, Parkdale, with cards and dancing. During the evening Mr. A. B. Smith rendered a number of songs, which were highly appreciated by the guests. Dancing commenced after supper and lasted till early hours in the morning. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Callaghan, Dr. and Mrs. S. T. Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. W. Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Corin, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ross, the Misses Davis, Miss Violet Corin, Miss Alice Landymore, Miss Campbell, Miss Mabel Smith, Miss Ida Hunter, Miss Winifred Ross, Miss Edna Ross, Miss L. Froud; Miss Mae McCraney, Messrs. J. L. Corin, P. W. Campbell, Fred Landymore, George Davis, Frank Stanley, Coates McCann, Arthur McCraney, Arthur Smith, Ernest Smith, Robert Thomas, Johnstone, John J. Corin, Jr., McGuire.

Mrs. F. H. Eberhart of Herwood Lodge, Rosedale, accompanied by Miss Violet, is visiting at Hotel Kress, Preston Springs, and will not receive again until after Easter.

Miss Hope Morgan sings in London on March 30, and in Hamilton on March 31, the Misses Morgan will not receive on Friday, March 30.

There was a gathering of friends at the home of John Seymour, 7 Bruce-street, to bid farewell to Irwin Schiedel and his brothers on their journey to the west. The following were present: John Seymour and family, Charles F. Sweeney, Robert F. Rumney, Jas. P. Stanners, Jos. P. Maloney Arch. E. Hooper, William A. McCrae. After numerous songs the happy gathering dispersed, wishing success and a safe journey to the brothers.

Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Macdonald are to be away about three weeks, spending the time in New York and Lakewood, New Jersey.

Miss Josephine Brouse is in New York, intending to remain away two or three weeks.

Miss Marjorie Fitzgibbon has taken an apartment at the corner of Cecil and Huron streets. Miss Fitzgibbon is remaining at 86 Glenn-road, Rosedale.

Mrs. Dignam is going to Europe for the greater part of the summer. She will sail from New York on May 1.

Mrs. J. S. Fraleigh of Midland is spending a few weeks with Mrs. Fraleigh of 579 Euclid-avenue.

Mrs. Ferguson of Dunbar and Miss Gale will receive the first Monday and Tuesday in the month during the season at 97 Roxboro-avenue east.

Mrs. A. E. Chatterton of the Alexandra will not receive again this season.

The Italian Conversation Club met last Tuesday evening at the residence of Miss Allan, 496 Sherbourne-street. Signare Laeco has arranged a very entertaining program for the next meeting, when each member will represent an Italian city and must uphold that city in a battle of words. A vote will be taken and the successful one will receive the prize.

Mrs. Peter Macdonald of East Roxboro-avenue, Rosedale, will receive on Tuesday, the 28th inst, for the last time this season.

The marriage of Miss Mae Stewart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. T. Stewart, took place on Wednesday, March 23, at her home, 201 Crawford-street, to Mr. Charles W. Stratford of Cleveland, Ohio, in the presence of a large assembly of friends and relatives.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. E. Hassard, B.A., B.D., pastor of Gerrard-street Methodist Church, and Miss G. Hogg presided at the piano. The bride was given away by her father and was attired in an exquisite gown of pearl white silk crepe-a-lene over tulle. She wore a tulle veil and coronet of lily of the valley and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. Mrs. Stewart, mother of the bride, received the guests in the drawing room, which was beautifully decorated with palms and roses, and was assisted by Miss Beatrice A. Shand and Miss Mammie Parkhill, two girl friends of the bride.

The bridesmaids, Miss Edith G. Stratford, sister of the groom, and Miss Alicia E. Matheson, cousin of the bride, were attired in white silk, and carried bouquets of pink roses, and carried bouquets of pink roses.

The groom was assisted by his brother, Mr. Ernest Stratford of Toronto. The tiny maid of honor, Miss Adelle Golden, niece of the bride, wore a dainty lace inserted frock of white silk and carried a basket of lily of the valley.

The presents to the bridesmaids were a pearl crescent and gold bracelet, to the groomsmen a signet ring and to the maid of honor a pearl ring.

Among the many presents received was a diamond ring from the groom, a cheque from the bride's father and a silver tea service from the groom's parents.

The bride went away in a tailor-made skirt of grey and white silk Simon wearing a long fawn tight-fitting coat and white lace hat, trimmed with pink roses and green velvet.

Mr. and Mrs. Stratford, followed by the good wishes of their many friends,



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Dr. Campbell's Safe Arsenic Complexion Water, Foul's Arsenic Complexion Soap and Foul's Arsenic Cream. They are the world's greatest beautifiers of the skin. They are prescribed by eminent specialists and have been successfully used by grateful women for twenty years.
If your blood is impure or if you have pimples, freckles, wrinkles, blackheads, redness of the face or nose, a muddy, sallow complexion, or any blotchy whatever on or under the skin, you should procure at once these marvelous beautifiers. They are wonderfully effective, and being prepared under the direction of the great complexion specialist, Dr. Campbell, are absolutely safe and harmless, even to the most sensitive skin. **Wafers \$1.00; Soap, \$2.00; Cream, 50c.** For sale by all drug and department stores in Canada; also sent by mail on receipt of price. Address: **E. B. FOULD, 20 Glen-Road, Toronto, Canada.** Trade Supplied by LYMAN BROS. & CO., Toronto.

left on the 5 o'clock train for their new home in Cleveland.
Mrs. Jack J. Bryce (nee Allen) will receive for the first time since her marriage on Thursday, March 30, at 617 Euclid-avenue.

Mrs. T. Miles Kinsman, Yonge-street, had a card party on Wednesday for her sister, Mrs. Edward M. Goodman of Idaho Springs, Colorado.

Mrs. Edward Murphy of Rose-avenue will receive on Monday, April 3, for the last time this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parcor, Toronto, members of the Show Girl Company, will be the guests of Mrs. Harry Wells, Grange-avenue, during this week.

Mrs. H. C. Tugwell of 95 Rose-avenue will receive next Thursday and Friday, and not again this season.

Mrs. J. Lillie has been appointed choir leader in East Queen-street Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Joseph Weatherburn entertained last evening in honor of her guest, Miss Clara Henderson. Covers were laid for sixteen, the tea tables being done in roses, intermingled with white tulle and smilax.

Miss Margaret McGarry of Niagara Falls is the guest of Miss Hickson of Markham-street.

Mrs. C. Gardner and her sons, who have been boarding at Matheson Hall for the winter months, have returned to their home on the lake front, Kew Beach.

Mrs. Carder gave an at home on Tuesday last to introduce her daughter, Miss Hazel Carder. The decorations consisted of large bouquets of pink roses and drooping smilax. The tea-table was most artistically decorated and very much admired. It had a handsome Battenberg table cover, and on the centre-piece of white tulle over pink stood a huge basket of roses with handles twisted with smilax and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Carder received her guests in a handsome black gown with touches of pink, and Miss Carder looked very girlish in a dress of net d'esprit over white tulle and carried a bunch of pink roses. Mrs. Grant in handsome pale blue coloune, and hat to match, and Mrs. Skirrow in lovely gray silk, with touches of yellow, and large white hats, were very attentive in looking after the guests.

The girls assisting in the tea room were: A charming young visitor of Miss Carder's from St. Thomas, Miss Grace Card, in white silk voile with lace trimmings; Miss Lenore Fulton in lace; Miss Quigley, in pale blue and white; Miss Irving, in Dresden silk, and Miss Petman in pale blue trimmed with net d'esprit. Among those present were: Mrs. Mott, Mrs. McCutcheon, Mrs. Coulter, Miss Coulter, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Russell, Miss Russell, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Szyk, Mrs. Cotton, Mrs. Horn, Mrs. Hyslop, Mrs. Firstbrook, Mrs. Cameron, Miss Cameron, Mrs. DeMar, Miss Fulton, Miss Perry, Miss Kent, Miss McKendry, Miss Ogden, Miss Baxter, Miss Myers, Miss Foster, Miss Doda, Miss Corrigan, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. J. H. Shaw, Miss Fleming and many others.

An Emphasis.
The Empress of Table Waters, Radnor, is a Canadian product and is bottled at its spring in the foothills of the Laurentian Mountains. Every precaution is taken in order that this mineral water can come to us as fresh, sparkling and invigorating as it gushes forth from its spring. Radnor not only makes the very best mixer with whiskies or rye, but it is invaluable for convalescents, who find it mixed with milk, most pleasant to the taste. Always keep a good supply of Radnor in your cellars.

New Companies.
Provincial charters have been granted to:
The Collingwood Shipbuilding Co., Limited, \$1,000,000; provisional directors, T. Long, F. S. Osler, W. R. Raymond, D. I. McArthur, E. B. Osler, F. Ford, G. C. Loveys, J. M. Ewing and Hugh Spence; to acquire the stock of the company of the same name now doing business in Collingwood, and to extend its operations.
Canadian Street Car Advertising Company, Limited, Toronto, \$50,000.
Dairyman Publishing Company, Toronto, \$50,000.
Berkeley, Limited, \$40,000.
Union Drawn Steel Company, Limited, \$150,000.
Nanor Automobile Company, Limited, Toronto, \$250,000; provisional directors, A. G. G. A. and E. Konan, W. Bullock, E. Armstrong, A. E. Long and Company, Toronto, \$40,000; provisional directors, J. W. H. G. and Company, Toronto, \$150,000.
Walter Nichols Motor Boat Company, Limited, Toronto, \$25,000; provisional directors, W. N. Nichols, Frederic Nichols, H. G. Nichols, A. Angus, H. H. Macrae.
Cash Buyers Tailoring Company, Limited, Toronto, \$50,000.
Maestro Piano Company, Limited, Toronto, \$40,000.
Dyngon Gas and Engine Company, \$100,000; provisional directors, John Dymond, A. A. Wighton, C. J. Gibson, R. J. Gouty, V. F. Taplin.

Injured at Crossing.
Beela, March 25.—Three persons were injured this morning at the junction of the Grand Trunk and street railway car tracks when a freight collided with a Beela and Waterloo car. The injured were: Mr. Ford of Stratford, scalp wound; John Collins, sr., who was mangled; John Collins, jr., face and leg injured. It is a miracle that no one was killed.

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JEWELRY PARLORS
James Bldg. Elevator. Phone M. 2003
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It will pay you to examine ours before purchasing, not cheap watches, but high-class timepieces at a close margin of profit.

Handy to all Theatres and shops
Hot of the noisy section
Telephones, Electric Clocks and Electric Lighting Devices in every room
Location IDEAL

\$250,000 has just been expended remodeling, redecorating and refurbishing
Moderate rates prevail
Particular attention given to detail
Ensuring perfect service
Colourful notes for its fine cooking and moderate prices
Empire Square, Broadway and Sixty-third Street
NEW YORK CITY
W. JOHNSON QUINN, Prop.
Send for guide of New York-Free.

A Training School
Many schools teach shorthand and typewriting. We train stenographers. There is a vast difference.
Ours is a school where the business can be learned in its entirety. It is a training school for stenographers.
New term opens April 2nd.
KENNEDY SHORTHAND SCHOOL
9 Adelaide Street East
A. M. Kennedy, Principal.

All the Comforts of Home.
The members of the Toronto Idea Dramatic Club are putting forth every effort to ensure a successful presentation of "All the Comforts of Home," the richly humorous comedy of William Gillette, in Victoria Hall on Thursday evening next. The original cast of "All the Comforts of Home," included such artists as George W. Wilson, Errol Dunbar and Julius D. Booth. The production will be appropriately costumed, staged and equipped, the management of a local theatre furnishing the scenery. The advance sale of seats promises a bumper house.

Will Collect Island Revenues.
Washington, March 25.—Minister to Dominican Republic has received from the Dominican government a tentative agreement which contemplates the placing of the fiscal affairs of the island government, so far as the collection of revenue is concerned, in the hands of a commissioner, to be designated by President Roosevelt with the consent of the Dominican government. The revenues of this island would be collected by this commissioner, a sufficient percentage of them being placed to the credit of the Dominican government to pay current expenses and the remainder deposited as a fund to pay the foreign claims of the island government.

Ambrose Hinds Dead.
Ottawa, March 25.—Ambrose T. Hinds of the Citizen editorial staff, died in the Water-street hospital this morning of typhoid fever. His remains will be taken to Barrie for interment. Mr. Hinds is a cousin of D'Arcy Hinds of Toronto and was one of the brightest newspaper men in Ontario. General regret is expressed among the fraternity here at his early demise.

Corwallis Man Appointed.
Cornwall, March 25.—Finlay D. McNaughton, engineer of this town, has been appointed deputy minister of public works for the Province of Manitoba. The appointment was made at a meeting of the Manitoba cabinet yesterday.

Speaker's First Dinner.
Incitations have been issued for Speaker St. John's first dinner to meet the lieutenant-governor. It will be held in the speaker's quarters on Thursday next.

Will Invite Earl Grey.
Earl Grey, governor-general of Canada, will be invited to lead the debate at the opening meeting of the Toronto University students' parliament, which will have its first meeting in October.

THEATRE

F MCH. 27 EVENING 25c and 50c

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T. Kelly

Comedy "Senator McPhee."

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et of all Comediennes.

MONTRIP AND WODEN WON BENNING'S STEEPLECHASES

Bill Curtis Won Over Columbia Course—Saturday's Results and Monday's Entries.

Washington, March 25.—Track good, weather clear. First race, Columbia course—Fresh, 115 (Creamer), 2 to 1; Amber Jack, 99 (Bald), 3 to 1; 2; Pestoona, 94 (J. Walsh), 15 to 1. Time 1:11 4-5. Trampler, Miss Modesty also ran.

Second race, 4 1/4 furlongs—Helden, 110 (Show), 5 to 2; 1; Cologne, 110 (Bald), even; 2; Ambitious, 107 (McCabe), 6 to 1. Time 1:03. Baby Willie, Martman also ran.

Third race, 1/2 mile—Bill Curtis, 113 (Coffey), 2 to 1; 1; Division, 111 (Borus), C to 1; 2; Arabo, 118 (Fisher), even; 3. Time 1:23. Gold Dome, Gen. St. Ward, Miss Armour also ran.

Fourth race, Chevy Chase Steeplechase, about 2 1/2 miles—Monty, 193 (Evans), 5 to 1; 1; Sifter, 199 (O'Leary), 5 to 2; 2; Jack, 181 (Kerr), 5 to 2; 3. Time 6:01. Rooster, Twilight, Duke of Grassland also ran.

Fifth race, steeplechase, about 2 miles—Wooden, 152 (Connelly), 7 to 1; 1; Frank Death, 153 (Finnegan), 4 to 1; 2; Gold Van, 146 (Holman), 10 to 1; 3. Time 4:32. Biennial 11, Judge Fulton also ran.

Sixth race, 3/4 mile—Bill Curtis, 113 (Coffey), 2 to 1; 1; Division, 111 (Borus), C to 1; 2; Arabo, 118 (Fisher), even; 3. Time 1:31 3/4. Ikki also ran.

Duke of Kendall Won Stakes.
New Orleans, March 25.—(Fair track).—First race, 1 mile, selling—Lady Ray, 105 (Aubuchon), 7 to 1; 1; Aggie Lewis, 103 (Williams), 8 to 1; 2; Trips, 107 (McGe), 2 to 1; 3. Time 1:41 2-5. Hocco, Lady Belaire, Daisy Green, Parascene, L. Elton also ran.

Second race, 1 1/8 miles—Old Hal, 103 (Aubuchon), 2 to 1; 1; The Trifier, 103 (Bico), 2 to 5; 2; Mr. Jack, 102 (Meat), 3 to 1; 3. Time 1:48. Metalle, Rodrick Dan, Hadrian also ran.

Third race, 1 mile—Edith May, 112 (McCoy), 1 to 1; 1; Presentation, 112 (Aubuchon), 9 to 5; 2; Trampet, 112 (Fleming), 8 to 1; 3. Time 1:41 2-5.

Fourth race, 1 1/16 miles—New Louisiana, 100 (Coffey), 3 to 1; 1; Duke of Kendall, 110 (Martin), 3 to 1; 2; Tera's Rod, 105 (Rice), 3 to 1; 3. Time 1:40 4-5. Golden Kule, Katie Powers, Cardus also ran.

Fifth race, 1 1/4 miles—Evelyn Klusey, 110 (Lee), 8 to 5; 1; Manasuring, 101 (McGe), 5 to 2; 2; Iro, Vlyan, 99 (McGe), 7 to 2; 3. Time 1:55 2-5. Volo, Dan, Miss Mac Day, Callithness, Velos, The Baby, Goldaga, Benoit also ran.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 70 yards—selling—Decoration, 108 (Williams), 7 to 1; 1; Keogh, 104, 5 to 1; 2; Hoco, 102 (McGe), 7 to 2; 3. Inquisitive Girl, Mezo, Lora's Laler, Duncan, Dr. Stephens, Grand Opera also ran.

Seventh race, 6 furlongs—selling—Glea Gallant, 118 (Williams), 5 to 1; 1; Tom Nanking, 113 (McGe), 9 to 2; 2; Athlana, 117 (Sidar), 6 to 1; 3. Time 1:14 2-5. Alister, Allee Commover, Kavalide, Ponca, Feiman, Safeguard, Squanto also ran.

Beer Stakes for Thistle.
Fort Springs, March 25.—First race, 4 furlongs—Ossineke, 109 (Wondry), 7 to 1; 1; Pretty Girl, 105 (Hoffman), 2 to 1; 2; America, 100 (Feicht), 3 to 1; 3. Time 1:01. Jim Jackson, Cloverhook, Magua, Jim Gray also ran.

Second race, selling, 3/4 mile—Lady Anahit, 100 (Hoffman), 4 to 1; 1; Follies Bergers, 100 (Feicht), 3 to 1; 2; Oudan, 107 (Wondry), 8 to 5; 3. Time 1:14 1/2. Milner, Ethel Davis, Voltage, Voltak, Mordella also ran.

Third race, 5/8 furlongs—Platoon, 95 (Hoffman), 3 to 1; 1; J. D. Grillo, 107 (D. Boland), 7 to 5; 2; Canjohara, 95 (Feicht), 6 to 1; 3. Time 1:07 2-5. L. Volcano, Miss Mac Day, Belligout, Mirtheless, Chickera Maid also ran.

Fourth race, Anheuser Busch Stakes, 1 mile—Thistle, 110 (Hoffman), 4 to 1; 1; Never Such, 110 (Hoffman), 5 to 1; 2; Gay Lardie, 96 (Lebert), 6 to 5; 3. Time 1:14. Berak, Turunda also ran.

Fifth race, selling, 1 mile—Stand Pat, 102 (Hoffman), 4 to 1; 1; Heger, 105 (Henry), 5 to 5; 2; Col. Croston, 91 (O'Connor), 4 to 1; 3. Time 1:42. Flor de Voss, Sorrel Top, Jake Weber, Chemist also ran.

Sixth race, 1 3/16 miles—Lionel, 101 (Hoffman), 4 to 1; 1; Know, 93 (Russell), 4 to 1; 2; Time 2:00 2-5. Falkland, Chapalla, Colonsay, Little Wally, Imboden also ran.

Corsacote Won Handicap.
New Orleans, March 25.—(City Park).—First race, 1 mile—Gold Rose, 105 (J. Kelly), 1 to 1; 1; Rocco, 110 (Croston), 4 to 1; 2; Lionel, 110 (Morrison), 10 to 1; 3. Time 1:40. Grosgrain, Canbee, Sandbath, The Eye also ran.

Second race, selling, 3/4 mile—Miss Catalina, 103 (Nichol), 4 to 1; 1; Killee, 108 (Antrim), 8 to 1; 2; Spec, 108 (McLaughlin), 8 to 1; 3. Time 1:15. Kathryn L, Thora Lee, Eva Wood St. Caro, Little Margaret, Lillie Long, Grand Vitesse, Paul Whaler, Lady Felix, Volney, Jane Collins, Handsome Man also ran.

Third race, selling, 3/4 mile—National, 96 (McLaughlin), 8 to 1; 1; Glad Smile, 96 (Foy), 6 to 1; 2; Lily Brook, 86 (Fisher), 8 to 1; 3. Time 1:13 3-5. Precious Ohio, Isabelle D., Mrs. Bob, Norwood Ohio, Elsie L. Rudabek, Lord of the Valley, T. G. Scarborough also ran.

Fourth race, handicap, 1 mile—Corsacote, 109 (Nichol), 5 to 2; 1; Six Shooter, 108 (T. Kuleid), 7 to 5; 2; Fio-jel, 90 (Hennssey), 6 to 1; 3. Time 1:30 3-5. Janeta, Brand New also ran.

Fifth race, 1 1/4 miles—Laddo, 96 (Foy), 6 to 5; 1; Postman 99 (Reagan), 4 to 1; 2; Gravia, 105 (Nichol), 3 to 1; 3. Time 2:35 1-5. Harry Stephens, Gold Spot, Australina, Headwind, Demuree also ran.

Sixth race, 3 furlongs—Aster's, 106 (Nichol), 7 to 10; 1; Foxmead, 104 (Gannon), 8 to 1; 2; Oro Viva, 108 (J. Kelly), 5 to 2; 3. Time 1:00 1-5. Dallas, Royal Wisdom, Soundly Garner, Frontenac also ran.

Seventh race, selling, 3/4 mile—Thesplan, 112 (Stevens), 5 to 2; 1; Shero Roy, 95 (Foy), 2 to 1; 2; Billy Hamstead, 93 (J. Kelly), 10 to 1; 3. Time 1:14. Melodius, Ordeley, Twentlow, April Shower also ran.

At Ascot Park.
Los Angeles, March 25.—First race, 5 furlongs—McFita, 8 to 1; 1; De Grammont, 9 to 2; 2; The Borgiana, 4 to 1; 3. Time 1:04.

Second race, 7 furlongs—Lady Bohesia, 5 to 2; 1; Atlantica, 6 to 1; 2; Glenesley, 10 to 5; 3. Time 1:29.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Workman, 3 to

THE DEATH ROLL OF WAR.

Some Curious and Interesting Comparisons.

It is to the credit of humanity that the statistics of wounds and death in battles such as the last fought by Japan should read so gravely, but that there is comfort in the reflection that a modern fight is infinitely more merciful in every respect than an equivalent contest in other ages. It is doubtful whether even "villainous" soldiers, or all the horrid science of explosives, has added to the actual loss of life in battle, since the very readiness of modern armies to attack, for the most part, separate, and the anti-aircraft balloons, the enemy's mastery of the air, and the out-batted attacks so picturesque an incident of the medieval combat, no longer take place.

With Attila, the "Scourge of God," when he was at Acrea at Chateau in 451, it was said he left 100,000 men on the field of battle, and the groans of the wounded among them, sorry dying where they lay, were heard for many nights afterwards, and falling most by wind, and humanitarians have only to picture that scene to themselves, in the immensity of it, misery, to turn with comparative satisfaction to the better methods of modern day war, and the prompt gleaming up of the injured, which robs battle of half its terrors.

It has never sped half the souls that have been sped by steel. The ancient broadsword and the pike were far more powerful instruments of depopulation than the bayonet which took their place. At the battle of Cannae, 200,000 of 80,000 Romans were killed, i. e., 20 per cent, in the battle of Hastings the victorious Normans lost 10,000 out of 91,000 men; at Crecy 20,000 out of 19,500 Frenchmen; but in the battle of the Marston, when rank after rank of knights and men-at-arms fell over each other and died under the mere weight of their courasses, at Bannockburn, 25,000 out of 25,000 were butchered, mostly in the retreat.

In proportion to the number of shots fired the losses in the "Crimea" were small. It is calculated that the English fired altogether 15,000,000 shots, but only 21,000 Russians were hit, therefore only every 700th shot proved deadly. The 20,000,000 shots discharged by the French in the same battle, and the Russian losses were 50,000 shot taking effect. The Russians on the other hand, killed 49,000 Allied troops with 45,000,000 cartridges; thus only the 97th bullet proved fatal. It is expected from such ill-prepared peasant troops. In the Italian campaign of 1858, both sides employed modern guns, and the number who fell at Solferino, 40,000, is estimated to be 70 per cent, and combatants in the German war with France in 1870-71 breech-loaders came into operation for the first time, and here again it is estimated that the number of military deaths was 10 per cent, of the total number of the better the weapons the less the fatalities.

In South Africa in 1899 the losses per 1,000 British soldiers were 64, while in 1895 the number was only a trifle over 1 per 1,000. During twelve years smaller wars, out of 22,659 soldiers taking part in them 1,896 were killed, i. e., "little more than 2 per cent."

The Franco-German war the proportion of those who fell during seven months was 50 per 1,000. According to official statistics, 116,512 soldiers were wounded, of whom 90,000 recovered, while 11,023 died in hospital. Thus, 20 per cent, of the total number of those who were wounded in the course of time, has reduced the percentage of dead from one-third to one-fourth.

The adoption of the breech-loader reduced this percentage still further to one-ninth.

Modern weapons are, therefore, not so harmful, after all, as it is well to remember. That every bullet has its target will not bear examination, since it takes, most probably, a good ton of lead to kill a man in battle today; and a conclusion that, all things considered, manfully a soldier's life costs the enemy the substantial sum of 11,400—and no one will wish it a penny the less.

Calf Rations.
With the cream separator the fresh milk is profitably fed to the calves, the butter fat is easily replaced with oil meal or cottonseed meal much cheaper than the cream that is taken out.

The Nebraska Experiment Station, Lincoln, has issued a bulletin, 87, the result of experiments upon this subject.

The first part of the bulletin gives the results of an experiment in rearing calves on hand separator skim-milk and butter-fat substitutes. The foods used to replace the butter-fat were linseed meal, corn-germ oil meal and corn oil.

Eight calves formed a group, and each of the three groups was fed on a ration similar to the rations of the other groups except in the butter-fat substitute.

The conclusions of the experiment were as follows:

Linseed meal is not only an excellent food for replacing butter fat in skim-milk for calf feeding, but also an economical food in comparison with other substitutes.

Corn-germ oil meal gave about the same good results as linseed meal and may be recommended as a calf food.

Corn oil in this test proved too expensive and required too much work for profitable calf rearing. A two per cent, oil mixture proved rather laxative for obtaining the best results.

The calves fed linseed meal and corn-germ oil meal were in good condition at the end of the test and most of them were weaned.

ASSIZE COURT VERDICTS.
The assize court for Saturday finished in a verdict of \$170 in favor of Francis Glasgow, and \$800 in favor of the father, Cornelius Platteau sued for the death of John Conroy. Mr. Justice Trevelyan held the verdict should not be made a party to the suit, as the bridge was built by order of the government.

Francis lost five fingers by taking hold of the wire strung along the Glen-road bridge.

Gifts From the Cam.
Paris, March 25.—Foreign Minister Delcasse has transmitted to two little girls of Dijon exquisitely two little gifts with diamonds from Emperor Nicholas. The children embroidered a Russian lavette for the baby heir to the Russian throne.

Saturday afternoon Detective Yermar returned from Belleville with breaking into the residence of Rev. J. W. Nell. 4

MANY TRAMPS IN TORONTO BUT FEWER HOME PAUPERS

Records of House of Industry Show Trebling of "Casuals" Applying for Civic Assistance.

Not in 16 years have there been so few poor families applying for relief at the House of Industry. But while prosperity prevails among the native poor, Toronto's share of the paupers, the great human "driftwood" that floats into the big cities, has almost trebled itself. Such is the showing of the House of Industry, which completes its year at the end of this month.

The third class of indigents, the permanent inmates of the house, shows a slight increase which is only to be expected in view of the growth of the city.

Superintendent Laughlin said yesterday that the outdoor poor would this year fall short of 1000 families, whereas eight years ago they numbered 2400 families. This is a sign of home prosperity.

But on the other hand the "casuals," or "tramps," or whatever one chooses to call them, have shown a remarkable increase. Last year at this time the ordinary number of inmates in the "casual" department was 55 or 60 men and women in the wards. The trebling of the number is due in great part to the rush of immigration. Englishmen of indifferent physique and intelligence float in, also a few foreigners. The foreigners, however, are in the main, thrifty and frugal and seldom need assistance.

Yesterday's monthly meeting showed that there were 138 inmates, 128 males and 10 females. Among the outside poor 60 new families were relieved, which number includes 123 children. There was a total of 962 families relieved. This, however, takes account of several visits to the same home.

Among the casuals, 294 were admitted, 288 males and eight females, whose accommodation totalled up 453 nights' lodging. The board decided to increase the accommodation for the permanent inmates.

RIVALRY IN TOWERS.
British Admiralty Emulates New British War Office.

London, March 25.—A spirit of rivalry in towers has sprung up among the government offices. A week or two ago the fine stone tower of the new war office building in Whitehall was finished, and when the scaffolding had been taken away the admiralty saw its beauty, and apparently grew jealous.

The great naval department has now decided to take the top from the shorter tower that looks over the ornamental water in St. James' Park, and build it up about 20 feet higher. This will give the new admiralty building a much more imposing appearance.

"This project has nothing to do with the processional road scheme," explained Lord Selborne's secretary frankly to an Express representative yesterday.

"It was really an afterthought."

It will be in the picture, however, and will form part of the fine sweep of broad roadway and noble architecture which will make the Mall a superb scene when the work about to be undertaken is finished.

The office of works has in preparation a scheme for the finishing of the processional roadway where it is about to enter into Trafalgar square. A noble archway of white stone has been under consideration, but it is doubtful whether this will be carried out at present.

There will, however, soon be almost a straight line of vision down the Strand and along the new processional road to Buckingham Palace.

Fished \$1000 From Street Grating.
Patrick Quigley, the Bowery character, who fished a costly diamond brooch from a grating in front of the Gardiner Theatre by using soap on the end of a stick, thus fished a job with the thing in my pocket, a brooch that ran up, poked his hand down and got it. He offered me 10 cents for it, but I wouldn't take it. I looked around all day for a job with the thing in my pocket.

"I am good up to the Bronx to get another hotel. I'm tired of this one. No; no board house for mine. Married? No; there was a girl in a restaurant where I was waiting, got stuck on me once."

"Pat," she says, "we can live on bread and water, can't we?"

"Yes, I says; 'if you'll get the bread, I think I'll get the water.' That made her sore, and she quit. 'I'm single and I've got money in the bank. What I want is a job. I don't want to spend my money. I'll be all going out and nothing coming in.'"

Genius Not Desired in Doctors.
Sir Frederick Treves in a recent address said that he had come to the conclusion that men of genius were not in place in the medical profession, where even cleverness is not to be encouraged. Indeed, of all desperately dangerous persons the brilliant surgeon is the most lamentable.

Sensible Clothes' Saving

Just let me clean, press and repair the old clothes before you rush away and buy new ones—there's the saving. You'll be surprised to know the results of my service.

Fountain, "My Valet"
30 / de side W. M. 3074

WILL SOW LARGER ACREAGE.
Berlin Sugar Factory to Have Bigger Supplies of Beets.

Hesperia, March 25.—(Special).—Dr. Shuttleworth, agricultural superintendent of the Ontario Sugar Co. of Berlin, was in town recently and to the World spoke enthusiastically of the acreage outlook for the coming season. Up to March 10 over 1200 farmers had signed contracts to raise beets for the factory, a big gain over last year, when the contracts signed on the same date totaled 954. Not only are the contracts greater in number, but they average a larger amount, and the prospects are that there will be 1000 to 1500 acres more planted this year than last. Hereafter the company only had growers in the immediate vicinity of the factory and along the G. T. R., but if the interchange of freight, which the boards of trade of this section are endeavoring to have go into effect, becomes a reality, then the company will canvass for growers along the G. T. R. Dr. Shuttleworth states that as a stock-feeder the pulp is in great demand by the farmers, who are well satisfied with results obtained. One hundred and seventy-four carloads of pulp were ordered last year, in addition to which 6000 loads were teamed away by the farmers in this section from the refinery. The scarcity of farm help makes the work of raising turnips and mangels expensive for feeding, as a consequence of which the agriculturists are glad to get the pulp. The sugar company have 20 head of cattle at the refinery for experimental purposes. These cattle, up to Feb. 1, were fed on beet pulp and straw, after which date hay was substituted for the straw, the amount which will be exported in July, thrived wonderfully well upon the pulp diet, and their condition speaks volumes for the pulp as a feed.

STOLEN COPE BACK IN ITALY.

Famous Relic Morgan Bought Returned in Secrecy.

London, March 21.—The famous cope of Nicholas IV., the theft of which from the Assoli Cathedral baffled the police for more than two years and which was eventually found in Pierpont Morgan's collection in the South Kensington Museum, has at last been returned to the Italian government.

Profound secrecy was observed in its removal from the museum and its place on the wall was immediately filled by a piece of tapestry. The cope left England a few days ago in charge of one of the secretaries of the Italian embassy and elaborate precautions were taken for its safety on the voyage.

Sir Purdon Clarke, the resigning curator of the South Kensington Museum, told an interviewer how a London dealer whom he knew well came to him with the vestment under his arm and offered to sell it to the museum for £3000 (£15,000).

Sir Purdon told him he could not purchase it at that price, and the dealer said he would take it to Pierpont Morgan. Sir Purdon ventured to think he would not be able to gain access to Mr. Morgan, but the dealer smilingly assured him that, however unapproachable the great financier might be, his lord was always open to the humblest dealer who had something to sell which no one else had.

Two days later the man returned bringing the cope with him again. He had sold it to Mr. Morgan and brought it back to be placed in his collection in the museum.

Mr. Morgan has returned the cope to the Italian government unconditionally, and it may now be placed in one of the state museums, the theft having proved that it was not safe in the cathedral.

MAURICE BARRYMORE DIES.
New York, March 25.—Maurice Barrymore, the actor, died to-day at a sanitarium at Amityville, L. I.

Centre Toronto Convention.
A meeting of the central executive of the Liberal-conservative Association of Toronto was held on Saturday at the Albany Club, when it was decided to hold a convention of Centre Toronto Conservatives on Friday evening, April 7, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the House of Commons.

LAUNDRY

ably well done may be termed "good" that looks well, and at the same time of wear. "Good laundry" is our forte, and order from you. The phone numbers 1546.

GOOD LAUNDRY, Limited
189 Parliament Street

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Something About Gay Gotham's New \$2,000,000 Racing Plant

It will require the most diligent sort of labor to get Belmont Park, the new \$2,000,000 racetrack on Long Island, ready for the opening of the spring meeting there, May 4.

The work was started two years ago, but the severity of the winter has retarded it to such an extent that it is necessary to complete the building in all its extensive details.

Still, if the weather is favorable for the next two months, the work will be finished in its entirety by the contractors based in New York City.

Morris Park will remain closed in order to permit the building of the new track to be completed in a most satisfactory manner.

When the Westchester Racing Association, on the other hand, Belmont and other tracks are associated with a new racetrack, they are expected to spare no expense.

The plan is to build a new racetrack on the Long Island coast, the idea being that the new track, once completed, will be the grandest racetrack in the world, and the greatest racetrack in America.

On this subject, the track in Queen's County has become a matter of local importance, and the time among the racing circles.

The track or series of tracks will be in good condition for racing as soon as the first frost has set in. The soil is a sandy loam, so well packed that such a track as deep mud is expected to be avoided.

The steeple-chase course has not been definitely decided upon yet, but it will not take long to lay it out as soon as Superintendent Gordon has received his instructions.

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ROYAL CANADIAN BASEBALL CLUB (Undisputed Champions of Toronto).

Fit Reviews His Ring Career Jeff Greatest, Dempsey Gamest

Today is probably no fighter in the ring today that has engaged in so many battles as Bob Fitzsimmons.

He has been in the ring for seventeen years, five under James J. Corbett, and one under his own management.

There will be no doubt that he will be a regular player with which to deal, appearing to the public.

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Two More Baseball Stories

How McAleer Used to Make Phenomenal Catches

Lajoie Tells Why His Team Wandered Slightly From a Home

Al Wagner, the old Toronto player, who is expected to play in Montreal this season, recently made an improvement in the national game.

"I will tell you that the people are getting tired of the manner in which the game is played, and they are looking for a change.

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Method of Baseball War 2 Teams for Washington

Eastern League to Take a Hand With Parent of Boston as Manager

Macon, Ga., March 25.—The men representing the Eastern League...

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Some Indoor Baseball Averages Edgar is the Champion Batsman

Seven of the Leaders Get 600 or Better, While Many of the Fielders Had Perfect Averages—Official Score of the Season

Table with 2 columns: Player Name, Average

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Fitzgerald, Most Famous Starter Talks Horse at Home in London

Chris Fitzgerald, for ten years the most famous starter on the American turf, and who on Saturday left for London, has just returned to his home in London.

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Early Crossed Work Practising in New York

Stevens Institute Has Crack Team—Columbia Team Reorganized.

New York, March 25.—The Stevens Institute lacrosse team is in active preparation for the approaching season, and the indoor practice of the winter has put the team in good shape.

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How to Become Great Batsman [Good Advice by Willie Keeler]

share the upper hand toward the end of the bat, thereby lessening the force of the impact and gaining more control.

I take hold of the bat somewhat above the handle because it gives me control, and therefore the ball can be placed better.

There is just the slightest drawback now in my hitting, and that is in my feet. I don't swing with my feet.

Some Valuable Don'ts. Here are a few 'don'ts' for the benefit of young batters.

Don't be too anxious to pound the ball out of the lot. Don't forget to have plenty of confidence when you get up to the plate.

Don't let your eyes leave the ball. Don't let your eyes leave the ball. Don't let your eyes leave the ball.

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Wagner Would Abolish Bats To Improve Baseball Play

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The Mitchells Accompany Famous Fighter on Journey to San Francisco

Buffalo, March 25.—James White, the English lightweight, made a favorable impression during his brief stay in Buffalo yesterday. He had very little to say, and he was very quiet.

White will probably be a much-improved fighter, Charlie Mitchell said. He has a good deal of confidence in him.

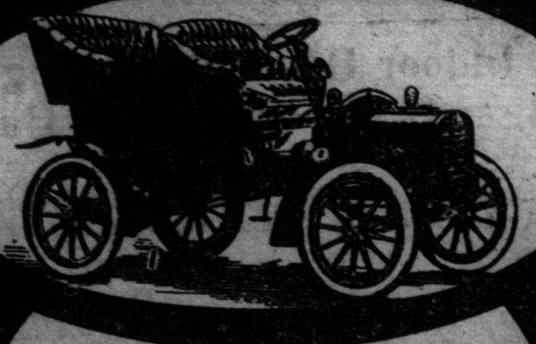
White is going up against a tough prospect in Buffalo, and he is expected to win.

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THE RECORD OF THE FORD CAR in the past, guarantees that the latest model of The Famous Ford will give you the maximum of automobile worth.

Price \$1,100, f.o.b. Walkerville. In N.Y. \$1,215, f.o.b. New York. Buy from a Canadian concern, and avoid custom duties.

Don't experiment - Just buy a Ford

NATIONAL SAILING PROGRAM.

The National Yacht and Skiff Club's racing program opens the season on May 24, and keeps on sailing until Sept. 20.

BASEBALL AT BALMY BEACH.

The ball-in section of the Balmy Beach Club have organized a baseball club for the season, and have elected the following officers:

Pastor Stays With Rochester.

There doesn't seem to be much chance of the local baseball club getting shortstop Pastor from the Rochester Club.

Rowing Regatta for Buffalo.

Buffalo, March 25.—The second meeting of the recently organized Buffalo Association of Amateur Rowers was held in the Iroquois Hotel.

V.O.C. Boxes for Tournament.

Following are the results of the boxing finals held at Upper Canada College on Friday evening, Dr. Peacock and S. H. Howard being the judges.

Parkdale Won League Shoot.

At a league brierock shoot on the grounds of the Nationals Saturday, the Parkdales won by an average of 17.33, against 16.45 average of Nationals.

Go to the Iroquois Cigar Stand for the Daily and Sunday papers—Morning Telegraph or Chicago Form. Joe McLaughlin.

Disraeli's Dress.

A contemporary of Disraeli in his memoirs records his impression of that famous dandy's personal appearance. It is only he wore a slate colored velvet coat, lined with satin.

LONDON'S SENIOR LACROSSE CLUB.

Matter Will Be Settled at Meeting on Monday Night.

London, March 25.—The announcement some few days ago of the probability of a senior lacrosse team to represent London in the Canadian Lacrosse Association, has awakened considerable interest amongst the lovers of the sport in the city.

Preston Lacrosse Club.

Preston Springs, March 25.—(Special.)—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here last night in the Pomplars Hall to organize a lacrosse team for the coming season.

RECEIVED SAMARITAN.

Tramp's Flight on the Horse of His Benefactor.

Dublin, March 20.—An Irish farmer who acted the part of the Good Samaritan, even to the extent of putting a needy wayfarer on his own beast, is now inclined to think that the Levite's was the more discreet policy.

The strange mounted, and as he did so he dug his heels in the horse's ribs, and in an instant was galloping down the road, leaving the astonished Mr. O'Shaughnessy glued in his footsteps.

How to Tell a Liar.

Do you want to read the character of the men and women with whom you are brought in contact? Well, the eyes, the head, the hands, the feet, and the manner become simple as reading the first book in your library.

Eastern Schedule This Week.

Newark, March 25.—President Powers today wired to the Eastern League baseball managers asking them when they would be most convenient for them to attend the league schedule meeting in New York.

First Baseball Practice.

The Alert baseball team held their first practice of the season Saturday afternoon in Sunlight Park.

Basketball.

The most interesting game of the year in the Basketball Senior League will be played in the West End Y.M.C.A. gymnasium next Saturday night.

Advice on Marriages.

Tennyson once attended a dinner where G. L. Craik proposed "The Ladies." In doing so he recalled the "vital advice" given by a brother Scot to his children.



Are you open to conviction? We know we can clothe you better than most custom tailors.

We know that there are only three or four tailors in Canada that can clothe you as well.

Then we save you money—the money you are paying your tailor for running over your figure with a tape-line.

Let us prove it to you.

We want you to try one of our Blunoz Serge suits this Spring. If you are not living near one of our wardrobes, we will send it direct to you by express.

By our system of physique types we can guarantee you perfection of fit.

The few measurements which we wish you to supply place you in a certain class of a certain Semi-ready type.

The suit that is made for that type will fit you perfectly. Each seam will fall in its proper place—the collar will fit snugly to the neck—the coat will have just the proper hang.

Semi-ready tailoring is the best in the world—specialization has made it so.

You see, where the best custom tailors give one man an

entire garment to make, we give it to 35 or 40 specialists. Each one of these men has been picked out because he is an expert in some particular point of construction of a suit.

Blunoz Canadian Serge—of which these suits are made—is manufactured exclusively for us by the only mill in Canada that can turn out such a high quality fabric.

First of all, if you haven't received one of our beautifully illustrated style books, send for it to-day.

The book is free, write for it to-day. A post card will do.

The Semi-Ready Clothing Co. Ltd. 508 Guy Street, MONTREAL

ment macadam and 178 square yards of small stone blocks on beton foundation, laid for experimental purposes.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

March 25. at. From. George. New York. Liverpool. Halifax. Liverpool. Philadelphia. New York. Southampton.

Price's "Original Pasteurized Milk and Cream" is supplied to the best homes, hotels and clubs.

MOTORING

Whiskey Used to Run Detroit Tribune: For the history of the automobile the use of a mixture of gasoline and alcohol as fuel to propel a single-cylinder engine was used in the Thru a funnel gasoline engine, followed in a sense, alcohol and whiskey mixture of all four, an "oil tail."

Motor Plows in Italy: Motor plows have been tried in Italy. The plow from side to side of the cables wound on drums.

Sweden to Hold Auto Show: Sweden has held a mobile manufacturer and held next April. The being organized by the mobile Club, will comprise automobiles, delivery vehicles, automobiles for sale, appliances and military.

The Original "You must never buy a ready-made automobile. I didn't," answered the new automobile. "I bought it."—Washington Star.

Profits of the Automobile Club of America: The profits of the Automobile Club of America held at Madison Square, N.Y., last January, were \$59,933.93, as first reported the Madison Square Garden 40 per cent., or \$22,377.58.

Acts Like Liquezone is not a pouncing drug, nor is it a poison, and it can't be taken internally. Medicine is in any germ disease, which gives Liquezone humanity; a worth testing the product through physicians and paid \$100,000 for the And we have spent dollars, in one year, bottle and give it free who would try it.

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Price's "Original" Pasteurized Milk AND Cream

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

MOTURING NEWS

Whiskey Used to Run Automobile. Detroit Tribune: For the first time in the history of the automobile a demonstration of the use of whiskey and a mixture of gasoline, kerosene and alcohol as fuel to propel autos has been made.

Motor Plows in Italy.

Motor plows have been successfully tried in Italy. The plows are hauled from side to side of the fields by steel cables wound on drums by electric motors.

Sweden to Hold a Show.

Altho Sweden has not a single automobile manufacturer an exhibition is to be held next April. The show, which is being organized by the Swedish Automobile Club, will comprise passenger automobiles, delivery wagon automobiles, automobiles for sanitary and fire appliances and military purposes.

The Original Package.

"You must never borrow trouble," said the ready-made philosopher. "I didn't," answered the proprietor of a new automobile. "I bought mine outright."—Washington Star.

Profits of the Shows.

The profits of the Automobile Show, held at Madison Square Garden, New York, last January, were \$55,933.33, not \$59,933.33, as first reported. Of this sum the Madison Square Garden Co. received 40 per cent., or \$22,373.27, and the Automobile Club of America and the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers each received 30 per cent., or \$16,780.18.

The receipts of the Chicago show to-

alled \$30,504.54, of which S. A. Miles, as manager of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, took the first \$5000 as his salary for the year. After deducting this amount the net profits were \$24,504.54, of which Miles' share was one-third, or \$8,168.18, and the share of the N. A. A. M. two-thirds, or \$16,336.36. This makes Miles' income for the year as manager and show promoter \$14,168.18.

Price of Rubber Tires. Says Motor World: Evidence of acuteness in the tire trade is again apparent, due to the amazing stretch of the price of rubber.

Quotations on the best Para gum last week touched \$1.33 per pound, and, according to a particularly well-informed tire man, there is every prospect that it will ultimately reach \$1.50.

"And present prices," he added, "do not represent the real cost of the rubber to us. The stock we are getting is much greener than usual, which means that the shrinkage is correspondingly greater. The situation is not a comforting one. An increase in the price of tires is not desirable, and, if one is made, it probably will cause a mighty howl, and yet the condition of the rubber market is rapidly leaving us the choice of two dilemmas—an increase of price or a reduction in the quality of tires. And no manufacturer who has built up a reputation wants to tinker with the quality of his goods."

Raise Auto Duty. The Canadian government has raised the duty on automobiles imported into Canada from 25 to 35 per cent. This will mean a considerable increase in the price of American automobiles in that country says Automobile.

According to the explanation given by the minister of finance, the former duty was adopted only temporarily when automobiles first began to be imported into Canada. Through the influence of J. N. Shenstone, an importer, automobiles were then classified as gasoline engines, with a comparatively low rate of duty, altho the minister held they should come in as vehicles. Now the minister re-affirms his former view, and automobiles will henceforth be entered as vehicles, which are subject to a duty of 35 per cent. The change, of course, operates in favor of home manufacturers, of which there are now three, the Ford Motor company of Walkerville; the Packard Electric company, of St. Catharines making the Olds machines, and the Canada Cycle and Motor Co., of Toronto.

Michigan Motorists Score a Point.

Michigan automobilists have won a victory in their fight against the Holmes bill, on which a protracted hearing was held last week. The act in its original state fixed the speed limits at fifteen miles an hour in country districts, in cities at ten miles an hour in residential sections, and six miles an hour in business portions. Every car must be licensed with the secretary of state. The automobile clubs have induced Mr. Holmes to change the speed limits to twenty, fifteen and ten miles, respectively.

Here's the "Pedestrian Catcher."

"Pedestrian catcher" is the high sounding title applied by the cousins across the water to what here goes by the everyday name of fender.

Some interesting trials were made recently in the Bois de Vincennes, Paris, with a Serpillet steam car fitted with one of these, differing from the usual Brooklyn trolley car equipment only in the manner of its application. Its dimensions are 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet, the long side being held upright and tilted at an angle about 18 inches from the road. The body is formed of heavy netting, while the frame is of tubing, the whole apparatus being supported on unsightly pipe brackets.

The trials were made with a dummy weighing 154 pounds, which was successfully picked off the road and deposited in the cradle with the car traveling at speeds of twelve, eighteen and twenty-two miles an hour. The inventor—a French colonial engineer—next entrusted himself to the tender mercies of the driver of the car. The latter was, however, only driven slowly—about six miles an hour—but M. David was safely landed in the cradle. It is suggested that not only would the arrangement be found useful in dealing with laced pedestrians, but also in picking up refractory dogs!

AUTO DISPLAY
BUYING an Automobile is more or less of a risky experiment if you don't know exactly the machines that have been tested and proved good as regards speed, endurance and design.
The Automobiles we have on sale are the best yet—the best made in America. Packard, Peerless, Auto Car, Thomas, Pope-Toledo, Pope-Tribune, Waverly, Stevens-Duryea, Ivanhoe, Ford and Russell.
"The Russell"—The Built-in-Canada Car
Specifications: 12 to 14 horse power, double cylinder opposed engine—situated under the bonnet in front, driving through a slide gear transmission with three speeds forward and one reverse. Bevel gear drive direct to rear axle. 90 inch wheel base. Wheels 30x3 1/2 inches. Gasoline capacity for two hundred miles. Body of handsome design, with side entrance tonneau, which is easily detachable so as to be used for runabout purposes. Color—ultramarine blue body with light running gear. Equipment: Two oil lamp, tail lamp, horn and ten thousand mile odometer. Price \$1500.
CANADA CYCLE AND MOTOR COMPANY, LIMITED, AUTOMOBILE CORNER—BAY AND TEMPERANCE STREETS.

entire garment to make, we give it to 35 or 40 specialists. Each one of these men has been picked out because he is an expert in some particular point of construction of a suit. Thus we have experts working on collars, sleeves, stitch-moulding shoulders, interior construction, sleeve holes, etc., and these experts do nothing else but their particular speciality. No wonder Semi-Ready tailoring is so perfect.

Blunoz Canadian Serge—of which these suits are made—is manufactured exclusively for us by the only mill in Canada that can turn out such a high quality fabric. We have control of the output, so you can't get this serge in any but Semi-ready tailoring. Blunoz Serge has a cheviot finish, and comes in black and blue, absolutely fast color. We guarantee it.

First of all, if you haven't received one of our beautifully illustrated style books, send for it to-day. It contains illustrations, taken from life, of our spring styles of suits and overcoats—it shows them, exactly as they are. This book also contains a self-measurement blank which gives all the particulars of measurements we require to give you perfection of fit.

The book is free, write for it to-day. A post card will do.

City Clothing Co. Ltd. MONTREAL

ounted to \$3,000,000. The fire losses of 1904 exceeded those of 1903 by \$25,000,000, the latter year was able to increase the companies' assets by the figure given and at the same time to make a dividend larger by \$430,000 and pay \$8,000,000 more for operating expenses, salaries and so on. Two or three big losses are made much of, but the steady and immense volume of receipts finds scant mention. It is the enormous cost of doing business, owing mainly to the commissions and ponderous salaries paid, that keeps up the high rate of insurance. Nobody in the business seems to think of conducting it on any ordinary basis of economy. That it should require \$3 to handle every \$15 paid out for fire losses is a fact that makes its own comment. The practice will continue as long as business men are content to separate themselves from their money for policies on such terms.

Table with columns for Steamship Movements, listing destinations like Liverpool, Southampton, etc.

ty-two miles an hour. The inventor—a French colonial engineer—next entrusted himself to the tender mercies of the driver of the car. The latter was, however, only driven slowly—about six miles an hour—but M. David was safely landed in the cradle. It is suggested that not only would the arrangement be found useful in dealing with laced pedestrians, but also in picking up refractory dogs!

Examinations for French Chauffeurs.

A splendid work in providing competent chauffeurs is being performed by the Association Generale de l'Automobile, which has its offices on the premises of the Automobile Club of France. The association holds periodical examinations for chauffeurs, and supplies a certificate to those who are satisfactory. To obtain this certificate a man must not only demonstrate the fact that he can drive well, execute minor repairs and look after the complicated machinery in his charge, but he must also give evidence of the fact that he is of a respectable character, and not given to defrauding the people who employ him.

The Automobile's Bad Habits.

"Some straight-laced persons object to the automobile now," remarked Brown to his motoring friend. "Why now, any more than before?"

asked the latter. "Because it has contracted the side-door habit within a year," was the reply. "I suppose it would be all up with automobiles with the temperance people then, if they ever start using alcohol in place of gasoline," said the friend of the steel steed.

RICE & BARTON'S BIG GAIETY CO. AT THE STAR

The Funnest Show on Earth Headed by Jovial Charley Barton.

Bright and beautiful are terms that apply to Rice and Barton's Big Gayety show, that appears at the Star this week. All the experience, taste and capital combined can supply has been done to make this the peerless gem of burlesque. A generous hand and skillful brain are apparent in each feature, and the result is a happy combination of light, color, mirth and music. In the whirl of agreeable events the audience are carried along on a flood tide of pleasant surprises, and the time passes all too swiftly, leaving the audience in high good humor and filled with admiration for Rice and Barton's latest and greatest effort. When Tom Moore penned his immortal poem of "Lalla Rookh," with its s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s-s shadows and the gorgeous lavishingness of Rice and Barton's big gayety show, the wonderful modern inventors of electricity and light effects contribute in producing some marvelous spectacles. Rich and costly costumes, superb special scenery, lovely female forms, and unusually original specialties, each form part of a harmonious entirety. To generalise, one can justly claim that all the qualities of fun, music, light, color and beauty are incorporated in the Big Gayety Show.

What Barium and Bailey are to the circus world, Rice and Barton have made themselves in the realms of spectacular burlesque. For many years their productions have been received with delight by the large audiences, who assemble with the assurance of having a "feast of reason and a flow of soul." This season's Big Gayety Company embraces the best features obtainable in the new and old worlds. Foreign able in the new and old worlds. Foreign the numberless features of novelty and some of the prettiest girls in America grace the boards in the big gayety. Charley Barton as a comedian, is the "dean of his guild," and a host of great fun-makers are his compatriots. The show is fairly teeming with song, mirth and music, and presents a swiftly moving panorama of ever-changing events.

J. G. Jardine Dies.

James G. Jardine, former Canadian trade agent in South Africa, died at his home on Crawford-street on Friday. He returned to Toronto in failing health, but his death was not expected. Deceased was born in England in 1842 and came to Canada in 1860. In 1900 he was Canadian commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

Kills Two and Self.

Drain, Ore., March 25. — Herman Shoeks has shot and killed E. V. Cooper and Paul Hoover. Shoeks then shot himself, dying almost instantly. Cooper suspected Shoeks of having sought his life previously and accused him of the attempt. Shoeks became enraged, and, seizing a shotgun, killed both men and himself.

FIREMEN BOMBARDED. Extraordinary Conflagration in Glasgow Warehouse.

Glasgow, March 22.—A fire which broke out yesterday morning on the premises of Messrs. Hunter & Warren, explosive agents, of Waterloo-street, Glasgow, had disastrous consequences. The flames were discovered by a policeman, but he had hardly raised the alarm when a terrific explosion occurred. The upper part of the building was blown high into the air, and sheets of flame filled the adjoining streets.

When the fire brigade arrived they were confronted by a serious situation. Flames were bursting from all parts of the building, while thousands of cartridges stored in the place were exploding in a perfect bombardment. The firemen could do little, for even to approach the building was to face probable death. The flames meanwhile spread to the surrounding property. The Gaelic Church, which stands next door, was gutted, and the fire attacked a large wine and spirit warehouse, in which 4000 gallons of whiskey were stored.

The firemen were, however, successful in saving the warehouse, and thus preventing a second great disaster.

It was not until the entire block in which Messrs. Hunter & Warren's premises were situated were gutted that the flames were subdued. The damage, which is covered by insurance, amounts to many thousands of pounds.

PERSONAL.

Henry Morel of Mattawa and William Blackwell of Halleybury, have been appointed license inspectors respectively in East Nipissing and Temiskaming.

Try SWEDISH MOVEMENTS and ELECTRIC TREATMENT for RHEUMATISM

Male and Female Operators to treat patients.

S. J. AMSDEN 25 Charles St.

Phone N. 3295.

We Offer \$1,000

For a Disease Germ That Liquozone Can't Kill.

On every bottle of Liquozone we offer \$1000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. We do this to assure you that Liquozone does kill germs.

And it is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless against any germ disease. It is this fact which gives Liquozone its worth to humanity: a worth so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights. And we have spent over one million dollars, in one year, to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one who would try it.

Acts Like Oxygen

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is an absolutely certain germicide. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

Liquozone goes into the stomach, into the bowels and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it and none can resist it. Results are inevitable, for a germ disease must end when the germs are killed. Then Liquozone, acting as a wonderful tonic, quickly restores a condition of perfect health. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. Half the people you meet—wherever you are—can tell you of cures that were made by it.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Germ Diseases

- Asthma Abscess—Anaemia Bronchitis Blood Poison Bright's Disease Bowel Trouble Coughs—Colds Consumption Colic—Croup Constipation Catarrh—Cancer Dysentery—Diarrhea Dandruff—Dropsy Dyspepsia Hay Fever—Influenza Kidney Disease La Grippe Leucorrhoea Liver Trouble Malaria—Neuralgia Many Heart Troubles Piles—Pneumonia Pleurisy—Quinsy Rheumatism Scrofula—Syphilis Skin Diseases Stomach Troubles Throat Troubles

Eczema—Erysipelas Fevers—Gall Stones Gout—Gout Gonorrhoea—Gleet All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood. In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

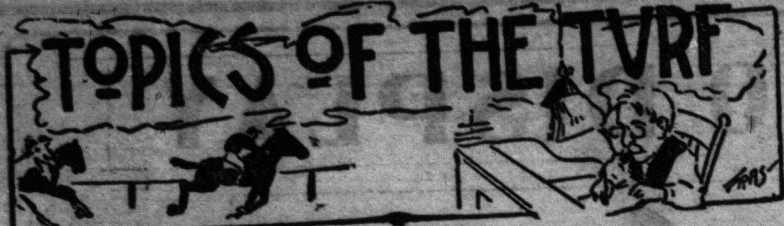
50c Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquozone Company, 438-464 Wabash-avenue, Chicago.

My disease is..... I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it..... 359 Give full address—write plainly. Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.



Dear Pop: The statements made in your issue of Sunday last concerning the army remount question are so incorrect, especially remembering what appeared in the two previous issues, that I shall feel obliged if you will kindly allow me to enlighten the public. I submit to you that the criticism of my statements as being "all rot" is scarcely parliamentary or polite. Now let us take the criticisms and analyze them.

1. Your informant says "General Beason is coming here to spy out the land as a piece in which remounts for the imperial army may be purchased. Others have been here on a similar mission, and have not been impressed by what they have seen." My answer is that there have been three reports made to the war office by their own officers within the last 10 years, one made by Colonel Dent, one by Colonel the Hon. F. Lawley, and one by Major Moore. All of these reports are most favorable to Canada as a country in which to purchase remounts.

2. "The sparse use of the thoroughbred against us." Answer: The fact of establishing an army remount depot would encourage breeders to use the thoroughbred stallions.

3. "I see Mr. Spark says that the British government do not offer \$150 for animals free on shipboard." Answer: I never said anything of the kind, and particularly stated that the war office would pay all expenses from the depot.

4. "Five-year-olds are needed." Answer: The war office will take four-year-olds.

5. Your informant also points out that the idea of supplying the British army would not be a paying one. Answer: There were over 14,000 horses supplied to the British army by Canada during the South African war. I presume that those horses were sold by the Canadians at a profit, at any rate there is a monument, in the shape of the Toronto Horse Repository (which was built out of the profits), that says so—those 14,000 horses cost the war office less than an average of \$137 per head. The whole tone of the remarks made by your informant goes to discourage the breeding of the saddle horse, and such wild statements do much to injure the horse breeding industry. I wish to encourage that industry by all means in my power, and I maintain that an order for an annual supply of horses for the British army would do much to encourage breeding a good type of saddle horse. Once more I will repeat what I have often said before—The war office do not expect to get the best horses, but say, "if you will breed a good type of hunter or saddle horse, those you cannot sell at high prices offer to us." This creates a market for horses the breeders would have otherwise some difficulty in selling, and gives a strong impetus to breed to type, which is so desirable. This is the "rot," sir, that my statements on horse breeding have been characterized as "all rot." I trust that I have shown that criticism to be uncalled for.

known and respected authorities as the Duke of Portland and the Earl of Coventry, it may safely be assumed that they will contrive to do the best that can be done for the horse-breeding industry. The \$21,000 premiums was formerly given by the government in furtherance of racing, the prizes taking the form of Queen's Plates. The conditions under which the prizes were competed for were such that a few horses practically scooped up the lot, and they ceased to be of any practical use. Under the scheme of the royal commission, the country is split up into districts, to each of which a certain number of thoroughbreds are allotted, the premiums distributed being equivalent to retaining fees. The horses are then for a stated period placed at the service of the farmers and breeders on certain specified and very reasonable terms. This plan, no doubt, works fairly well so far as it goes, but there is a widespread opinion that it does not go far enough. The English government, it is complained, renders less assistance in the matter of horse-breeding than any of the continental governments, and one result of what a London correspondent terms "this niggardly policy," is claimed by that paper, "was seen during the progress of the South African war, when we had to scour the world in order to obtain remounts." If England is "niggardly," what is Canada, who no direct aid is given whatever to an industry that in this province alone amounts in value to seventy or eighty millions of dollars? POP.

My polo correspondent has this week favored me with some interesting local notes. The annual meeting of the Canadian Polo Association will be held in Toronto on April 28 next. This date has been selected owing to the presence of the Montreal players in the city, who will, it is announced, show their prowess at the horse show. It will be a very important meeting, as a number of alterations to the rules will be up for discussion. It is understood that the west will be well represented. A number of American clubs have expressed a desire to play this year in Toronto, and the advisability of holding a tournament in connection with the association will be decided. It may be mentioned that the following are the officers of the association for the year: President, Lieut.-Col. V. A. S. Williams, Toronto; sec.-treas., Captain J. H. Elmley, Toronto; committee, A. O. Beardmore and Dr. Meyers of Toronto and Messrs. Melighan and Watson of Montreal.

It affords me a great deal of pleasure to be able to announce to the polo players of Canada that a local dealer has imported from India 400 polo balls and 400 root balls. These have arrived and the players here are more than pleased with the consignment. The dealer has undertaken to "make-up" the sticks to order, and to provide any kind of gear that the players desire. He will also make the stick any length. A. H. Eckford, the captain of the High River Polo Club, N.W.T., has selected 144 sticks and 72 root balls for his club, and is now having them made up ready for early shipment to the west. About 45 sticks have also been forwarded to the Montreal Club, and our Toronto players have selected theirs. The dealer in question has been obliged to duplicate his order, and this second consignment is expected to reach Toronto from India in a few days. Heretofore all polo sticks have been imported from the United States.

We all know that much depends on the polo pony being up to the requirements of the game, and that many matches are lost owing to the inferiority of the little animal. I am able to announce that our local club will be very well mounted this year. It has been decided by some of the members to purchase a number of the best ponies available, and with this end in view, Colonel Leasard will leave for the west during the first week in April to purchase these animals. Players can rest assured that nothing but the very best will be secured this time, as the colonel's experience in the game will enable him to make good selections. There are now many first-class ponies in the club, and with the new ones, the game should become more interesting and faster than ever.

That Toronto will see a lot of polo this year, and good polo at that, can be judged by the following list of clubs who will play against the Toronto Hunt team on the home grounds: Chicago, Buffalo, San Francisco, Rochester, Saratoga, Albany and Montreal (two games). Should the famous Hurlingham team come to the United States this year, they have promised to play in Toronto. Besides these, there will be three local matches, namely, the members of the Toronto Hunt Club vs. the remainder of the club. Two of these matches will be for the Stimson Cup and one for the Sweny-Bickford Cup. The grounds at Sunlight Park have been secured for all matches and practices.

For the third time in successive weeks Their Majesties the King and Queen visited the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, on March 8, to witness a horse show, thus manifesting their interest in the breeding of all classes of horses. On the occasion of their most recent visit to the show of the Royal Commission on Horse-Breeding and the Hunters' Improvement Society was being held, and the winners of the King's premiums for thoroughbred stallions were paraded. This section of the exhibition was reported as being of more than ordi-

inary merit, a number of extra good sires being shown. The quality of the stock at the Hunters' Improvement Society's show was also excellent, and some of the classes were unexpectedly strong in numbers. At a meeting of the Royal Commission on Horse-Breeding, which consists of the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Coventry, Lord Ribblesdale, Lord Middleton, Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, Sir Jacob Wilson, Sir John Gilmour and J. Bowen-Jones, held the same day, it was reported that of 94 stallions entered for exhibition 90 were present, 48 had been exhibited before and 42 were new entries. Of the total 56 were sent out for veterinary examination and 51 were passed sound. Of the new exhibits 11 and of the old 17 received premiums. The commissioners considered it a satisfactory sign that the percentage of horses rejected for unsoundness showed a great diminution compared with the early years of their work. When they held their first show at Islington in 1899, of 90 exhibits 17 were rejected as unsound. From a total of 75 horses exhibited in English classes only one was rejected. The report of the judges of the stallions was received. They stated that compared with previous exhibitions they had every reason to be satisfied with the general merit of the competing stallions. It was very gratifying to them to find that efforts of the royal commissioners to ensure that none but sound stallions were exhibited had been entirely successful, very few, indeed, of the horses sent to be examined failing to satisfy the veterinary Society subsequently held its twentieth annual meeting, when it was shown that the membership numbered 1695. It was resolved that the co-operation of the royal commission on horse-breeding and the financial aid and assistance of the government must be evoked to deal with the condition of a national industry whose increasing decline cannot but be regarded with deep apprehension, and which, if allowed to continue, will, at no remote period, become a great national danger. Colonel Van de Weyer was elected president and Prince Christian vice-president.

Toronto has been pronounced the horse town in Canada. It certainly has a great deal to deserve the title. It supports three horse shows and one of the best racing meetings on this continent, besides two extensive horse marts. It is the home of the most enterprising and most successful dealers in America, from a show ring point of view, in George Pepper and Crow & Massey, who have won more prizes at more places than any others in the trade in any country, and it is the headquarters of more societies and associations formed for the encouragement of the horse than any city of twice its size in the world. It turns out more people at its horse functions than any city of its size in America, Australia or Great Britain. Please bear in mind that both Sydney, N.S.W., and Melbourne, Victoria, are larger than Toronto, but also they can beat us in racing interest, they have no horse shows such as we have. And this city gives more and pays more attention to the horse than any city of double and treble its size on this continent. For instance, in purses and stakes at the races it gives \$75,000 per annum, at the show in the Armories \$6500, at the Industrial Exhibition \$11,000, at the open air horse parade \$2500, at the winter stallion show \$2000; at various trotting meetings, the Hunt Club gymkhana, etc., \$5000, making a grand total of \$102,000, which is just \$102,000 more than the Dominion government to its everlasting disgrace, and \$100,000 more than the provincial government, devotes to the encouragement of the horse—to the development of an industry that represents \$15,000,000 to the country and \$90,000,000 to the province. In spite of all this Toronto is called "Hogtown." It should rather be termed "Horse town."

The program books of the Ontario Jockey Club have been issued and can be had of Secretary W. P. Fraser, Leader.

Continued on Page 13.

Mr. Beith's Great Sale OF CHAMPION HACKNEYS

Mr. Robert Beith, proprietor of the Waverley Stock Farm, Bowmanville, will hold an absolute disposal sale of his entire stock of imported and registered hackney stallions, brood mares, fillies and geldings of all ages, including championship and grand championship prize winners at the World's Fair, St. Louis, and all the great horse shows of the United States as well as Canada. Every animal will be sold without the slightest reserve.

The catalogue, which is now being published, will also include a number of high-bred and thoroughly broken harness and saddle horses in condition for the show ring.

Write for catalogue to Robert Beith, Bowmanville, or to Walter Harland Smith, Toronto, who will conduct the sale. The sale will be held at noon on Wednesday next, March 29, at the Waverley Stock Farm, Bowmanville, Ont., rain or shine.

THE Rosedale Riding School, 33 Collier St. Private lessons if required. Class the usual way. A limited number of horses for hire. All horses for private lessons and class work reliable and in good condition. Season now open. H. R. WHITE, Proprietor, Tel. North 2346.

THE REPOSITORY

Corner Simcoe and Nelson Streets, Toronto.



Burns & Sheppard, Proprietors. Our stock of Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Blankets, Rugs, Trotting Boots, etc., etc., is complete in every department. Inspection invited. We keep every Stable Requisite for private sale. Auction Sales every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

TUESDAY NEXT, MARCH 28th
135 HORSES

HEAVY MATCHED PAIRS
HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES
HEAVY DELIVERY HORSES
GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES
DRIVERS AND WORKERS

Consigned by the following well-known shippers: Wm. Favcett, Alliston; W. H. Graham, St. Mary's; W. B. Williamson, Tara; George Watson, Uxbridge; Joseph James, Leamington, and a number of others. These horses have been specially selected for this market, and are an exceptionally fine lot. Business houses and others in need of horses will find this sale a very favorable opportunity to secure horses suitable for their requirements.

TWO CARLOADS OF BUSH HORSES

That have been in constant use during the past season, and are in hard, seasoned condition and ready for immediate service.

MR. H. R. WHITE'S THIRD ANNUAL AUCTION SALE

SADDLE HORSES, LADIES' SADDLE HORSES, COMBINATION HORSES, HORSES FOR CHILDREN AND POLO PONIES.

will be held at

THE REPOSITORY

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 30th
at 8 o'clock sharp.

The horses catalogued for this sale are much superior to those sold by Mr. White at either of his previous sales. Mr. White has spared no time in training and conditioning these horses, and we are sure the public will be convinced of the truth of this when they see them put through their paces. All the horses will be at The Repository Wednesday, the 29th, at 10 a.m., for trial and veterinary inspection.

The following comprises the list of Mr. White's horses to be sold:

TURK—Black gelding, 4 years, 15.2 hands, strong-boned, weight-carrier, broken to harness and saddle, a good ride and drive horse for ladies or gentlemen, has lots of snap, speedily in his gait, and considered by ladies as the best. He would also, with a little training, make a rare sport for hunting. He never shies and requires no whip.

TEMPER—Bay gelding, 5 years, 16 hands, weight about 1250 pounds. A fine, big, strong, single carriage or combination ride and drive horse up to any weight; paces suited to side-saddle, and will make enough for children to ride, and will improve in fact, we cannot do him justice on paper; give him a trial.

DIAMOND—Black gelding, 4 years, about 15.2 hands; strong, weight-carrier, grand to saddle, with lots of life and very speedy; can always be seen in front of class, never shies, and is easy to manage; has been ridden by ladies and children, and is good for any weight or any distance.

BLOSSOM—Grey mare, 5 years, 15.2 hands. A pure-bred hackney, broken to style and action; has been ridden regularly by a lady, cross and side-saddle, yet it requires a rider who has had some experience to manage her; nothing vicious or unruly in the least, only full of vim and snap. She has a soft mouth and fine paces, and is the gem of the sale.

STARCH—Brown gelding, 7 years, 15 hands, weight 1100 lbs.; the strongest one of all; broken to harness and well trained to saddle, with lots of life and very speedy; can always be seen in front of class, never shies, and is easy to manage; has been ridden by ladies and children, and is good for any weight or any distance.

GLENCAIRY—Brown gelding, 7 years, 15.1 hands. Sire a thoroughbred, dam standard-bred; broken to harness and saddle well enough for women and children to handle. He is a bright, pure color, carries a high head; a splendid pattern of a ladies' horse; quiet in the class; one that can be trusted; can speed along a four-minute clip at a trot and canter well; has been ridden by ladies and children, and is a general favorite.

SILVER KING—Chestnut gelding, 6 years, 16 hands; thoroughly trained to harness and saddle; a big, strong, showy fellow; kind and gentle to handle; carries a high head, has a full tail; his paces are smooth, with plenty of speed and can canter from a walk. One would have to see his performances to know what a wonderful horse he is; would be first-class for military purposes.

ADAM'S RIB. According to a story, current throughout Asia and the greater part of Africa, Allah, while sewing up the side of Adam, after removing the rib which was to serve as the basis for the construction of Eve, had laid it down by his side on the grass. A dog, yellow dog happened along, and, catching sight of the rib, seized it and bolted. Allah started in hot pursuit, and would have recovered the bone had not the tail of the dog given away and remained in his hand just as he managed to clutch hold of it. Thanks to the fresh roadway which the cur thus obtained, it was able to escape and to swallow the rib before he was once more caught. Unwilling to deprive Adam of another bone, Allah resolved to use the dog's tail in lieu of the rib for the construction of Eve, and it is alleged that it is precisely because there is so much of the cur's appendage of the dog in the composition of woman that it is just as impossible for her to remain quiet for any length of time as it is to keep the dog's tail from wagging.

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Auctioneers and Proprietors.

TOPICS OF THE TURF

Continued From Page 11

er-lane, Toronto. They are bound in the usual neat manner, with a list of the leading events, past and da, times for closing and regulations, scale of weights.

A week hence, or on Sunday, entries close for three o'clock at the Hamilton meeting, June 5-10, net Stakes \$1000, sell \$1000, Hotel Royal Stakes \$500, 5 furlongs; Hamilton Stakes \$1000, a handicap, applications for entry blank should be made to A. R. Jockey Club, Hamilton.

A trip to the Woodbine not without interest. The hundred or more horses and there is not a sick one every stable being able to bill of health, which attests the salubrity of the lowland, notwithstanding the lowland, sometimes highness. Men and teams have been the track for some time result that the snow has disappeared and the horses gallop on the back streets past at this season was wont to be sultry. Secretary Fraser has been this year, and with any weather the horses will lop all over the course a Thanks to the plentiful there is no frost in the generally last year's meeting avoided. Altogether this season for trainers from what the first to be established half a score of flesh, smooth coats and that prove that health is on appetite and is of the ten are owned by gan, who entrusted the jumping business. The big, well-boned and well including Andre, a 4-year by imp. Artillery (son of Suida, by Yattendon) Sumuria, b c 4, by imcerne; Salford, b h 5, Lucerne; Branby, b 3, Trilby III, and im. Ravensbury (son of Isent, and the horse out of Rakestale. The a particularly taking something extra is expected Others in Mr. Gates' chart, winner of 50 seven, which is a good heart as ever; Merrin mare that has won m and that is expected to be relegated to the stud. Looks eminently read Coeur, a 8-year-old ch. Garter—Heartless, this year and ran up a Factotum, a 2-year-old Handspring (by Hano factress, the only horse Cook has now in training, ch. g. 3, by Mrs. II. Factotum is a missing colt. Mr. Gates credit for the condition which he has been a trying and hard w menced light work shortly to put the Cor jumps. At present, h is very soft.

Leaving Mr. Gates' way to Mr. Seagrave, eastern end of the by the same token, stalls are being erected in charge of 23, in olds; the lot, which, w ception, has all winter follows:

Glad Tidings, br f, of Thistle—Gladage, imp. Cricklade, b of Craig Crook, by Fox North Lincoln.

Coubourg, br h, a, Lee. Family Man, ch c Pan Longin, gr h, Katydid.

Congenial, ch f 3, Xenia, by Zenophon. All the foregoing races excepting Crial, neither of whom ceptionally promising are:

Cozy Corner, b c, Hamill, by Kingly. Imp. King of Sommond Jubilee (the K winner, by St. Sir Frome, by Kendal—Slaughter, b c, by imp. St. Blaise.

Quixote, br c, by a Cremorne and S turer)—Gadabout, Arabella, by Dutch Badger's Burrow, Badge (son of Ben low, by imp. Morph imp. Strachino.

Deuce, br c, by im

REPOSITORY Nelson Streets, Toronto.

Burns & Sheppard, Proprietors... Inspection invited. We keep every Stable...

SALE NEXT, MARCH 28th

OF BUSH HORSES

...of the past season, and are in hard, seasoned condition...

THIRD ANNUAL AUCTION SALE

...of Ladies' Saddle Horses, Horses for Children...

REPOSITORY EVENING, MARCH 30th

...of Mr. White's horses to be sold: SPRY—Bay gelding, 5 years, 15 hands...

REPOSITORY EVENING, MARCH 30th

...of Mr. White's horses to be sold: BEASLEY—Bay gelding, 5 years, 15 hands...

REPOSITORY EVENING, MARCH 30th

...of Mr. White's horses to be sold: CHEER—Black mare, 4 years, 15 hands...

REPOSITORY EVENING, MARCH 30th

...of Mr. White's horses to be sold: SPURTE—Bay mare, 5 years, 14 1/2 hands...

REPOSITORY EVENING, MARCH 30th

...of Mr. White's horses to be sold: YANKER—Bay gelding, 8 years, 14 1/2 hands...

TOPICS OF THE TURF

Continued From Page 12.

er-lane, Toronto. They are printed and bound in the usual neat and attractive manner...

A week hence, or on Saturday, April 1, entries close for three stakes to be decided at the Hamilton Jockey Club's meeting...

On Wednesday, having given notice of my august approach, precisely at 2 p.m., with royal punctuality, in fact, I was met by Messrs. Tyler, Allie Gates, Jenkins and Arthur Bryan...

SPRY—Bay gelding, 5 years, 15 hands; a very shrewd, breezy-looking, high-class horse...

BEASLEY—Bay gelding, 5 years, 15 hands; a good mate for Spry; a splendid, clean-legged, smooth-made, breezy-looking one...

CHEER—Black mare, 4 years, 15 hands; a stout, breezy-looking youngster, that has been well trained for children...

SPURTE—Bay mare, 5 years, 14 1/2 hands; the same in disposition and manner as Cheer. They chum together and are two that are most reliable for children's use...

YANKER—Bay gelding, 8 years, 14 1/2 hands; a first-class saddle pony, broken to harness, easy to ride and easy to manage...

COZY CORNER, b c, by Imp. Morpheus—Home-like, by Kinglike. Imp. King of Somerset, b c, by Diamond Jubilee...

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

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

Cook's Turkish Baths, 262-264 King Street West, Toronto.

know of why she shouldn't. Some people, I hear, express a preference for the chances of Scotch Cap, a daughter of Kapanga and L'Inde, to those of Capercaille, in the King's Plate. If they were right then, indeed, must Mr. Davies have a royal chance. The well-named son of Kapanga and Zeal has size and early maturity to help him. His forward prop is perhaps not a bit that might be desired, but care will strengthen them, and Jenkins can safely be depended upon to give the colt every chance. He knows what forcing means, and there is little probability of the Farmers' Foe episode being repeated.

The horse show management must assuredly be congratulated upon the exceeding liberality they are manifesting this year. Not alone is a round thousand dollars to be given in premiums more than ever before, but the number of special prizes that are to be offered exceeds all records.

Time was getting on and there was only enough left for a hurried visit to Robert Taylor's stable, where Trainer Jenkins did the honors. The first to file an appearance was Galistan, a three-year-old dark bay gelding, by Imp. St. Andrew, out of Glen Thorn, by Imp. Darbin—Glenrose, by Glenmore—Grandson of Blair Athol. He is a short-backed, well-coupled fellow, whatever he may do on the flat. His dam, Glen-thorn, is a full sister to Livonian, winner of the Heltter Skeiter Steeplechase at the Woodbine in the colors of Robert Davies, Jr., in 1902.

Canadian Horse Exchange

Auction Monday and Thursday at 11 a.m.

HORSES AT AUCTION

MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 27th, 1905, at our new Sale Stables, 60, 62 and 64 Jarvis St. (north of King St.). Tel. M. 2116. A choice lot of Draught, Delivery and General Purpose Horses. Sale at 11 a.m.

When the establishment of the Canadian Horse Exchange on Jarvis-street was first mooted it was predicted that the effect would be to boom the horse trade generally in Toronto, and to further concentrate the business in this city. So it has proved, for the trade in horses during the past two weeks in Toronto has been phenomenal.

Mr. Gerald Wade, Secretary of the Open-Air Horse Parade Association, has received a letter from the Hon. Nelson Montefelt, minister of agriculture, and from the Hon. Adam Beck, London, Ont., accepting the position of patron of this association, and wishing the third annual Open-Air Horse Parade and Show every success.

The writer of the series of articles on "The Racehorse and Its Uses" in an evening contemporary of The Sunday World is conferring a distinct benefit on the turf of Canada. Not alone are the articles written in a strain, and with a command of expressive language, that is delightful, being both entertaining and instructive, but their tone and the treatment of their subject confer dignity upon the sport as well as giving additional lustre and importance to the most distinguished event, locally at least, connected therewith.

I look for the largest attendance of horse-lovers at the Waverley Farm, Bowmanville, next Wednesday, when starting at noon, the entire stock of pedigree Hackney stallions, colts, and ponies, the property of Robert Beth, the king of Hackney men on this continent, who has owned more champions and taken more prizes for that breed of horse than any man in America, are to be disposed of. Everything there are to be offered in all 58 lots, including the world-famed champion, Saxon, winner of three championships in Toronto, two in Chicago and at the World's Fair at St. Louis, where it is a matter of history Mr. Beth made a clean sweep of the entire board. It is hardly necessary to go thru the whole

catalog. Rather should it be sufficient to say that the best of their species will be offered, and the best that the best and most experienced judge could select or breed. Hackneys, however, altho the bulk of the sale, are not all, for some extra good saddle and harness horses and ponies are to be offered by Walter Harland Smith, who will on this occasion make positively his last appearance in the rostrum. He would not have consented to act next Wednesday except for the honor that necessarily goes with presiding at such a sale.

Liberal advertising makes it almost unnecessary to direct attention to the important sales that are to take place at The Repository during the coming week. On Tuesday, 135 specially selected heavy horses, delivery, general purpose horses and drivers and workers, will be offered, as well as two carloads of bush horses, consigned by a leading lumber company. All these horses will be on view to-morrow—Monday—at the spacious premises on Nelson-street. I am told that the heavy horses, both singles and pairs, will be found of very special value, also that there will be some choice offerings of expressors. On Thursday evening, by electric light, starting at 8 o'clock sharp, H. R. White's third annual auction sale of highly educated finished saddle horses, ladies' saddle horses, combination horses, horses for children and polo ponies, will take place. All these horses, every one of which is catalogued in the advertisement, will be on view at The Repository the day previous to sale, when Mr. White, who will himself be in the ring at the dispersal, will put them thru their paces. In the meantime ladies and children and gentlemen can be seen riding the horses, both morning and afternoon, in the park and in the public roads at the north end of the city. Mr. White, who has spent months in getting the horses together, and in training and educating them, are the best that beyond doubt they are says he ever handled, and that is saying a tremendous lot.

An English correspondent who chronicles the death of the Australian horse Abercorn at the Foxhall, Dublin, and of Illuminata, dam of Ladus and Chelandy, of Bonny Jean (Oaks, 883) and of Kermesse, granddam of Epsom Lad, remarks: English mares sent every season to Flying Fox offer some compensation for the loss the British sustained by this sire's expatriation. Breeders who have secured nominations to the stallion at his enormous fee of \$300 are indeed enterprising. There has been no lack of these. Indeed, M. Blanc, it is said, could easily have doubled the number of mares from England, had he wished. Sea Air and Surprise Me Not are two, Mr. Brice's Hampton, mare, and Lady Raleigh is another, and now, it is stated, the King's Nadejva, a disappointing three-year-old last year, will pay Flying Fox a visit.

A correspondent has furnished The London Sportsman with some information which, if it be correct, opens up a most interesting subject in connection with race horses and the stock from which they are descended. He states that in the skulls of Bend Or and other thoroughbred rudimentary traces of a frontal gland have been discovered, and goes to point out that tracts of this gland are also found in the skulls of pure-bred Arabs, and exist in those of the fossil horse; but that in other breeds of horses no traces of the gland are to be found. The Sportsman writer says that he must confess to being completely puzzled as to how to account for the meaning of the discovery and that he would indeed be glad of an explanation. He has had a fairly long experience of breeding blood stock, has studied this subject in most of its aspects, and he has hitherto looked upon the term "thoroughbred" of the present day as descended from a breed of horses into which a certain amount of Arab blood was infused. If then the statement about the discovery of this frontal gland is correct, one seems to be confronted with the fact that the Arab is the "thoroughbred" descendant of the original horse, and that, owing to the prepotency of the Arab blood, Britain's own blood-stock possesses this curious proof of their descent.

P. Maher's sale at The Repository on Thursday was a really splendid success. Since then Burns & Sheppard have had a communication from Mr. Maher to the effect that the sale exceeded his most sanguine expectations, having disposed of in all 278 distinct numbers, the sale was an unprecedented success. There were over 3000 people in attendance and buyers from all over Canada. In addition to the disposal of the Maher stock on Thursday there were many fine horses sold at good prices, the sale lasting from 10 a.m. to 6.45 p.m., without intermission. The highest price for a pair was \$300, for Rosebud and Duchess. This was a beautiful pair of chestnuts, and for a single horse \$420 for Easter Lily, a black mare. Many of the carriages brought high prices, several selling for around \$75. Dick Turpin, 299 1/2 and Twister Queen, 230, were also sold for big prices.

Teachers Present Requests.

A deputation representing the public school section of the O.E.A. waited on the minister of education on Saturday and presented the resolutions passed at last year's convention, which ask for changes in inspectors' qualifications, in text books and in the model school term. Hon. Dr. Pyne promised consideration.

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

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RUMORS TAKE THE PLACE OF LOGICAL DEDUCTIONS

Hard Facts Superseded by the Flimsiest of Fancies in the Speculative Market.

World Office, Saturday Evening, March 25. The wavering condition of the New York stocks, observable for nearly a month, was more pronounced this week than at any time since the Lawson slump in December last.

The genuine factors of the week, because they are limited to high prices, have not been given the prominence that minor matters of absolutely no moment have received. First, and perhaps foremost, is the underlying of another Japanese loan.

How closely the funds at New York are being hypothecated in made plain by the firmer tone not only in call rates, but in those for stipulated periods. The market intends, or those who practically own the market, to use the impetuosity of the rally as the underwriting of another Japanese loan.

How really reliable much of the information of the industrial situation is may be gathered from the action of the directors of the Corn Products Company in reducing the preferred dividend. This company even attempted dividends on the common stock after the inception of the concern, and this week's happening, if it does no other good, might cause a halt to some of the wild speculation in this particular branch of the market.

The market has worked itself almost into a frenzy over the tax legislation which is possible if the state representatives at Albany are to be allowed to carry out what they think is right. The fact that a small payment on transactions on the exchange may be imposed, has even been utilized to account for a portion of the market's weakness.

The time is rapidly approaching when

considerable of the money stored at New York since last fall will be required for agricultural needs. Ordinary business requirements in the way of spring accommodations are also liable to make themselves felt. It is not quite likely that the amounts wanted for these two important objects can be gathered up without disturbing the location where they now lie.

The week end bank statement is specific evidence of the undercurrent now in operation between New York and the country. The showing was decidedly bad, when taken in conjunction with the high prices of securities. A huge draft on deposits (\$23,000,000) was met by a reduction in the loan item of only less than \$19,000,000.

Considerable irregularity has appeared in the local market for the week, quotations being more inclined to follow the trend of New York than has been the case for some time previous. The actual happenings since a week ago relative to values have been few. One, and perhaps the only one of importance, was the appearance of the annual statement of the General Electric Company.

The plain facts, as evidenced by the figures, are that the company is not so prosperous as it appears to be. It is not to be believed, and that, with other industrial propositions, the directorate has undertaken outlays beyond the immediate resources of the company. The large floating debt (\$1,300,000) puts the company in an unenviable position from which it intends to emerge by an issue of new stock.

Operations clearly professional have occurred during the week in C. P. R. Twin City, Toronto, and some others. Much of the public share in the quotations is small; the large proportion coming from insiders with a room trading following and that required for 10 per cent. advance in the European investor, and to this, more than anything else perhaps, its innate firmness is due.

The speculative condition of local securities is shown by the importation of absurd gossip to aid purchases. When plain and unvarnished truths are unavailing, and it becomes necessary to concoct yarns for the edification of market followers, the conditions operator will naturally withdraw until the situation looks less suspicious.

New York Bank Statement. New York, March 25.—Weekly bank statement: The clearing house banks of this city reflect the week shows: Loans, decrease \$17,976,700; deposits, decreased \$23,176,200; circulation, increased \$256,300.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN STOCKS OR GRAIN?

If you are, we invite you to make use of our market advices which are received daily from market experts over our private wire and are kept on file at our office for your use. We are strongly advised to buy Twin City, U. S. Steels, Peo. Gas, M. K. & T., Rock Island and the Gould stocks. We handle any of these on a five point margin. Our weekly review mailed free for the asking.

McMillan & Maguire, Limited S.E. COR. KING AND YONGE (over C.P.R. office)

N. Y. Correspondents: Yates & Ritchie, Hanover Bank Bldg.

legal tenders, increased \$30,000; specie, decreased \$4,700,000; reserve, decreased \$4,618,800; reserve required, decreased \$5,044,000; surplus, increased \$1,325,150; ex-U.S. deposits, increased \$200,000.

Head's Weekly Market Letter.

New York, March 25.—A steady stream of liquidation accompanied by vigorous bearish operations, was responsible for general declines in the stock market during the past week. These were to developments of a character sufficiently unfavorable to account for the complete reversal of form which was exhibited and the various stories of disagreements among large interests identified with the Northern Securities group of properties lacked confirmation from any authentic source.

Toronto Stocks. Table with columns for Stock Name, Ask, Bid, March 24, March 25.

do. preferred, do. common, do. 2nd preferred, etc. Table with columns for Stock Name, Ask, Bid, March 24, March 25.

do. preferred, do. common, do. 2nd preferred, etc. Table with columns for Stock Name, Ask, Bid, March 24, March 25.

American Sugar, American Locomotive, Amalgamated Copper, etc. Table with columns for Stock Name, Ask, Bid, March 18, March 25.

OPTIONS ON CANADIAN and AMERICAN Shares. The most scientific and prudent way of SPECULATING. Write for pamphlet and option rates. LONDON & PARIS EXCHANGE, Limited 34 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO.

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HOW \$100 CAN MAKE A PROFIT OF \$5,000 AND PAY ANOTHER \$5,000 IN DIVIDENDS. It will only cost at the most the price of a postal card or letter postage to learn how \$100 invested may make \$5,000 profit and another \$5,000 in dividends. On request we will send the proposition, then you can judge for yourself. It's worth asking for anyway, but if this large profit is likely, don't you want it? Send to-day. It will cost you but a postal card or stamp for letter. Address: SPEAR'S AMERICAN EXCHANGE, 171 Broadway, N. Y., and you will get the particulars, with references. This will be open only a week or two.

OPTIONS. Table with columns for Stock Name, 30 Days, 60 Days, 90 Days. Parker & Co. (Established 1889) TORONTO. No. 61 Victoria St.

THE SIMPLE LIFE. Uxbridge Journal: The held on Thursday evening well attended considering Proceeds about \$10. Haldimand Advocate: The pipe was blown by a dog last. The "yellow peril" distinguished or else the school. Dufferin Post: Lent is youth and beauty of our youth and beauty of our youth on their religious garbs. Clinton News-Record: chant is thinking of starting wagon soon. Tillsonburg Observer: The church service next Sunday morning. Uxbridge Journal: Wedding ring. Roy Thompson is looking again. St. Catharines Standard: at the Presbyterian Church shine Sunday evening and could not be held. Haldimand Advocate: An account with Mrs. George please see that they can get ment in the near future. Clinton News-Record: Walker is all smiles these will have to give the real. Haldimand Advocate: C. Payne, Stage Road, and from our midst. Aymer Sun: We are glad that Grandma Hare is able. Aymer Express: Amusement of sermon by Rev. J. W. Dufferin Post: "Widow" elicits correspondence with other column, has awarded timent by calling for music with musical ladies. Mr. hath charms and we hope o will secure a wife who will give him the luxury. Uxbridge Journal: We see Charles McNab in the Charles is one of our people. Haldimand Advocate: O'Hara was in the village day. He spent most of and with his usual farm things seem like they used. Dufferin Post: Jim Har for, is giving to his son. Mr. Banks, our new black to give general satisfaction. Ridgeway Dominion: L. D. Mitton are all smiles it's a daughter. Uxbridge Journal: Wh traction for Abner down. Dufferin Post: Erysh Hill Alec Anderson, for he the Ferguson hospital with the gulf and assurance. Grand Valley Star: Orton are trying to get a. We sincerely hope they cessful, as it is indeed, Uxbridge Journal: The Presbyterian congreg sawed up their wood f year, on Monday. The M engaged in the same wo lowing day. Shelburne Economist: school to-day (Tuesday), ing on the not-well list. It is rumored that cr ones will be united to-mo or worse. Woodstock Express: are the order here at pre some splendid players, challenge all comers for Collingwood Bulletin: tor is doing a rushing bu St. Catharines Standard: a few cases of mumps village; also some cases Uxbridge Journal: are a thing of the past Shelburne Economist: pleasure of seeing and ber of crows recently, spring is coming. Woodstock Express: looking for a gold mi year. Kincardine Review: ance of the ice that is t week, there is going to next summer. Collingwood Bulletin: house is gradually gi was sold piece meal an are each carrying away Chatsworth Banner: a silver mounted can, on head, left some to local telephone office, by applying to Mr. W. paying a few cents for Prescott Messenger: want to know why the school in this section. To have small children foration for the want of Moosomin Spectator

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38 1/2			
67 1/2			
106 1/2			
53			
111			
24 1/2			
24 1/2			
37 1/2			
40 1/2			
81			
63			
148 1/2			
35 1/2			
35 1/2			
187 1/2			
141 1/2			
169 1/2			
107 1/2			
122 1/2			
113 1/2			
31 1/2			
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63 1/2			
162 1/2			
34 1/2			
35			
93 1/2			
69 1/2			
131 1/2			
33 1/2			
47 1/2			
92			
94 1/2			

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THE SIMPLE LIFE

Uxbridge Journal: The picnic social held on Thursday evening was fairly well attended, considering the roads. Proceeds about \$10.

Haldimand Advocate: Miss E. Seven-piper was bitten by a dog on Friday last. The "yellow peril" should be extinguished or else the school closed.

Dufferin Post: Lent is here and the youth and beauty of our burg have put on their religious garbs.

Clinton News-Record: Our merchant is thinking of starting a peddling wagon soon.

Tillsonburg Observer: There will be church service next Sunday in the morning.

Uxbridge Journal: Wedding bells are ringing. Roy Thompson is looking very merry again.

St. Catharines Standard: The lights at the Presbyterian Church refused to shine Sunday evening and the service could not be held.

Haldimand Advocate: All who have an account with Mrs. George Lint will please see that they can have a statement in the near future.

Clinton News-Record: Mr. James Walker is all smiles these days. You will have to guess the reason why.

Haldimand Advocate: Mr. William West has secured employment with J. C. Payne, Stage Road, and has moved from our midst.

Aylmer Sun: We are glad to report that Grandma Haré is able to sit up.

Aylmer Express: Amusements—Synopsis of sermon by Rev. J. W. Rae.

Dufferin Post: "Widower," who solicits correspondence with ladies in another column, has attended his advertisement by calling for correspondence with musical ladies. Music certainly hath charms and we hope our advertiser will secure a wife who will be able to give him the luxury.

Uxbridge Journal: We are pleased to see Charles McNab in the store again. Charles is one of our popular young men.

Haldimand Advocate: Mr. John O'Hara was in the village last Monday. He spent most of the day here and with his usual familiarity made things seem like they used to be.

Dufferin Post: Jim Hand, our bachelor, is going to join the benedictines soon.

Mr. Banks, our new blacksmith, seems to give general satisfaction.

Ridgetown Dominion: Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Mitton are all smiles these days. It's a daughter.

Uxbridge Journal: What is the attraction for Abernethy at Utica?

Dufferin Post: Erysipelas did not kill Alec Anderson, for he is back from the Ferguson hospital with all his ancient guff and assurance.

Grand Valley Star: The people of Orton are trying to get a station there. We sincerely hope they may be successful, as it is indeed, unhandy.

Uxbridge Journal: The members of the Presbyterian congregation met and sawed up their wood for the coming year, on Monday. The Methodists were engaged in the same work on the following day.

Shelburne Economist: There was no school to-day (Tuesday), Mr. Bain being on the net-well list.

It is rumored that one of our fair ones will be united to-morrow for better or worse.

Woodstock Express: Checker games are the order here at present. We have some splendid players, and will now challenge all comers for a match.

Collingwood Bulletin: Our new doctor is doing a rushing business.

St. Catharines Standard: There are a few cases of mumps reported in the village; also some cases of chickenpox.

Uxbridge Journal: Social evenings are a thing of the past in this vicinity.

Shelburne Economist: We had the pleasure of seeing and hearing a number of crows recently, indicating that spring is coming.

Woodstock Express: Farmers are looking for a gold mine in cows this year.

Kincardine Review: By the appearance of the ice that is taken in this last week, there is going to be a hot time next summer.

Collingwood Bulletin: The old school house is gradually disappearing. It was sold piece meal and the purchasers are each carrying away their part.

Chatsworth Banner: The owner of a silver mounted cane, with inscription on head, left some time ago at the local telephone office, may have same by applying to Mr. Wes. Merriam and paying a few cents for its notice.

Prescott Messenger: Residents here want to know why they cannot have a school in this section. It seems too bad to have small children deprived of education for the want of a school.

Moosomin Spectator: A wedding is

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As only Direct Importers, we have exceptional facilities of securing the most unique patterns and exclusive qualities in all sorts of Oriental Rugs. Our latest importations comprise the following makes:

Shirvans, Boukaras, Kazaks, Daghistans, Shiraz, Caesarians, Anatolians, Mausouls, Antique Irons, Gendies etc.. etc.

Having several other dates on the way, we have marked these goods at very reasonable prices, in order to realize quick returns.

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We have just received a very large shipment of these goods direct from Syria, comprising vases, jardinières in all shapes, engraved and hammered brass tea trays, pedestals etc. Also Egyptian tabourets, pedestals, tables, chairs, etc., etc.

We invite all the lovers of Eastern Art to pay us an early visit.

Out-of-town orders always receive our prompt attention.

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reported for the district, and the boys are looking forward to a big time.

Woodstock Sentinel-Review: The parties who took several things from Mrs. Shaver's sale and which did not belong to them are asked to return them to P. Irving, and save trouble.

Stratford Beacon: T. Frank Slattery will speak on the "Day We Celebrate" at A. O. H. concert and lecture, March 17.

Woodstock Express: Mr. McConnell is highly pleased with his valentine.

Uxbridge Journal: Wm. Law has got the assistance of John Urquhart as coachman for this summer.

Shelburne Free Press: James McKee purchased a new organ recently. The boys will be expecting a party soon.

Shelburne Economist: The young men of our village have organized two

IT'S FOOD
That Restores and Makes Health Possible.

There are stomach specialists as well as eye and ear and other specialists. One of these told a young lady of New Brunswick, N. J., to quit medicine and eat Grape-Nuts. She says: "For about 12 months I suffered severely with gastritis. I was unable to retain much of anything on my stomach, and consequently was compelled to give up my occupation. I took quantities of medicine, and had an idea I was dieting, but I continued to suffer, and soon lost 15 pounds in weight. I was depressed in spirits and lost interest in everything generally. My mind was so affected that it was impossible to become interested in even the lightest reading matter.

"After suffering for months I decided to go to a stomach specialist. He put me on Grape-Nuts and my health began to improve immediately. It was the keynote of a new life. I found that I had been getting too much starchy food, which I did not digest, and that the cereals which I had tried had been too heavy. I soon proved that it is not the quantity of food that one eats, but the quality.

"In a few weeks I was able to go back to my old business of doing clerical work. I have continued to eat Grape-Nuts for both the morning and evening meal. I wake in the morning with a clear mind and feel rested. I regained my lost weight in a short time. I am well and happy again and owe it to Grape-Nuts." Name given by Post to Grape-Nuts—Name given by Post to Grape-Nuts—Name given by Post to Grape-Nuts. Battle Creek, Michigan Co. Battle Creek, Michigan Co. Battle Creek, Michigan Co. Look in each package for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

boxing clubs, one over McCracken's store, and the other in Miss Morrison's ball room.

Woodstock Express: There is to be no Lenten services here for the present.

Collingwood Bulletin: A fire alarm was rung in on Friday evening, but no fire was discovered.

Uxbridge Journal: James Wallace has purchased a wheelbarrow, which looks like good things.

Woodstock Express: Except for pitchholes, the roads in the country are good these days.

Ymir Herald: Charles Farnell had lost his suit against the Kootenay Shingle Co. Judgment with costs being given against him. Hanging around the law courts has sufficed to bring on a severe attack of neuralgia.

Atchison Globe: "Shanty" Doyle, the ball player, is now working in the axle handle factory.

Chatsworth Banner: The curtain of the stage in the town hall requires repairing, and it will no doubt receive early attention.

High Life in Elba. Wood bees and dancing are the order of the day.

Popular With Ladies. George Smith left on Monday for Wolsley, N.W.T. George will be greatly missed by the fair sex. Success George, Elba Cbr., Shelburne Free Press.

Helping the Widows. Joshua Arnold is doing good work with his buzz saw cutting wood for the farmers in this locality.—Auguston Cor., Shelburne Free Press.

No Rush for This Job. This place now exists in name only, and it is a matter to be regretted. Frank Sleightholm, the late postmaster, gave up the office rather suddenly and consequently the office was closed. Had it been known thoroly that the office was about to be closed a big effort would have been made to get some one to take it. All those, who got their mail at Auguston are anxious to get Geo. McAuley to take the office and have it re-opened. We hope Mr. McAuley will consider the matter favorably.—Auguston Cor., Shelburne Free Press.

Get Busy Reeve. A strange thing happened near Barrie lately. A young man living in Barrie took his best girl out for a cutter ride recently when the drifts were deep and the roads bad, and while driving up the Fios-road thru Vespra,

went over a mile before he noticed the girl was missing. We merely insert this item to inform our old friend, Joseph Caldwell, the reeve of Vespra, who is a subscriber to The Free Press, that he must be neglecting his duties this winter.—Shelburne Free Press.

Weather Notes. The lion is beginning to appear around here, but the weather will soon moderate, for the headlights are burning extra warm.—Whitfield Cor., Shelburne Free Press.

Were Good Leaders. Joseph Rennie has moved to the Holmes farm northeast of Hornings Mills. We are sorry to lose Mr. and Mrs. Rennie as they were good neighbors.—Melancthon Cor., Shelburne Free Press.

Cards Were Too Blunt. An economical lady in the vicinity of Alliston wrote her own wedding invitations recently and got it "Your presents is requested." She made a slight mistake, but those invited did not seem to care.—Shelburne Free Press.

What is Mayor for, Anyway? Thos. Gallagher, mayor of Perm., ought to keep the sidewalk clean on both sides of the street.—Shelburne Free Press.

Oshawa Vindicator: Altho an ex-resident, Rev. J. J. Rae is not an ex-Rae by any means. He will lecture here on Thursday, March 23, on "One Man I Have Met." It may be an ex-man that he will talk about.

Mrs. Sarah Wells is a resident of Springbank.

Louis Tripp of Ingersoll made a journey to Tillsonburg.

Tillsonburg Observer: Birdie Cornfoot has returned from a lengthy visit to friends in Michigan. She did not walk.

Tiverton Watchman: Mr. Gamble delivered a very instructive and interesting lecture last Wednesday both in the afternoon and evening in the Methodist Church on the subject of "Holy Day Alliance."

On Friday in the high court Mr. Justice Britton tried a case in which William Brittain was the plaintiff.

Fordwich Record: Mrs. Eli Husband left on Tuesday for the Northwest to join her husband.

Mr. Victor and Miss Lillian Bye spent a few days with friends in Chatsworth last week and then said Bye-Bye.

Thomas Bros. are grocers in St. Thomas.

Willie Paine of Dundas had his hands badly burned a few days ago.

John East of Orangeville has gone on a trip west.

Mr. and Mrs. Ace of Seranton, Pa., gave a progressive euchre party.

Dr. Fear is the name of a dentist in Aylmer. It is generally the patients who do.

John Collins has bought the Genesee Hotel, opposite the Princess Theatre.

H. E. Stage was arrested in Spokane by Officer Bishop for riding a bicycle on a sidewalk.

A bottle thrown into the Atlantic Ocean in May, 1903, by U. S. Consul Swalm has been picked up on the coast of Donegal, Ireland. The bottle floated from the coast of Florida.

At the university the other day Student Mustard made a hot speech in the literary campaign.

Galt Reporter: Edgar L. Vice is an applicant for the vacancy on the central school staff. Mr. Vice is said to be a good man.

James Fry is the name of the chef of the Tuxedo cafe in New York.

James Raggs was convicted in New York of stealing a valise containing a woman's wearing apparel.

George Jonah, for stealing a fish, was sent to jail for four months at Monticn, N. B.

William Sledge is the name of a negro who chopped Ed Post with a razor.

A man named Sunday is conducting big revival meetings in Illinois.

Pepper is the man who got so hot at the management of the Interboro Railway Company of New York that he induced the employes to go on strike.

While trying to escape from a burning building in Cedar Rapids, Ia., John Safely was killed.

Seth Bullock was the captain of the cowboys that attended President Roosevelt's inauguration.

Senator Frank Cannon is the name of the man who was fired out of the Mcrmon Church.

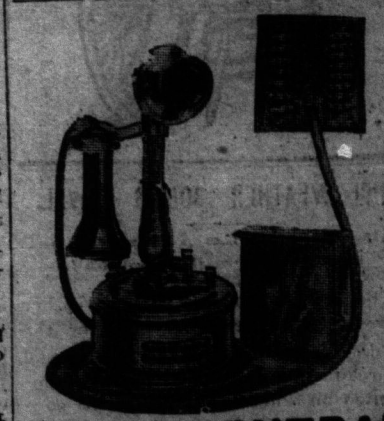
News Awaits Mrs. Symons. Some time ago Mrs. Frower Symons asked the police to locate her husband, whom she supposed to be in San Francisco. If she will call on Chief Grasset she can get the information she wished.

Gillette Safety Razors . . .



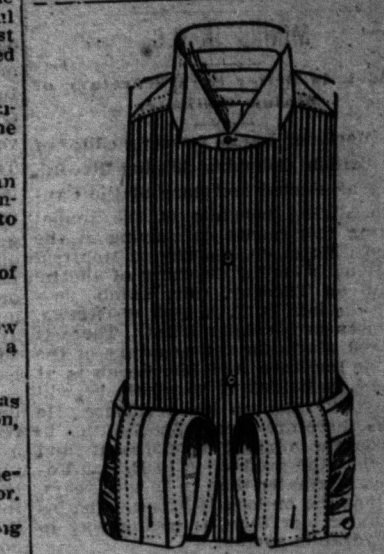
Actual Size Triple Silver Plate
400 shaves and no stropping. The secret is, wafer blades, double edge, tempered in a manner not possible with other forged blades. Every blade ground with diamond dust. We uniformly exchange 1 new blade for 2 used ones returned. Sold on 30 days approval. Razor and 12 blades in plush-lined leather case. 5.00
New blades, per dozen. 1.00
Post paid.

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80% YONGE ST



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

DIES FROM A FALL.
Wolsley, N.W.T., March 25.—(Special).—Alex. Dargavel was thrown off his horse on Thursday. Hemorrhage commenced this morning and he died before medical aid could be secured. The deceased leaves a wife and eight small children. Dargavel was manager of the Western Packing Company.



PLEATED NEGLIGEE SHIRT

Those who prefer the soft shirt from January to January will find the pleated fronts very much superior as they hold a little starch. Coat style is correct.
Price \$2.50 to \$4.00.

BUILT BY "MACKAY"
TO YOUR ORDER
101 YONGE STREET
Phone Main 1266.



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DETACHABLE
BICYCLE
TIRES**

Your own two hands and a pair of these tires and your bicycle is ready for the road. Every pair guaranteed for a year.

The Dunlop Tire Co.
LIMITED
TORONTO
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NICE WEATHER BOOMS TRAVEL.
Railways Had Extra Business Saturday—Bay Still Ice-Bound.

The present touch of spring weather has begun to turn the mind of the public in the direction of travel, and railroad officials on Saturday commented on what might almost be considered a rush of passenger traffic at the Union Station, after the comparative quiet of the past few months.

"To-day really marks the beginning of the week-end outings," remarked one official, "that is, of course, provided winter does not come back again, which we do not expect to happen."

At the ticket offices an unusually brisk Saturday's business was declared to have been done, all owing to fickle weather's smile.

The waterfront attracted several hundred people on Saturday afternoon, who picked their way thru mud to the wharves and tried to discover signs of breaking up on the part of the ice in the bay. With the exception of the open space at the channel, however, the ice sheet presents an unbroken expanse, and unless a stiff gale springs up, of the kind supposed to belong to March, but which so far this present month has not shown itself, the harbor may be blocked for navigation for some time to come.

MINING IN B.C.
Outlook is Better Says Secretary of Mining Institute.

H. Mortimer Lamb, formerly editor of the British Columbia Mining Record, who was elected secretary of the Canadian Mining Institute at the annual meeting this month, is staying at the Queen's Hotel, on his way to Montreal to attend a council meeting of the institute on Tuesday. Mr. Lamb succeeds the late B. T. A. Bell of Ottawa, who was accidentally killed. There is no fixed abode for the secretary of the Mining Institute, and Mr. Lamb is at present undecided as to where he will ultimately take up his residence. He thinks there are great opportunities in Ontario for mineral development, and says that the production in British Columbia is greater than in former years, and that the outlook is better. The individual miner there is giving way to the hydraulic system.

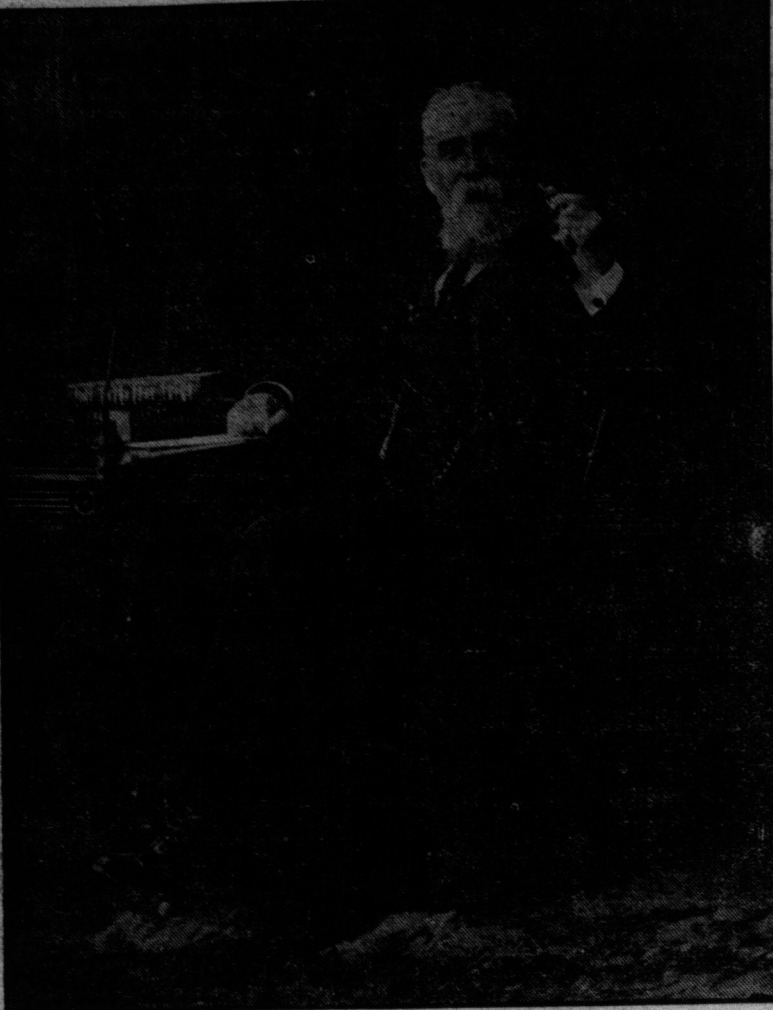
The Chilcoot will make her first trip on May 15.

An electric launch opened the local marine season by a Saturday morning trip thru the Western Gap into the open lake.

Commissioner Jones will have a staff of men at work on Monday to clear Bay Adelaide and other down-town streets still ice-bound.

COLLINGWOOD MOURNS CAMERON.

Funeral on Saturday Largely Attended by Masonic Brethren and by Friends From Outside Places.



THE LATE CHARLES CAMERON OF COLLINGWOOD.

Collingwood, March 25.—(Special.)—The funeral of the late Charles Cameron, which took place here this afternoon, was conducted by the Masonic order, and was largely attended by the members of the craft and by citizens. The members of Manitou Lodge, accompanied by brethren from Stayner, Thornbury and other places, were present 100 strong. Among those from outside points were: L. K. Cameron, grand registrar of the grand lodge; W. B. Sanders of Stayner and John Dickenson of Thornbury, past deputy grand masters; John Harvey and T. C. Irving of Toronto, J. S. Duff, M.L.A., Mr. Baltzer of Berlin, C. S. Proctor of the G.T.R. passenger department, Toronto, and many others.

The service of the Masonic order was impressively conducted by the worshipful master, A. H. Johnson, at Mr. Cameron's late residence on Hurontario-street, after which the casket, which was covered by the beautiful flowers given as the last tokens of friends of the deceased, was borne to the hearse by Thomas Long, John Wright, W. Copeland and Captain P. M. Campbell of this town and John Harvey and T. E. Bayne of Toronto, all old associates of long years standing.

The funeral procession was then formed, and while it passed thru the leading streets of the town the business places were closed. Flags floated at half-mast on the city hall and other public and private buildings as well as from several of the steamers which are wintering in this harbor. At the grave the services of the Anglican Church were conducted by the rector, Rev. E. H. Mussen, as all that was mortal of one whom the people of Collingwood had learned to love, honor and respect was consigned to mother earth.

SILVER AND COBALT ORES IN POOR MAN'S DIGGINGS

Provincial Geologist Miller Talks to Canadian Institute on Temiskaming Mines.

A lecture of much interest to mineralogists and prospectors for precious metals was delivered at the Canadian Institute on Saturday night by Willet G. Miller, provincial geologist, on "Silver and Cobalt Ores of Temiskaming." The lecture was well illustrated with lantern slides, showing maps, views, rock exposures and the general topography of the district, also specimens of rocks showing the presence of these metals. The veins from which these ores were taken were discovered during the building of the Temiskaming and Northern Railway in the early summer of 1903; but the workmen engaged in construction work did not recognize them as valuable. It was not until October that the bureau of mines received samples, when their value as a provincial asset was at once recognized. The samples sent were of nickel, the color of copper, and from their nature it became evident to Mr. Miller that associated with this deposit would no doubt be silver and cobalt. He visited the locality and found just what he anticipated, silver cobalt and arsenic. There were four deposits, but until he went there no silver had been discovered. A station has since been built there, which is known as Cobalt. It lies 183 miles north of North Bay.

Some samples for the St. Louis Exhibition were taken out and have since been bought by the Dominion government for \$3000, for a permanent exhibit. A few tons for test purposes were also taken out.

Maps Ready for Prospectors.
Last May Mr. Miller went to the district with the object of mapping it and making a closer examination of the deposits. This map is to be ready for prospectors in April. A number of prospectors from British Columbia and the United States went in last year and at the present time there are a great number of prospectors staying at the hotels, waiting for the snow to clear away so that they can continue their explorations. The prospectors last year found a number of veins, among them the mine of W. G. Tatheway of Toronto, who immediately began operations. This lies within half a mile of Cobalt Station. He has made shipments of some rich car loads of ore to New York. His first shipment of 20 tons gave him a return of \$38,000. When it is considered that gold can be worked at a profit of \$5 to the ton, it will be understood what Mr. Tatheway's mine means. He showed up over \$200,000 worth in a short time and three others of the original veins have been worked at a handsome profit.

Recently the bureau has received reports of discoveries twenty-five miles north on the railways—also another deposit considerably farther north over the height of land. The department has no details, but it is thought the discoveries are authentic, as the same rocks occur over a wide range in that part of the province. The rock is a characteristic slate and conglomerate. These deposits are only about eight miles from one of the oldest known mineral deposits in North America, which is known as the Wright Mine, and was discovered by the Jesuits or early explorers on Lake Temiskaming in the very earliest days of Canada.

There have been rich deposits of silver discovered in Ontario in the past, but these were about 500 miles west of the cobalt deposits in the vicinity of Thunder Bay, Lake Superior. The best known of these was the Silver Islet Mine, from which over three million dollars in silver was taken.

Poor Man's Diggings.
These Temiskaming deposits are what are termed poor man's diggings. No plant is necessary. The ore is near the surface, and all that is needed is to dig it out. Where there are two sets of deposits so wide apart as those at Haileybury and Thunder Bay, it is reasonable to suppose that there are other deposits in the intervening territory which has never been prospected. Cobalt is used largely in staining glass, especially for producing deep blue. Even the ancient Egyptians and Trojans used it for this purpose. It is also used

**PRINCESS
WEEK OF MARCH 27
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY**

RETURN ENGAGEMENT OF THE EMINENT ENGLISH COMEDIAN

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"A MESSAGE FROM MARS"

WHICH MADE SO GREAT A SUCCESS HERE TWO SEASONS AGO

Acted by Mr. Hawtreay 573 Times in London and 826 Times in New York City.

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City Dairy milk in sealed bottles gives each customer the same quality of milk and keeps the milk free from disease-laden street dust. It is the only way to serve private consumers in large cities.

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Phone City Dairy, North 3040.

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If you want to borrow money on household goods, pianos, organs, horses, carriages, call and see us. We will advance you any amount from \$10 up same day as you apply for it. Money can be paid in full at any time, or in six or twelve monthly payments to suit borrower. We have an entirely new plan of lending. Call and get out terms. Phone—Main 1253.

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The Conductor and Women.
London Mail: A tramway conductor who was summoned before Mr. Flouder yesterday for carrying an excessive number of passengers on his car pleaded that he did it out of kindness to some ladies.

Mr. Plowden: The first thing a man has to learn is to resist the blandishments of ladies. (Laughter.) It is difficult, but it has to be tried. Pay 29 6d and 2s costs—just to fortify you. (Laughter.)

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

Men Who Smoke

Do You Smoke a Pipe?
Ever try "Club's Dollar Mixture"? Finest tobacco to smoke in a pipe—has a fine flavor—will positively not burn the tongue. Sold at a popular price—1 lb. tin, \$2; ½ lb., 90c; ¼ lb., 50c; sample package, 10c. At tobacco stores or from A. Clubb & Sons, 49 King West.

A. CLUBB & SONS, 49 KING WEST.
"TRADE SUPPLIED"

The

THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD
NO. 53 TONGUE ST.

THE HORSE AND MEN

There was nothing wordy, if not excessive, in the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor of the provincial assembly about the government's plan to give further attention to the breeding industry. He did not say a word of speech that might have been interpreted as a favor of some reference to the agriculture of the country; but he thought that Hon. Mr. Kruger had a little more to say on the subject. He had to become acquainted with the subject and its importance. He had to give some plan for the future of the industry. He had to give the promise made in the previous year to the industry. He had to give to his ascension to the throne, however, gratification of people if an announcement made to the effect that he be set afoot to ascend the horse with a view to the near future of the industry. He had to give the expectations, while pledging the government to give attention to the industry. It would have been a guarantee of the government to carry out its promise. As it is farmers and must maintain their trust in the industry, something will be done to accomplish such a purpose as to have lent encouragement to the breeding industry. Benson, Major Gage, and others who are concerned regarding Canada's agriculture of remounts to the industry.

PEACE PRO

It is natural, perhaps, that the Russian command of Russia's reputation may be the making of power. They acknowledge that the outlook on discouraging as it were have hopes that they accomplish something, fleet, which now that third divisions are as powerful in number as naval armament of the Russian command.

A few months ago the Russian command his destruction. Ever then that he was to be and third detachment now, and it begins to with all his cunningness his tactical ability in cut out to keep his bay. A decisive Russian would yet do much to of the campaign. It is the Russian triumph, either triumphant, but it would do either indefinitely to compel Japan to accept factory peace terms. It is sent willing to accept same time restoring the prestige of the czar's subjects. Understands it is not war bureaucrats, who have stake, should have hope of something in ing thru the efforts of North Sea scare.

Whatever may be the naval clash which can be deferred, all will agree that an end will be put to the war. Kruger had lived he realized that it was not English who were the humanity," but other As a contemporary of callous of mankind moved to the tale of Liouyang, of the Shah Our only hope, and the

EDITORIAL SECTION

THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD

NO. 83 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

FRESH FIELDS AND PASTURES NEW.

THE HORSE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

There was nothing in that somewhat wordy, if not excessively long, document called the King's speech, read by the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the provincial assembly on Thursday, about the government's intention to give further attention to the horse-breeding industry than its predecessor did. There was quite a little in the speech that might have been omitted in favor of some reference to the horse, and generally the agricultural interests of the country; but, doubtless, it was thought that Hon. Nelson Monteith required a little more time than he has had to become acquainted with his department and its requirements before any plan was formulated on the lines of the promise made by Premier Whitney previous to the elections and prior to his ascension to power. It would, however, have gratified a large number of people if an announcement had been made to the effect that inquiries would be set afoot to ascertain the needs of the horse with a view to legislative action in the near future. Some such intimation as this would have satisfied the expectants, while at the same time pledging the government to nothing. It would have been accepted as a guarantee of the government's intention to carry out its prior-election undertaking. As it is farmers and others concerned must maintain their souls in patience, trusting that in the fulness of time something will be done and something will be accomplished. Just the same, such mention as is here suggested would have lent encouragement not alone to the breeding interests, but to General Benson, Major Gage and the other gentlemen who are concerning themselves regarding Canada as a field for the supply of remounts to the British army.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

It is natural, perhaps, that the bureaucrats of Russia should regard with dismay the making of peace on the ruins of Russia's reputation as a military power. They acknowledge, however, that the outlook on land is about as discouraging as it well can be, but they have hopes that Rojestvensky may accomplish something with his huge fleet, which now that the second and third divisions are within hail, is twice as powerful in numbers at least as the naval armament commanded by Admiral Togo.

A few months ago everybody thought the Russian commander was going to his destruction. Everybody didn't know then that he was to be joined by second and third detachments. They know now, and it begins to look as if Togo with all his cunningness of strategy and his tactical ability may have his work cut out to keep his country's foes at bay. A decisive Russian victory at sea would yet do much to turn the fortunes of the campaign. It would hardly convert the Russian rout on land into a triumph, either temporary or permanent, but it would do one of two things, either indefinitely prolong the war or compel Japan to accede to more satisfactory peace terms than she is at present willing to accept, while at the same time restoring to a certain extent the prestige of the Muscovite Empire and soothing the amour propre of the czar's subjects. Under such circumstances it is not wonderful that the bureaucrats, who have everything at stake, should have some glimmering hope of something favorable happening thru the efforts of the victim of the North Sea scare.

Whatever may be the outcome of the naval clash which cannot now be long deferred, all will agree that it is high time an end were put to the strife. If Kruger had lived he would have recognized that it was not the Boer and the English who were destined to "stagger humanity," but other peoples altogether. As a contemporary suggests, the most callous of mankind cannot listen unmoved to the tale of Port Arthur, of Liaoyang, of the Shaho and of Mukden. Our only hope, and that of all people,



Mr. O'WHITNEY: It's in great condition she ought to be th' summer. She'll have a range from Lake Erie 'way back to Hudson Bay.

must be that the impression which this carnival of carnage has made upon the world will not prove merely transient, but that it will be an object lesson meaning a lasting farewell to such spectacles as have been presented in Manchuria during a century that is yet hardly out of its swaddling clothes.

THE RECLAMATION OF CRIMINALS.

The reclamation of the criminal is commanding attention all the world over, and all the world over it is beginning to be felt that present systems are utter failures. In England the home secretary has issued a new set of rules for convict prisons which denote a sweeping change in the methods to be followed in the punishment of crime and the reclamation of the offender. The progress of knowledge has made the occasion ripe for such a revolution. Our whole conception of the nature of crime and the possibilities of its repression has been altered by the course of experience and by the systematic study of human nature. Present prison methods have been in some respects, as has been suggested, worse than futile; they have positively developed those faults and propensities which it was their object to extirpate or to cure. Society has unconsciously been fulfilling the smug protest of the parent who informs his erring progeny that "It hurts me more than it hurts you." It has subjected the criminal to a course of treatment which, after several years, restores him to the world a more inveterate and determined criminal than before. No serious sociologist any longer believes in fear and pain as the chief agencies in the reformation of character. It is notorious that devil-worshippers are of all grades of humanity the most incapable of progress, and yet it is by appealing to the instincts of the devil-worshippers that we have chiefly endeavored to restore to manhood the degenerates of our civilization.

The present convict system has even worse elements of self-defeat than the mere reliance upon fear of punishment. It has been destructive of all that was healthiest and most hopeful in the human organism. It has ignored the fact that without social intercourse degeneracy must supervene, and that without substantial incentives to industry and order interest in the great aims of life must necessarily wither and disappear. All that can be said for the convict system as it has been practised for so many years is that, so long as the convict was kept within prison walls, society was saved from his deprivations, while it must be recorded on the other side of the balance sheet that it turned him out a far more dangerous enemy to his fellows than when it received him. Fundamental change in a system which transgressed all the best-known laws of psychology and causation has been one of the most urgent demands of those who have been seeking to realize the essential object of social betterment.

The new regime adopted in England has for its basis the recognition of that endless variety of degree and character which enters into the composition of what is so loosely described as the "criminal" class. The law receives for punishment young and old, first offenders and hardened professionals in sin. If the vindication of society is to be effectual, all these different species must receive the treatment suitable to their record and disposition, and best calculated to make them profitable citizens when they regain their liberty. An elaborate division of types and grades is provided for in the regulation which have just received official sanction. The most important and welcome departure is the setting apart in a category of their own of all those who are under the age of twenty-one years at the date

of their conviction. To these the principles of what is known as the Borstal system will be applied according to the stage at which they have been arrested in their criminal career. When the convict is under eighteen he may be sent to a special prison more akin to the ordinary reformatory than to the usual type of penal detention, and treated on the presumption that his permanent character is still unformed, and may, with proper attention, acquire a normal and satisfactory bent. With all "juvenile-adult" prisoners the utmost efforts will be made to give the period of incarceration its highest educational value. They will be kept entirely from contact with habitual offenders and from the infection of that criminal esprit de corps which has proved so prolific a source of incurable perversion. They will be treated in a special sense as wards of the state, and every effort will be made, not merely for their regeneration under prison treatment, but for the furtherance of their prospects in life upon liberation.

With this attempt to nip criminal aberrations in the bud very tangible prospects of success should be associated, and with its inauguration Britain may claim to have applied at last to the problem of crime the best methods that science, in its relation to human nature, has yet been able to prescribe. What it may be possible to achieve for the habitual offender is a more dubious matter; but the changes in his treatment cannot, at any rate, have results for the worse. In the "long-sentence" class there will be for the future environment which develops those capacities of conduct and perseverance which have not been entirely effaced by brutality and corruption. The prisoner will be allowed to effect improvements in his own condition by application to industry, just as in ordinary life, and thus to acquire the lessons by which

humanity, under happier conditions, seeks to work out its salvation. The absence of motive in prison which produced insensibility to motive after release will cease to throw its destructive light upon convict existence, and it will be seen how far the criminal, even in his advanced stages, is capable of having rebuilt in him the fabric of human character. If that end cannot be realized then liberation itself becomes illogical; and that a certain residuum ought for its own sake, and that of society, to be kept in perpetual confinement is an opinion avowed by many authorities, but before we assent to that pessimistic conclusion there should be much instruction to be drawn from the system now to be applied in England, in order to discover the furthest limits of reclamation.

BRITISH OPINION OF THE NORTH SEA REPORT.

The decision of the commissioners respecting the North Sea incident appears to have given general satisfaction in England, that is judging from the newspapers just to hand, while it has also terminated in as pleasant a manner as possible a painful and even dangerous international dispute. The essential finding by a majority of the commissioners, as details by cablegram have shown, was that there were no torpedoes near Dogger Bank on the night of the attack on the Hull fishing fleet, and with this verdict Britain has perforce to rest content. The commissioners added other findings, but they amounted to no more than the twenty given by the man who refused a loan to a friend and urged as his first point that he hadn't a penny in the world. According to the generally expressed English newspaper opinion with the declaration that there were no torpedo boats the whole case breaks down, while the remainder is merely a diplomatically worded document to spare the susceptibilities of Russia. Not that the latter, *The Newcastle Chronicle* sentimentally observes, really deserves any consideration in the matter. If Admiral Rojestvensky and the Russian government had admitted immediately after the occurrence that an unfortunate blunder had been committed nothing more would have been said. It was the irritating persistency with which Great Britain was practically charged with a dishonorable breach of neutrality by shielding the presence of Japanese torpedo boats that exasperated the people of that country and nearly provoked a conflict with Russia. But, as already remarked, the incident is closed. The Russian government never denied its liability to make suitable compensation to the Dogger Bank victims, and as for censure or punishment of Admiral Rojestvensky and those who blundered with him, that is Russia's affair and nobody else's. At the same time, it is interesting to reflect upon what might have happened if the situation had been reversed, and Russian fishermen peacefully pursuing their avocation had been wantonly fired upon by a passing British squadron.

Postoffice Savings Bank.

"According to our consul-general at Halifax," remarks *The Boston Herald*, "the Canadian government savings bank did not make a particularly good showing last year. Deposits increased over those for 1903 by \$1,357,320, which was several hundred thousand dollars less than the interest earned by the amount that was owed depositors at the opening of the year. While, therefore, an actual gain is shown in the total amount of deposits from one year to another, the withdrawals exceeded the deposits to an extent that used up a portion of the interest paid. Up to 1899 deposits increased rapidly in the Canadian bank, in that year they exceeded \$41,000,000. Since then the growth has been slower, for in fourteen years deposits increased by only about 50 per cent. This is explained by the low rate of interest paid. Up to 1889 the bank gave 4 per cent. interest, which attracted depositors. Since then the interest rate has been 3.2 per cent. On the whole, the Canadian Savings Bank, run as a government institution, has not made anything like as good an exhibit as have the banks in such states as New York and Massachusetts, either as regards the increased amount deposited or the interest paid to depositors. There are a number of banks in New York City with a large amount on deposit than the total held by the Canadian Savings Bank, even if it is a government institution."

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It is the only way to serve private
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City Dairy milk, in bottles, 30
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will advance you any amount
from \$10 up some day as you
apply for it. Money can be
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six or twelve monthly payments
to suit borrower. We have an
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6 KING STREET WEST
The Conductor and Women.
London Mail: A tramway conductor
who was summoned before Mr. Flowden
yesterday for carrying an excessive
number of passengers on his car
pleaded that he did it out of kindness
to some ladies.
Mr. Flowden: The first thing a man
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6d and 2s costs—just to fortify you.
(Laughter.)
Fireproof Windows Doors Skylights
Metal Ceilings Corrugated Iron. A. B.
Ormsby, Limited, Queen-George.

AN UP-TO-DATE CONTRACT

A Well-Beloved King.

To certain of our sovereigns whose works, whether for good or evil, have entitled them to some unusual notice, it has been a time-honored custom to give a title illustrating their personal characteristics.

Thus we have Ethelred the Unready, queror, Richard the Lion-hearted and Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, Victoria the Good.

It would seem probable that to this list posterity will add the name of our present King, who is already gaining a world-wide reputation as Edward the Peacemaker.

No living man has done so much towards maintaining international peace as has King Edward. Acting upon his own responsibility and initiative, again and again during the few brief years he has reigned over us, he has brought to bear upon the relationships of countries a set of factors whose power and influence have been incalculable.

Possessing amazing power as a linguist, a genial personality and manner that goes straight to the hearts of the people, and above all, regarding his exalted position as giving him a foremost duty to promote the world's peace, he has made himself Britain's most active foreign secretary, and most successful ambassador.

The secret stories of foreign diplomacy cannot be told, as their publication might have an unsettling effect upon the popular mind. It is only the favored few within the charmed circle of actual government who know how often within the last few years relationships have been strained and complications been imminent.

As each crisis the fact of having a diplomat on the throne has been of inestimable value. The testimony of our prime minister upon this point is conclusive. Speaking at the Guildhall banquet, Mr. Balfour said: "The ordinary machinery of diplomacy has recently made a great ally, King Edward's visits to the Courts of Italy, Portugal and France do what no mere politician can do, and what no dexterity of despatch writing can do. King Edward has done a great work for the goodwill and peace of the world, by the visits he has paid to these courts."

They say that it is in the trifles that the great mind shows itself. Here are two instances, taken from a great number that show the aptitude of the King for doing those thoughtful but simple acts that touch the hearts of a nation. On the occasion of his visit to Portugal, red balze was laid down from the landing stage to the carriage. In one place it had been found that the balze was three feet too short, and a Portuguese flag was laid down to cover the gap.

When the King came to this place he saw what had been done, stopped and saluted the flag; then moving out among the people he made a detour so that he would not tread upon the national banner. It is needless to speak of the enthusiasm which this simple but gracious act caused.

At another time the King accidentally heard that the piano at the celebrated Hospice of St. Bernard was nearly worn out, with the consequence that quite unexpectedly a grand piano arrived at that famous institution, a royal gift from King Edward that was welcomed thankfully by monks and tourists.

It is from the lips of foreigners, however, that we hear the strongest testimonies. Count John Bernstorff, councillor to the German Embassy, said shortly after the King's visit to Germany: "His Majesty has won the confidence and reverence of all nations far beyond the limits of his dominions, because he is regarded as the personification of a tendency leading to peace and the unity of nations."

A writer in La Revue de Paris upon the subject of our monarch's visit to Paris, and the delicate purposes of his mission, wrote as follows: "It required all the tact of Edward VII. to undertake a mission so perilous. It was not a question of conciliating a court. It was necessary to conquer a whole population, a most nervous and most impressionable nation. The success exceeded all hopes."

But it is not only in foreign countries that the King uses his influence as a peacemaker. In a nation composed of so many strong and conflicting elements as ours, his personality has many times intervened to make for peace. His visits to Ireland have strengthened the spirit of loyalty.

His interest in the social problems of the day have made him beloved of the poorer classes, and the noble appreciation that he has shown of the self-sacrificing work of the Salvation Army and the Church Army have enlarged the sympathies of the people generally to these and kindred organizations.

It is probable that to the King we owe the conclusion of the Boer War, his earnest intervention on behalf of peace having had a great weight in the latter part of that struggle.

It is also evident that no man in authority at the present time is letting his voice be heard with such effect as our King, in the endeavor to bring the present terrible struggle in the Far East to right and quick conclusion.

An Insanation.

From The Chicago News. Neighbors: "Watkins kisses his wife at the front door every morning before going downtown." Homer: "Yes, he told me not long ago that they couldn't afford to keep a servant."

Thoroughly Hated Grand Dukes.

Russia's grand dukes are the most hated men in the world to-day. They are also amazingly wealthy. The sixty odd grand dukes and grand duchesses annually share among them \$2,900,000, the profits realized on the enormous area of 21,000,000 acres—roughly one-eighth of all Russia, and 2,900,000 more acres than the whole of Scotland.

Yet the grand ducal party are by no means satisfied. It is the grand dukes who have forced upon Russia the disastrous war with Japan, who have stirred the whole country into a revolutionary ferment.

To the war they have made they have not contributed one rouble. There is not a single grand duke fighting his country's battles to-day. Not one has given a copeck towards providing warm clothing for the humblest soldier, or for medicine for the wounded and sick.

The Grand Duke Vladimir is the most important of them all. He is a brother of the late czar. Unscrupulous and headstrong, the real murderer of the St. Petersburg workmen, Vladimir sticks at nothing to gain his ends.

When the chief stationmaster at Warsaw the other day, goaded by the vilas names which Vladimir showered upon him, because a train was late, was bold enough to strike the grand duke, an officer immediately ran his sword thru the railway man's body. Thanking the officer, Vladimir turned away, leaving the stationmaster, unattended, to bleed to death. Such a tyrant may one day be himself emperor of all the Russias.

Of the other brothers of the late czar there are the Grand Dukes Alexis and Paul. Alexis, the stay-at-home grand admiral of the Baltic fleet, is credited with having allowed the Russian navy to get into its present deplorable condition in inefficiency. He is a gay man, spends his free time in Paris, and has an evil name for financial corruption.

The Grand Duke Paul is a person of no consequence to Russia. Upon the death of his first wife, he formed an attachment for the beautiful wife of an adjutant. The czar forbade him to marry her. This settled the grand duke's determination, but no priest would wed them in Russia. In Florence, however, they were united, while the czar has his revenge by confiscating the grand duke's estates, and banishing him from the country, and striking off his name as a general from the army list. He has now, however, been reinstated.

After these, Vladimir's three sons are of the most important. The eldest, the Grand Duke Cyril, was sent to the Far East by the czar, in the hope that the excitement of war would stifle his love for the Grand Duchess of Hesse.

He was on the Petropavlovsky when it blew up, but escaped by a miracle, and the very first thing he did on returning home was to make straight for the palace of his lady-love, with whom he has been infatuated since boyhood. Because of his valor the czar has just lately withdrawn his objection to their marriage.

Cyril's younger brother, Boris, is notorious for his unmanageable character and for his having struck Kurapatkin at the seat of war.

Arriving at Mukden one day with a retinue of young ladies, the commander-in-chief of the Russian army remonstrated with him and asked him to remove them from the camp immediately. For reply the grand duke drew his sword and struck Kurapatkin on the nose. He was recalled at once and banished to Archangel.

Probably the only grand duke who is at all appreciated in Great Britain is Michael Michaelovitch. He too has figured in a love romance. He was riding one day in Nice when a lovely girl with streaming hair was swept past him on a runaway horse. The grand duke spurred on his steed, overtook the runaway, and rescued the lady. She was the Countess Torby, whom he afterwards married, even tho the threat of banishing him from Russia if he did so was carried into effect. By the influence of King Edward, his cousin Czar Nicholas a few months back restored him to his former position after many years' exile.

Only last year another grand Duke, Nicholas Constantinovitch, was allowed to return to his relatives in the Crimea, from whom he had been driven by his love for a policeman's pretty daughter, whom he afterwards married. So enraged was the czar at the grand duke's action, that he even forbade the newspapers to mention his name. Banished to Tashkend, solitude and despair at last drove him mad.

The Grand Duke Constantine has similarly been banished to Siberia for daring to play Hamlet in a theatre. He is chief of the Preobrojensky Regiment of the Guards, who have gained notoriety on more than one occasion by shooting down their countrymen.

Such are the characteristics of some of the grand dukes. At the moment their tyranny and misgovernment have made them so greatly hated, that those grand dukes in Russia fear to step outside their palaces. Already the Grand Duke Sergius has paid the penalty with his life. Who will be the next?

Roumel.

'Twas but a dream; those days of old When time span by on dunes, being Were sweet; but now the years have told 'Twas but a dream.

Once you were Queen, and I was King I see you now! Shy thoughts enfold That downcast face; your hand would cling

To mine, and by its trembling hold Confess the song your heart would sing. And all the world '—The night grows old— 'Twas but a dream.

METHODISTS HEAR JEROME.

Some Who Voted Against It Decided to Go, After All.

New York, March 24.—District-Attorney Jerome was the speaker at the Methodist preachers' regular weekly meeting, in spite of the fact that, at a previous meeting, some of the preachers had declared that it would be improper for them to listen to one of Mr. Jerome's talks about rum. These timid ones were about rum, however, and the invitation to come and talk was sent to the district attorney. The timid were all there to-day, but nobody but themselves will ever know just what they listened to, for the door was double-locked while Mr. Jerome was talking in his bold way.

His theme was "The Need of Legislation Amending the Liquor Tax Law." The doomsayers not only rigorously excluded the reporters, but laymen, including known Methodists. Before the meeting began Mr. Jerome said that the views he was to express were in line with what he had so frequently urged. He said in the beginning that he understood that he was as much opposed as any one there to drink or to any measure which could extend the influence and power of the liquor traffic. At one time, he said, he had been inclined to favor even the prohibition idea, but had given that up as impossible. Furthermore, he added, a policy that might be tried out successfully in a community made up chiefly of God-fearing, religious people would have no value in a great cosmopolitan city, where there are not only spiritual-minded people, but many who are decidedly the reverse.

After Mr. Jerome had finished his speech a sandy-haired man who said that he was Huntington of Yonkers jumped up and demanded a hearing. "I am tired of all this hypocrisy," he shouted; "I want to make an out-and-out argument for the saloonkeeper."

"Are you a member of this meeting?" he asked. "I am not," he responded. "Are you a member of the Methodist Church?" he was asked. "I hope not," he exclaimed.

The man was told to go, and he did go, and that closed the incident. Quincy Tully, secretary of the Law Enforcement Society, tried to get a hearing on the liquor bill prepared by Senator Raines, but was told that there was no room on the program for the matter, and that he would have to come again. Mr. Tully is opposed to the bill.

THE JIU JITSU CRAZE.

It looks as though the days of the good old English punch in the jaw are numbered, for many persons declare that the American people are about to abandon that simple but time-honored heritage of the Anglo-Saxon race for the new, up-to-date jiu jitsu of the wily Japanese.

Others are equally certain that the "straight-from-the-shoulder" method of resenting affronts will survive and will be dancing around the ring as long as the referee is whistling ten in the teeth of old Mr. Jiu Jitsu.

At present, however, the country is positively writing in the throes of the jiu jitsu movement, and the magazines are full of photographs of slanty-eyed Japs who will teach you all the em-twisting secrets about which the subjects to secrecy, but which is now willing to let the Americans have on account of good old times.

This has made jiu the latest and most fashionable method of doing one's fellow man, and all plain punching or kicking is unmodified, kicking has come to be regarded not only as antiquated, but as being strictly bad form. Instead, without any particular heat or passion, reach for the right hand of your opponent. He may have the shaking it under your nose, in which case it will be easy to get hold of it. If not, he will probably think you are going to shake and make up, and may extend his own willingly. In any case, you should have no trouble in getting hold of the hand.

Stop walking stiffly in your own right, walk quickly past him on the same side, drawing his hand over his right shoulder. Keep on walking in the same direction until you hear a sharp click. This will warn you that his shoulder is dislocated.

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Still there are skeptics, and among them is a former prize fighter. "I see," he remarked the other day, "that a magazine article on the jiu jitsu says that the blows of the pugilist are never allowed to land, but are avoided and his hand caught, and the force of his blow made to do the work. Now, do you know, that is an old theory, that of avoiding the blows of your opponent. I had precisely the same theory about John L. Sullivan."

"John," said I to myself, "is a great, strong brute. He has the beef, but me for the science. True, he can hit hard, but I shall avoid his blow, step aside, and aiding the force of his lunge by a crack on the neck sending him headlong to the floor."

"It was a nice plan and simply depended upon not allowing the blows of Mr. Sullivan to land. Only," continued the ex-pugilist with a reminiscent tear in his eye, "the blows—or rather the blow, for there was only one of them—did land."—Philadelphia Press.

Breaking the Bank

By a Gambler Expert.

The following is from an English evening paper.

"S. Wall of London, who intends to break the bank at Monte Carlo, with the aid of his calculating machine, contemplates to meet with success."

Truly, "hope springs eternal in the human breast." How many inventors have gone to Monte Carlo with infallible systems it is impossible to say, but probably they are to be numbered by millions, and not one of them has returned the victor.

Mr. Wall, with his calculating machine, may "break the bank," as the expression is commonly understood, but no one will ever "break the bank" at Monte Carlo in the true sense of the phrase.

At the famous gaming rooms there are not one, but many, tables at which players may stake.

Each table starts play for the day with a capital of 100,000 francs (£4000), and when that sum is exhausted, the bank at that particular table is broken up, and play is suspended until a fresh bank of 100,000 francs is brought by the attendants—a matter of a minute or two.

But to break the bank in the true sense would be to exhaust the entire capital of the Casino, and that will never happen, for three simple reasons. The first is that the bank lays unfair odds to the player. This will illustrate as simply as possible.

At roulette, the most popular form of gambling, there thirty-seven numbers—gambling, there thirty-seven numbers—from 1 to 36 inclusive and 0 or zero. It is plain that the fair odds against a player correctly picking one of these thirty-seven numbers are 36 to 1. But the bank only lays 35 to 1.

Somehow, indeed, there was a man whom fate had made for her to own; somewhere and waiting for the egg he led his jewel as life alone. The years sped on till gray and best, she looked down the road one day, and trembling, saw an aged man. Approaching slowly on the way, his locks were white, his shoulders bowed; he feebly leaned upon a cane. She looked—and in her faded cheeks The blush of rose-glowed again.

'Twas he, her lover, come at last! "Are you Miss Mary Jones, I pray? I found your name upon an egg. I bought in market yesterday. Cheated of youthful life and love, kept parted till the journey's end, The evening of their wretched day Together now they sadly spend.

Ludicrous Incidents of Strike. Paris, March 25.—Some ludicrous incidents of the extraordinary strike of the Italian railway employes are related by the Rome correspondent of the Petit Parisien.

A train was about to leave Rome for Civita Vecchia, when a porter, zealous to observe the regulations, perceived some rust on the hinges of one of the carriage doors, and the train was delayed until the last speck had been removed.

Another train was kept blank until all the carriages had been shunted in such a manner that those with spring buffers alternated with those without.

Yet another delay was caused as a train was starting by a porter crying "Stop! Stop! There is a carriage window open and it must be shut in accordance with Article 676 of the regulations." The train was delayed until the window had been closed with all possible care.



The "Hilda" Girls in "The Show Girl" Co. at the Grand this Week.

GEM

Mine Own Good Man I think upon your sw many times both da greater cause I al thanks continually gular goodness besu upon the child, your because I hath rat to take the child to him than to leave it here earth. When I muse nature, flesh, and fat carry me, I found no and care, which very trouble me, but at la worldly thoughts, a wholly to the will an the matter, I found such a cause of joy, God's grace towards his goodness towards neither my heart can yet my tongue expart thereof. Nevertheless, because will hath so joined you as we must, not only I fort to the other in soltakers in any joy, I care unto you what we both have of com by that God hath so with us as he hath, so care to comfort was he had done his will w because God by his what is best, and by do best, I was by ed the best that can b sweet child, but seem unsearchable with heart, and his go able with any man's t down from such high more sensibly with before you such mat a full comfort of all o also a just cause of re live. You will see ritual desire, and prayer together, that safe to us to increa this world; we wish should beautifully pet us; we did talk how child in learning and care to provide for it tune should favor ar see sweet wife, how hath dealt with us what wish could de could crave, what nat what virtue could des could afford, both we

OSCAR WILDE A WARDER'S G

How a "Lord of La the Centre of Pain ienced the Dep radati I never saw a man Under his prisoner 33," wrote the late O book, "De Profundis published, and reveal rows and humiliatio rightly claimed to h of language." An ex-prison ward Reading Jail during of Wilde's incarceration drawn aside the vell dated man of genius fation and despair "The publication of book by the great lit "sinned and suffered, warder, who had cha during his imprison that unhappy man the centre of pain," phrase described the deal. "The warders stru And watched their wrote Wilde on his r fragment of verse ca bitter self-empt, themselves, he made regarded them as sim an iron, soul-killing be right—or wrong. Sympathetic. The warders, on th terrible was the puni pampered pet of soci going, for they coul ing a thousandfold strangely sensitive t previous ignorance of iron discipline. "Poor Wilde," writ on custodian, who is iron-hearted creature erally supposed to be "I remember, bef ore from Wandswor error of Reading J certain prisoner is ab red here, and you s

GEMS OF LITERATURE

Roger Ascham to His Wife Margaret.

Mine Own Good Margaret: The more I think upon your sweet babe, as I do many times both day and night, the greater cause I always find of giving thanks continually to God for his singular goodness bestowed at this time upon the child, yourself, and me, even because it hath rather pleased him to take the child to himself into Heaven, than to leave it here with us still on earth.

And now Margaret go to, I pray you, and tell me as you think, do you love our sweet babe so little, do you envy his happy state so much, yea, once to wish that nature should have rather followed your pleasure in keeping your child in this miserable world, than grace should have purchased such profit for your child in bringing him to such felicity in Heaven? This day, you may say unto me, if the child had lived in this world, it might have come to such goodness by grace and virtue as might have turned to great comfort to us, to good service to our country, and served to have deserved as high a place in Heaven as he doth now. To this, in short, I answer ought we not in all things to submit to God's good will and pleasure, and thereafter to rule our affections, which I doubt not but you will endeavor to do? And therefore I will say no more, but with all comfort to you here, and a blessing hereafter, which I doubt not but is prepared for you.

our child doth enjoy already. And because our desire (thanked be God) was always joined with honesty, and our prayers mingled with fear, and applied always to the world too, the will and pleasure of God hath given us more than we wished, and that which is better for us now than we could hope to think upon; but you desire to hear and know how marry, even thus, we desired to be made vessels to increase, the world, and it hath pleased God to make us vessels to increase Heaven, which is the greatest honor to man, the greatest joy to Heaven, the greatest spite to the devil, the greatest sorrow to Hell, that any man can imagine. Secondly, when nature had performed what she would, grace stepped forth and took our child from nature, and gave it such gifts over and above the power of nature, as where it could not creep in earth by nature was straightway well able to go to Heaven by grace. It could not then praise God by nature, and now it doth praise God by grace; it could not then comfort the sick and careful mother by nature, and now thru prayer is able to help father and mother by grace; and yet, thanked be nature, that hath done all she could do, and blessed be grace that hath done more, and better than we would wish she should have done. Peradventure yet you do wish that nature had kept it from death a little longer, yea, but grace hath carried it where now no sickness can follow, nor any death hereafter meddle with it; and instead of a short life with troubles on earth, it doth now live a life that never shall end with all manner of joy in Heaven.

And now Margaret go to, I pray you, and tell me as you think, do you love our sweet babe so little, do you envy his happy state so much, yea, once to wish that nature should have rather followed your pleasure in keeping your child in this miserable world, than grace should have purchased such profit for your child in bringing him to such felicity in Heaven? This day, you may say unto me, if the child had lived in this world, it might have come to such goodness by grace and virtue as might have turned to great comfort to us, to good service to our country, and served to have deserved as high a place in Heaven as he doth now. To this, in short, I answer ought we not in all things to submit to God's good will and pleasure, and thereafter to rule our affections, which I doubt not but you will endeavor to do? And therefore I will say no more, but with all comfort to you here, and a blessing hereafter, which I doubt not but is prepared for you.

to act as 'schoolmaster's' orderly, which was in the nature of a great privilege, for it meant he could take charge of the books and go round with them to other prisoners, besides having the pick of the literature for himself. Strange as it may seem considering his literary bent, he failed to accomplish even this task satisfactorily.

Chiefly he remained in his cell occupied with his books, of which in his cell he had a large supply, consisting of poetic works and foreign authors. On his table was always a manuscript book—full of writing in some foreign language—French or Italian. I believe, and Wilde often seemed busily engaged writing in this.

Witty Wilde. "These are witty, are they not, and he also wrote out a little essay suggesting the name of a baby boy that would be suitable for Diamond Jubilee Year."

"Wilde was superstitious to a degree, and I recall one striking incident that proved his superstitious fears to be well grounded. "I was sweeping the walls of his cell, for he seldom followed the prison regulations with regard to scrupulously cleaning his cell daily, and I disturbed a spider which darted across the floor. "As it made off I raised my foot and killed it, when I saw Wilde looking at me with eyes of horror."

OSCAR WILDE IN PRISON A WARDER'S GRAPHIC STORY

How a "Lord of Language" "Circled the Centre of Pain" and Experienced the Depths of Degradation.

I never saw a man who looked With such a wistful eye Upon that little patch of blue Which prisoners call the sky; And at every wandering cloud That trailed Its raveled fleeces by.

Thus in "The Ballad of Reading Jail," under his prisoner pseudonym of "C. 33," wrote the late Oscar Wilde, whose book, "De Profundis," has just been published, and revealed the secret sorrows and humiliations of one who rightly claimed to have been "a lord of language."

think the prison commissioners have chosen Reading Jail as the one most suitable for this man to serve the remainder of his sentence in.

"The governor never told us the name, but directly the prisoner arrived, we saw that 'C33' which was his prison letter and number, afterwards, made famous by him thus signing the 'Ballad of Reading Jail,' was none other than Oscar Wilde.

"The memory of dreadful things Rushed like a dreadful wind, And horror stalked before each man, And terror crept behind. The warders with their shoes of felt Crept by each padlocked door, And peeped and saw with eyes of awe Grey figures on the floor. And I would not have men kneel to pray Who never prayed before."

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Wilde told me that those moments when the bell rang out and his imagination conjured up the execution scene, were the most awful of a time rich in horrors.

RECORDS THAT LONDON HOLDS.

Queer Statistics About the World's Biggest City.

Heavy rainbursts mean a tremendous loss to London. For instance, the damage done in a twenty minutes' tempest to ladies' dresses alone has been assessed by experts at £12,000.

London suffers tremendously from the roads always being "up." For instance, take the case of the disturbances to traffic caused by a single private company, the Gas Light and Coke Company. In evidence before the traffic commission, it was stated that in one year the company pulled up the streets in all parts of London, and especially one part of London, suffers very greatly from the depredations of rats. The sanitary authorities in the Port of London are continually waging war against rats. These rats are destroyed, and their bodies burnt in ships' furnaces at the London docks. During a recent period of six months' alone the rodents' death roll reached no less a total than 238,531.

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bearing familiar names were counted in the new issue of the London directory, it would be seen that the Smiths head the poll with a very large majority, as they are responsible for about 1500 entries. Next comes the Jones family with 890, followed by the Browns with 700 and the Robinsons with only half that number.

The City of London itself is only of small area, the total being 638 acres. This area contains 4 1/2 miles of streets, and has a rateable value of practically £8,000,000. This is one-eighth of the rateable value of Greater London.

Every day 100,000 vehicles and 1,250,000 people go into the city, but at night the tide ebbs back and leaves only a paltry village population of 25,000. The population during the day is estimated at 360,000.

In a single day 248,000 people use the crossing in front of the Mansion House, without counting 60,000 people who pass thru the subway beneath the street.

Every working day before half-past ten, more than 37 workmen's trains, 386 cheap trains and 365 ordinary trains run into Central London. In fact, more than 500,000 people arrive in Central London by that hour.

There is one house in London which rakes in over £2,000,000 sterling every week. This is Somerset House, and the inland revenue department may well be called the gold field of the Strand. However, the burgling profession avoid Somerset House, although the clerks of the Bank of England call once every twenty-four hours they invariably do so in broad daylight and take away the money in four-wheelers.

In addition to this precaution, Somerset House has its own staff of police. The staff consists of old police pensioners and army and navy men. At night the private police patrol with lanterns.

Then, London has the biggest flagstaff in the world, the flagstaff upon which the Union Jack floats above the houses of parliament is the highest on any tower in the world. In order to get to it, one has to ascend the long semi-circular stairway in existence since 1600. Again, the great archway guarding the entrance to the house of parliament is the third highest in the world. The carpet in the Royal Gallery is the largest ever woven.

"For What is Your Life?" A watching in vain for the reap of A harvest that never was sown; A waiting in wistful patience A sign that the brood has flown. A sign that the brood has flown. A sign that the brood has flown. A sign that the brood has flown.

A Searcher for Knowledge. The rector was working in his garden and had commenced operations with a hammer on the wall, when a tradesman's boy stopped to look on. Rector to boy: "Well, my lad, so you want to learn how to train a grapevine." Boy: "No I don't; I want to know what a parson says when he smashes his thumb."



Show Girl' Co. at the Grand this Week.

Women and Their Ways

DAINTY MILLINERY.

Newest Hats Are Worn Tilted Forward and Trimmed at the Back.

The most noticeable features of the early spring millinery are the extreme forward tilt and the massing of the trimming at the back under the brim, or against the brim and hair at the back. It naturally depends on the style of shape whether it actually overshadows the brow or not, but the setting forward is universal, even for hats turned back in front.

The new small toque is perched at an acute angle. To keep in this position the hair must be arranged rather high on the top of the head, and a bandeau cannot be used for this shape.

The new hats are almost entirely in small shapes, or if with wide brims, they are so decidedly turned up that they are reduced to half their width, sometimes even more. It may be understood that these shapes are the heralds of what will be fashionable for spring and summer, and that we are on the eve of a revolution in millinery.

Exquisite Colors.

The Marquise shape promises to be as popular in straw and tulle as it has been in felt and fur. In gauged green tulle, with knots of velvet, and stiff bunches of primroses or other flowers, this shape is very charming; but the green must be the leaf-green that harmonises with any other color, and is mellow without being vivid.

One Marquise model in this color is made of a tulle-covered frame, entirely hidden by beautiful artificial leaves. The front is without trimming, except for a soft chiffon silk scarf in light blue, folded round the crown. But at the back, which fits closely to the hair, are two wreaths of light blue daisies, through which the silk scarf is drawn and knotted.

Some of the smartest of the new models are worked out in these greens, combined with shaded browns and yellows, with an effect that is really beautiful.



A SMART WALKING COSTUME.

One of these, a turban in fine green chip, had folds of green velvet, slightly darker round the crown, and small roses in brown from orange to chestnut trimmed the back. So exquisitely were the colors blended that there was not one crude tone in the whole gamut. All was soft, subdued, restful.

The New Shepherdess.

A somewhat exclusive model is a close shepherdess hat in clear brown straw—this straw promises to be one of the spring successes. The back was very erect, but at the sides and in the front the brim was narrow, and fell with a moderate curve, tilting nearly down to the eyebrows.

Against the upturned back rested a mass of foliage relieved by small Dresden roses in a soft, old pink shade that blended beautifully with the green of the leaves and the brown tints of the straw. The brim was wreathed with similar leaves and roses.

Such small hats as this in brown, old rose and ruby tints, mingled with yellows, dull orange and soft dull greens, are among the most prominent in the millinery shops.

Equally popular, too, are the small shapes in olive green straw or tulle relieved by certain light blues, some of the pastel mauves, or the less vivid shades of yellow. At the immediate moment there is a great demand for the beautiful mauve shades, sometimes even for violet. Quite in its palest tones, this color will be very much used in summer wear.

Every sort of plume that can be arranged in upright aigret form or in slender plumes is extremely fashionable, and these now include the beautiful peacock eye feathers.

Concerning the Picture.

The picture this week illustrates some of the newest hats. No. 1 is of fine straw, trimmed on the front with an aigret and at the back with roses. The second sketch also shows the new back trimming. The hat is of coarse straw, trimmed with soft satin ribbon, and turned up at the back with ostrich feathers.

No. 3 is of black velvet, trimmed simply with feathers. No. 4 is a pretty new shape, trimmed with large poppies, and No. 5 is also of straw, trimmed with roses and feathers.

The last sketch, No. 6, illustrates the new turban—a soft panne velvet trimmed with peacock feathers and a buckle.



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FOR SPRING WEAR.

Unless there is a decided change in fabrics and modes, the picturesque will still reign in the spring and summer fashions. Among the high-priced fabrics which lend themselves readily to these picturesque effects are the brocades. These come in self-tones and the most violent contrasts, including realistic flowers on white, cream, or very pale tinted ground. A variant of the brocade is a very wide silk, woven in imitation of pompadour ribbon.

Plain silks continue to gain in lustre, but the old, stiff satins have given place to a more supple weave. Faille will be also worn, but in a more soft and lustrous guise.

For house wear cashmere is popular, and comes in all the new shades, as well as the standard colorings. For evening gowns and house dresses of a more elaborate character it is shown in delicate tones for combination with Persian embroidery, lace, and black velvet.

In Black and White Check. It is prophesied that the flowered materials in summer weaves, such as dimity, mousseline and fine lawns, will go to one of two extremes, showing either enormous splashing designs or the tiny spring effects worn by our great-grandmothers. Geometrical patterns will be used but little.

The effort early in the season to introduce fringe as a trimming has failed, save as it appears on the ends of scarfs and sashes, but heavy braids of all sorts, together with bullion trimming, are seen very generally.

Black and white checks in light-weight materials are again seen, and brown and white and champagne and white are also among the check combinations. If, as they seem to suggest, the browns are to continue fashionable right into summer, the new browns with white will be one of the coolest of the brown effects.

Oriental silks, including pongees and the rougher weaves, will be much worn for summer costumes and short skirt suits. Many of them will have blouses instead of coats, but it is always a good plan to provide oneself with an Eton or bolero to match, for there are times during the season when such a coat serves very excellent purposes.

The pongees shown this year are a little heavier in appearance than last season, tho they are really more loosely woven and are consequently cooler than the old variety. There is a white, too, that will be much in demand, especially for blouses, done in handsome white silk-embroidered patterns.

Pongees and Raw Silks. The printed pongees are in some instances exceedingly attractive, tho in other cases the printed design detracts from the beauty of the material instead of adding to it. Possibly the best of these pongees are in the natural shade and in the fine smooth surface quality, with little sprays, sprays, or wreaths of flowers in dull, soft colors scattered over the neutral lined ground.

The heavier and rougher pongees and raw silks are shown in beautiful dull tones, as well as in shades of white and of the natural tone. It is quite possible that the heavier silks of this description will be much used for summer coat and skirt costumes. Indeed, many such costumes for southern wear have already been turned out by the fashionable dressmakers.

They are made either in severe tailored fashion or trimmed in some one of the heavy laces matching the silk in tone.

The Beauty of Simplicity.

It is only natural, after the over-elaboration of the last few years, that there should come a strong reaction in favor of greater simplicity. And this since not only are the simpler gowns undoubtedly in better taste, but they also distinctly make for economy, a most desirable state of things just now, when everybody seems to be more or less in a poverty-stricken condition.

The first move in the right direction has been made already in the matter of the skirts, many of the very newest of them being arranged to fall in full, soft folds from waist to feet, with nothing at all in the way of trimming to break the graceful lines, or add many

dollars to the dressmaker's bill. A perfectly plain and simple skirt of this description is indicated this week in one of our illustrations, the subject of which is a graceful gown for early spring, suitable for morning wear at home.

Pale green French merino is the material chosen for the making of this frock, and it may be remarked, in parenthesis, that both merino and cashmere are rapidly coming back into favor and will be very much worn during the spring and summer. The skirt is fully pleated and falls in straight folds to the feet. At the waist there is a deep belt of darker green Louisiana silk. The bodice is arranged with crossing folds of cashmere, draped to follow the

Some of the Latest Fashions in Hats that will be Worn this Spring.



turned up at the back with ostrich feathers.

No. 3 is of black velvet, trimmed simply with feathers. No. 4 is a pretty new shape, trimmed with large poppies, and No. 5 is also of straw, trimmed with roses and feathers.

The last sketch, No. 6, illustrates the new turban—a soft panne velvet trimmed with peacock feathers and a buckle.

FOR SPRING WEAR.

Unless there is a decided change in fabrics and modes, the picturesque will still reign in the spring and summer fashions. Among the high-priced fabrics which lend themselves readily to these picturesque effects are the brocades. These come in self-tones and the most violent contrasts, including realistic flowers on white, cream, or very pale tinted ground. A variant of the brocade is a very wide silk, woven in imitation of pompadour ribbon.

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lines of the figure, and threaded thru across the front with wide black satin ribbons, tied in a smart little bow under the chin. A deep yoke of cream guipure fills in the upper part of the bodice back and front, over a lining of pale green silk. It is finished at the throat with a turn-over collar of white lawn. The sleeves are drawn up into full puffs on the shoulders, and trimmed below the puffs with twists of black satin ribbon, and at the wrists with cuffs or cream guipure.

The Nails.

The nails are a source of beauty, or otherwise on any hands. They need care, particularly if you do hard work, but not, I think, such care as some women bestow on them, and by this very care defeating its object. There is no need to do much more than to keep them well and evenly cut, and to press down the skin at the base of the nails. The skin round here will never need anything nor will it ever get inflamed and become painfully cracked if it is always kept down, rubbing if necessary a little vaseline on now and again to make it pliant, and always holding the nails in hot water for a few moments before pressing back this growth. It is the fashion in some circles to keep the nails quite long, but this cannot be done when any work is required that will tend to crack and break the nail. A medium in this respect is much more advisable. The nails may be burnished by rubbing them with chamois leather, or with one of these little manicure rubbers, now to be bought at any suitable shop. Do not clean the nails with any very pointed instrument, as this is liable to make the white of the nail go too deep and also to open the aperture so wide that all dirt gets under the nail. Some children are inclined to bite their nails. This is a habit that should be checked at once, and it is a help to paint the nails with some unpleasant drug, so that the first taste may remind them. The skin which sometimes grows at the side of the nail must not be bitten, as this is a very fruitful source of whitlow, a very painful thing, but it should be cut close when necessary, with a sharp pair of scissors.

Hints on Love-Making.

Hints to ladies on love matters are frequently to the utter neglect of the stern sex. The following, however, may prove of interest and use to men:

Don't visit your sweetheart oftener than three times a week. Give her a chance to miss you. Don't attempt to buy her love with costly presents, theatres, flowers, bonbons, etc. You wish her to love you, not your pocket-book. Don't be stingy. Give freely what you can afford to give, and no more; and if she is the right kind of girl she will understand and appreciate you all the better. Don't think that you own the girl the moment you become engaged to her. "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." Besides, modern girls do not like to be "owned," even by the men they love.

Don't forget to make a treaty of peace with your sweetheart's brother or sister. A little chocolate and a dime judiciously bestowed will win you all ally whose value is out of all proportion to size. That lover may well tremble for his cause who has not won the friendship of the small brother or sister. Don't be jealous of another man's attentions to your sweetheart. If she encourages them unduly she is unworthy of you; drop her! If he gets no encouragement from her, you have nothing to fear; rejoice!

If other men find your sweetheart attractive, it is a compliment to your good taste. Be glad! Don't forget to tell your sweetheart at least a dozen times every time you see her that you love her. A woman is never tired of hearing the words "I love you" from the lips that she loves. Don't, when attending a social gathering, stick to the side of your beloved all the time. Give other men a chance to talk to her. Return to

her often; and thus show her the strength of a love that will constantly draw you back to her side.

Don't, when you call to see your sweetheart, and her father and mother persist in sitting up with you, act as if their company bored you. You may wish them buried seven miles under the Dead Sea, but don't let them know it. Treat them with the most deferential politeness, as if they were the only father and mother in the universe—and trust to your sweetheart. Don't expect your sweetheart to be an angel. She is not; and if she was she would be altogether too good for you. Don't fall in love with a beautiful form and face. Love should look deeper than skin and bones. Better be dead than wedded to a woman who has nothing besides beauty. Finally, don't be in a hurry to marry. Look long and well before you leap; or Heaven alone knows in what troubled waters you will find yourself struggling.

Beauties of Tasmania.

Tasmania, which is now being visited for the first time by Lord Northcote, governor-general of the commonwealth, is known as the "Circassia of the colonies," by reason of the surpassing beauty of its daughters. A few of them have found their way into the select pages of Dod and Debetit, but many more have gravitated to Melbourne and Sydney hotels, where they are said to command twice the salary of the average barmaid, on account of their superior attractiveness. Tasmania also rejoices in the finest climate and the loveliest scenery of the commonwealth. It grows large quantities of fruit, and has during recent years become a considerable exporter of apples to Covent Garden.

Where Fitzsimmons and Corbett Fought.

A very curious set of facts is noted by a New York correspondent of The London Lancet, who writes to that journal as follows:

Of 55 births recorded during last year in Carson City, Nevada, only one was a male. The causes underlying the differences in sex (if, in fact, there are any causes other than chance) are not only matters of great interest, but of importance as well. Carson City, where this extraordinary proportion of female births occurred, has in its population a much greater proportion of males than almost any other city in the States, it being a western mining town. Can it be that this is an effort or nature to correct the ratio? If so, has this circumstance been observed elsewhere?



A SIMPLE GOWN FOR MORNING WEAR.

He Mourned the Friend.

The girl: "What's up?"
The man: "I introduced Vera, my fiancée, to Jack Smith. Now they're married! And only to think that Jack was my best friend, too!"
The girl: "Oh, cheer up, there are plenty of good girls yet in the world."
The man: "I know that—but friends are scarce!"



Coarse straw, with large cream wing bands of gold silk braids; dull gold buckle and loops of velvet resting on the hair.

Auntie: "You girls you a few points."

The Returner
Canvasser Bore:
tency in calling, sir.
The Boss: "Excuse
not giving you an o-

Fickle
Romeo romantic
Loved a Ross
Passion—grand
Drove him near
Romeo romantic
Deemed the
Pleaded, ogled
Sighed and wept
Days and nights
Dreams of Ro-



THE FLY IN
He: "A good wife
good cook."
She: "But don't you
never stops?"

Romeo, dejected
Met Miss Cup
Charming, un-
Rich and well-
Romeo, dejected
Sighed for Ju-
Dagless indices
Met his glances
He was gone
On Miss Cup
Romeo in fictio-



Mrs. Pecky (widow)
Undertaker: No, n-
reg'lar custom-

March 26 1905

LAUGH AND THE WORLD LAUGHS WITH YOU

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A QUESTION OF POINTS. Auntie: "You girls think yourselves very smart nowadays. But I could give you a few points."

The Retort Courteous.

Canvasser Bore: "Excuse my persistency in calling, sir!"

The Boss: "Excuse my persistency in not giving you an order!"

Pickle Romeo.

Romeo romantic
Loved a Rosaline.
Passion—grand—gigantic—
Drove him nearly frantic:
Romeo romantic
Deemed the maid divine:
Pleaded, oiled vainly.
Sighed and wept insanely,
Days and nights were mainly
Dreams of Rosaline.



THE FLY IN THE SALAD.

He: "A good wife should always be a good cook."

She: "But don't you know a good cook never stops?"

Romeo, dejected,
Met Miss Capulet,
Charming, unaffected,
Rich and well-connected;
Romeo, dejected,
Sighed for Juliet.
Daguel indiscreetly
Met his glances sweetly;
He was gone completely
On Miss Capulet.

Romeo in fiction

Shows each boy (and girl)
How to cure affection
Born of false conviction.
In a base of fiction
Brains of lovers whet!
If your goddess frown, boys,
Don't be flattered down, boys,
Look around the town, boys,
Find a newer girl.

In Fable Land.

Old Jorkins: "The tortoise once beat the hare, remember."
Dorkins: "Only once, tho!"

The Bear Cats.

May: "Ever been jilted, Edith?"
Edith: "No, dear. What does it feel like?"

The Ancient Person.

Madge: "Why is a girl swimming like a green goose lost in a snowstorm?"
Susie: "Is that one of your own?"
Madge: "Of course, Why?"
Susie: "Well, you're older than I thought you were."

Another Widow Unprovided for.

Comforting friend: "Has your husband made his will?"
Prospective widow: "Yes, the wretch. He's left everything to the doctor if he cures 'im, an' not a blessed farthing to his widdler an' orphans."

An International Incident.

Juggins (who is bargaining for the hire of man and boat for a day's fishing): "But the price seems very high."
Boatman: "Very sorry, sir; but ye see, sir, this 'ere Baltic fleet is getting pretty far south now, and fishing's a risky business."—Sydney, N. S. W., Bulletin.

Intimately Acquainted.

There had been a change of curates in the parish, and Larry Doolin was asked how he liked the new man.
"Midlin," replied Larry; "but he can't come up to Father James. 'Twas he could tell you all about Hell. Shure."



A REGULAR CUSTOMER. Mrs. Pecky (widow for the fifth time): But I didn't order all them plumes. Undertaker: No, mum. Them's thrown in in consideration o' you bein' such a regular customer.

to hear him describin' it you'd think he was bred, born and reared there."

The Last Straw.

Canty: "Gloomy! Should think I was. You know Sandy Macintosh who run away with my wife? Well, he's sent me a bill for her board."

In the Near Future.

Slimly: "But why did she divorce him?"
Stouter: "Incompatibility of politics!"

A Fact.

A good story is told of one of the mill-horses of journalism, who, getting a copy of a certain great daily wet from the machine one darkest hour before the dawn, was so disgusted by the poverty of style of its contents that he went slap off to the office and clamored for the editor.

"Look here, sir," he cried when, there being nobody handy to chuck him, he was in the presence, "I'm a journalist, and it seems to me journalism's wanted, and very badly, on this paper."
The big man stared at his inelegant, not to say seedy, attire; but the intruder forestalled any comment by the observation:
"Never mind the shabby bags, Mr. —, he'll shine when he strips. Will you give him the chance?"
End of it was an assignment for the morrow, and — it was one of the best engagements ever made for the paper.

When Your Back's Against the Wall.

Tho' it's fine to lounge and liquor
And chat to the men in bars,
While your coin flies quick and quicker
And you smoke the best cigars;
Tho' your swell friends say "good fellow"
As you shout for one and all,
Yet there comes a savage pleasure
When your back's against the wall!

When you're out of luck and thinking
How a trifling loan you'll float,
And your flash friends go in drinking
Never asking 'bout your throat;
Oh, you think yourself a martyr,
And you feel a glorious pleasure
Towards the world and all its baseness,
And your back's against the wall!

Then there comes a poor Bohemian
With the price of two long beers,
And his kind request to join him
Almost melts you into tears;
And the humble beer you're sipping
In the company of "brats"
Is a nectar far outstripping
All the glories of champagne!

When you're fondly loved and trusted
By some girl with starlit eyes,
It's a mellow, easy blessing
Which you never fully prize;
But if the sudden blits you
And she's at another's call
Oh, you nurse a sweet hurt feeling,
And your back's against the wall!

So it is in all your troubles
When misfortune's clouds o'erhang
And had luck back on you doubtless
Like a blessed homecoming;
Oh, it's then you clench your molars
And Life's blows you fiercely stall,
Yes! you feel a savage pleasure
When your back's against the wall!



THE USE OF A FAT WIFE.

"How on earth can Johnnies be so proud of those fat wives?"
"Well, You see, they give their trousers such beautiful creases."

Improving.

McNab: "Hoo's that Major McSpurtle gettin' on?"
Caddy: "Oh, he's improvin'. He went roun' the links yesterday in nine sweaters and two blasphemies."

Distressing Incident.

Mrs. Hetty Green, the noted financier, was talking about the vicissitudes of housekeeping, says The Philadelphia Daily News.
"Accidents occur in housekeeping," she said, "as distressing and horrible as any that occur in the world of finance."
"A woman of Bellows Falls gave a party last year. Pie was served at the party, apple pie, with the crust very prettily ornamented."
"The woman called the cook into the dining room."
"Mary," she said, "this crust looks very nice. How did you scallop it so beautifully?"
"With your false teeth, mum," the cook answered."

One of the Fraternity.

A young lady was going down a dark side street in New York, says "To-day," when a man, muffled up to the eyes, stepped out of a doorway, and, demanding her purse, asked her at the same



AND THE MUMMY SIGHED. Fair American (looking at mummy 5000 years old): "Say, pa, I wonder if ever he played bridge?"

time for her name. She gave him her purse, and proceeded to explain that her name did not matter, but that her father was well known as the head of the bale-hay trust; her uncle was almost equally well known as the head of the great pickle trust, her brother was famous as the head of the egg trust, and all her relations were ruling officers in different combinations. The man opened the purse, and, returning it after extracting a few dollars, said: "Madam, I am but a mere footpad, but I realize that there is honor among our fraternity, and it is a genuine pleasure to me to favor you with a rebatement."

An Inducement.

Tired mother (to restless child): "Now you set still! I've druv you ten miles to enjoy this entertainment and you shall enjoy it, if I have to pull every hair out of your head!"

Fleet Footed.

A boat on land, you'll all agree,
Is something rare to meet;
But both on land and on the sea
You'll find the Russian fleet.

Some Statistics.

"The annual rainfall in the United States runs up into the millions of barrels," said the man who had a stubby pencil in his fingers. "The number of fires and the losses accruing is astonishing. Why, do you know, if all the fires raged at once and all the rain rained at the same time, it would not—"
"Say," interrupted a listener, "have you got the figures on the number of marriages performed every year?"
"Yes, sir," said the man of statistics, consulting his notes. "In 1903 there were —"
"Never mind that part of it. What I want you to do is to compute the annual hair-fall in this country."

Too Substantial.

Enpeck: "My wife told me to buy her a good broom."
Dealer: "Well, here's one with a hickory handle—warranted not to break."
Enpeck: "Great Scott! Do you think my skull is made of cast-iron?"



ICHABOD. Tourist: Are you the oldest inhabitant here? Yokel: No, zur, we ain't got none now; he died last week!

AUTHORS AND THEIR WORKS

"The Fellow War," by "O," is a book composed of imaginative sketches of the war in the far east reproduced from Blackwood's Magazine. The object, says the author, "is that of giving the layman some glimpse of the true significance of war when two first-class powers come together on sea and land in the clash of battle." He has been the eye-witness of many of them; in the rest he has dealt at first hand with the actors themselves. With considerable literary skill a series of incidents are related in the struggle between the east and the west. The tremendous shocks and horrors of the impact have even now scarcely been realized; and the stories of the telegrams and the war correspondents sound faint and far away—like a tale of little meaning to the words are strong.

Some such vivid and overpowering sketches as these will help to drive before the mind of the reader the tragedy and violence of the conflict. The naval sketches are, perhaps, the best. Two especially stand out for realization and vivid horror. One, "The Fall of the Mighty," tells of the sortie from Port Arthur with the destruction that fell upon the flagship, the *Czarevitch*, before its escape into the safe waters of the "Grand East." Here is a sample of the narrative:

"Awful! Poor fellows' flesh came down with the splinters on the deck like confetti in a carnival! The could-blooded smile passed in the heat of the surroundings. Then the vessel staggered from two terrific blows forward. The flag-lieutenant stumbled ahead, drawing his hands mechanically to his ears, while the torn fragments of iron and splinter soughed past him. Biting, stinging smoke blinded him, while the force against a ventilator flattened him against the mangled frame of his comrade. The top of the poor wretch's head was gone, a half-burned cigaret was still between the clenched teeth. He threw his glance upwards—the forward smokestack was rent from top to bottom, and the flame and smoke were licking around its base. The 12-inch guns in the forward battery solemnly fired, and the ear-splitting crack of the discharge brought the youth to his senses. He made for the ladder, Great God! the conning-tower and forward bridge were but torn, smoking, and twisted wreck. A man jumped to the deck. His face was as black as an Ethiopian's, his uniform and beard torn and discolored to a filthy yellow; his left arm, severed at the biceps, was dangling by a sinew.

"All are killed, the admiral, all!" the figure gasped, as it reeled and sank fainting to the deck.

"The naval sub-lieutenant's story," on the other hand, is the record of the work of a junior officer in the Port Arthur fleet, perpetual efforts checked, perpetual disappointments, successive wounds, with one crowded moment of a glorious life in combat between two flotillas of destroyers:

"That's a hit," shouted the No. 1 of my crew, and at the same moment a shell exploded on our rail. A splinter hit the hopper of the gun, glanced, and then the ear, moustache, and cheek of the No. 1 were gone. He stood a moment, drenching the lever in his hand with blood, then sank to the deck, while another seized the slimy handle and shoulder grip. I noticed that the men at our boat-rail were firing with rifles. The new No. 1 swung the gun round, and I could see that we had changed our course, and now had a Japanese destroyer ahead on the port side. My eye caught the blood-red radiations on its smoke-fouled bunting. Its funnels were belching flame, while it was so close that the incessant flash from its quick-firers hurt the eye. Projectiles swished above us; but at the moment I did not realize that we were the target. My gun had stopped firing. "Ammunition!" I shouted, and then realized for the first time that I alone of all my gun-crew was standing. My fellows were a heap of hideously mutilated flesh. As I sprang to the gun, I recognized amidst the streaks of crimson remainder a handless forearm. On it was the cherished tattooed giesha of my servant Alexis.

Other stories tell of the combat from the Japanese side. There are sketches of forlorn hopes and death bravely encountered. There is the romance of love and war, and mourning in far away Tokio for those who never will return. There are the spies who have been for years educating themselves for this moment, who finally perish in ignominious death in the interior of Manchuria. The atmosphere all thru is of violence, the air charged with strong emotion. The menace of death broods over all. The author calls up the very sights and sounds of conflict, the crash of the shells, the hoarse cheers of the forlorn hope, the great ships as they crash their way thru the Yellow Sea, the vision of the searchlight stabbing the darkness around the doomed fortress.

It is said that one of the most widely-read books in Italy at the present time is "The Trial of Jesus," a new and independent history of Giovanni Rosadi, one of Italy's best known parliamentarians and criminal lawyers. Before completing his work, Signor Rosadi devoted

himself for eight years to a special study of Roman imperial law, Roman provincial law, and Hebrew criminal law, and to researches of all kinds. His narrative leaves dogmatic and purely theological points alone, its sole object being to give an exhaustive history of the trial, and a picture of the social customs of the time. An English version of the book is about to be published by Messrs. Hutchinson.

At the sale of the Knapp library in Boston, Mass., a copy of the first edition 1855, of Fitzgerald's "Omar Khayyam" fetched \$317, the highest sum yet obtained at auction. Manuscript corrections by Fitzgerald are spoken of. For an excellent copy of Nathaniel Hawthorne's first literary effort, "Fanshawe," published anonymously in 1828, nine years before he won fame by the "Twice-Told Tales," \$621 was paid; for a down example of the Knapp book, in modern binding by Pratt, \$625.

Those who are interested in the newly projected "Catholic Encyclopedia" may be recommended to read in the Messenger for March the article thereon by Conde Benoist Pallen, a poet of some distinction, and one of the editors (managing editor, we believe) of the work described. Mr. Pallen points out the traditional influence of the great "Encyclopedie" of Diderot and his confreres. From the same magazine comes this "Cry of the Exile," by Cahal O'Byrne:

Oh, God! for one hour on an Irish hill,
"Neath the blue of an Irish sky,
With a heart as light as the glancing rill
That bubbles and splashes in rushes by;
To its home on the Shannon's breast:
Where the tall green corn in the sunlight
waves.

Like an emerald sea then the valley sweet,
Rippling and flowing until it laves
With its shimmering wavelets the brown
hills' feet
In my dream-haunted Isle of the West.
Oh! to stand in the cot where we danced of
yore,
When Shan of the Hill and Roseen Dhu,
With Dermot and Maurya "took the floor,"
With a grace that only the wild fawns
knew,
To the twirl of the piper's tune,
Bright laughing eyes, and gold hair and brown,
White teeth that gleam when the red lip
parts,
Feet twinkling 'neath cotton or russet gown,
God's grace on their warm, young Irish
God's grace,
Fresh as the buds in June.

Oh, Erin! black was the dreary day,
When the grey mist rose, 'twixt my eyes
and thee
And I saw thy green shore far, far away—
Like a gleam of light on a sultry sea—
Faded and from my yearning gaze.
The stranger's heart may be warm and true,
And the stranger's land may be fair and
bright,
But I sigh for the heather wet with dew,
And the Shannon's gleam in the morn-
ing light
And one hour of the bygone days.

E. P. Dutton & Co. promise for immediate publication "French Songs of Old Canada." The old ballads are printed in the original French, with the tunes to which they are sung. There are also translations into modern English verse. In addition to its interest for folk lore students the book has an appeal to art lovers. The feature of the edition is its many illustrations which are reproductions in the original colors of sketches by W. Graham Ferguson. The book is a large quarto artistically printed on hand-made paper. There are but one hundred copies for America.

The true story of Death Valley, situated in the waterless wastes of the south-west of the United States, as told by Mrs. A. J. Burdick, in his book "The Mystic Mid-Region," is more gruesome than anything related in romance. Seventy Mormons discovered the valley, and wandered into it in 1849. Only two of them returned from it, the rest having perished from thirst. It is fifty miles long, and from ten to five miles wide, and within this limited area more men have perished than in any similar area in the world, with the exception of the great battlefields. It is "a storehouse of wealth, the treasure vaults of the nation, the drugstore of the uni-verse, but Death holds the title." It contains gold in abundance, turquoises, opals, and other precious stones, and vast beds of borax, nitre, soda and salt; but these riches lure men to their destruction. Thermometers register as high as 140 degrees, but there sometimes blow from the snow ranges blasts so cold that they freeze men to death. It is a thirst-accursed region, but now and again there is a terrible cloud burst which sends a solid wall of water tearing down the mountain sides, carrying death and destruction in its wake. Nor are these all of the possible dangers. "In this great drug warehouse arise deadly vapors, and the passing winds whirl clouds of poisonous dust thru the air, which, if inhaled, will eat the vitals and eventually rob one of his life." Yet, once, it seems, a Brooklyn lawyer and his wife sought the valley as a health resort, trusting to its dry air to cure them of consumption, and pitched a permanent camp in a canon in the side of the mountain. This was in 1883 or 1884, seven years after the woman died. Whittaker continued to live in the old home, but the loss of his wife, coupled with the solitude, the heat, and the poisons of the atmosphere, was too much for his reason, and he went mad. In this condition he was found by a prospector, but rich, for the floor of his cabin was thickly littered with golden nuggets. All that there is to be told about these horrible places is well told by Mr. Burdick, and his book ends with an account of the irrigation works by means of which it is hoped that the wilderness

will ultimately be reclaimed, and its treasures made accessible to the pioneers of industry to whom the complicated perils at present cry "hands off."

Dr. Osler's remarks concerning the age of men continue to attract attention in England. Joseph Hatton writes: It is the thoughtless who, finding that a dozen tall men of his acquaintance are fools, comes to the conclusion that it is only the short men who are wise. Dr. Osler is no quack; he is a philosopher, and has thought out his subject, upon which he will shortly publish a book. But having discovered how much great work, how much brilliant work, has been done by young men, how alert the imagination is at twenty, how fine the musical and poetic instincts range between 20 and 30, he comes to the conclusion that there is no good work to be done, no fine sensations to be experienced, no mental and physical glow of the intellect, or fine impulse of ambition after forty. Reaching thirtieth birthday you have lost your great ideals, and you are incapable of conceiving or carrying out any work at all equal to that you may have conceived and executed when you were young. No doubt Dr. Osler has many striking and impressive figures on his side, many interesting instances which he will parade in his promised treatise. I will anticipate him with a few that are sure to dwell upon. Shelley wrote "Queen Mab" at 18; Keats, "Endymion" at 22; Swift, "The Tale of a Tub" at 37; Disraeli, "Vivian Gray" at 22; Campbell, "The Pleasures of Hope" at 22; Ben Jonson, "Every Man in his Humor" at 22; Dickens, "Sketches of Boz" at 24; Bulwer Lytton, "The Last Days of Pompeii" at 30; Gray, his "Elegy" at 35; and Shakespeare's, his first play at 24—a noble list of youthful achievements to which one might make many additions. Dr. Osler is not altogether original in his enthusiastic praise of youth. It was Disraeli who said, "Almost everything that is great has been done by youth." He is not a great soldier, statesman, pope and preacher, most of whom had died just under 40. It was Disraeli who exclaimed, "Ah! that fatal 37!" Dr. Osler seems to have adapted, however, with scientific point, Disraeli's eloquent and enthusiastic tributes to youth, but Disraeli did not pause to speculate on the still mightier things those geniuses might possibly have done had they lived to be over 40. "The history of heroes is the history of youth," said Disraeli, but his instances hardly included author, poet, musician or painter. The heat and fire of youth in the soldier, the sailor and reformer was that which he glorified, and he had no disparagement for the great, wise and creative men who had lived to pass that "fatal 37." And now let us counter Dr. Osler with a few examples of the genius of activity that has characterized men and work long after the age of 40. Richardson wrote "Pamela" at 50. Butler "Hudibras" at 51. Sir Thomas More finished the "Utopia" at 73. Browning "The Ring and the Book" at 56. Adam

Smith published "The Wealth of Nations" at 53. Chaucer wrote "The Canterbury Tales" after he was 50. As to the vigor and capacity of men in the old age history is full of remarkable examples. For instance: At 80 Cato began to study Greek; between 70 and 80 Plutarch learnt Latin; a few years before his death Dr. Johnson began to study the Dutch language; at the great age of 118 Ludovico Monaldesco wrote his memoirs; Franklin was 50 before he began his philosophical studies; Dryden made his translation of the Aeneid, which many regard as his most successful and delightful work; at the age of 68. To come to later days, Harvey was 50 when he discovered the circulation of the blood; Wagner wrote and composed that wonderful work of imagination, "Parsifal," at 69. In science, politics, statesmanship and in military and naval generalship and diplomacy of our great age, many great things have been done by comparatively old men. At the moment it may be said in many directions of strenuous life that the men over 40 are practically younger than many of their most vigorous contemporaries under 40. The moral is "Don't generalize; let every tub stand on its own bottom." Some men develop late in life. There are on the bench, at the bar, in journalism, in politics, in art and literature, young men of imagination, technical skill, academic knowledge and worldly wisdom as capable as any of the old ones; and there are old ones just as capable as any of the young ones. So, thank you, Professor Osler, for making us acquainted with you! You may look forward to a very interesting controversy when that treatise you promise us makes its appearance. And may you live as long as you desire to live, and never be tempted to think that chloroform-time has arrived, however ripe an old age you may achieve!

If there are many authors on the hunt for publishers, there are also many publishers on the hunt for authors, says The London Daily News. To secure a book by a popular writer it is often necessary to make arrangements with him, not months, but years before it is written. There is one well-known writer who is said to have filled up his program of books, with the publishers who are to produce them, up to 1914; and it is one of the risks which his publishers have to face that his powers may have diminished or his popularity waned before the contract is fulfilled. We may cite the case of a well-known author who died not long ago, and who for obvious reasons must be nameless. He had not only arranged to produce a complete annotated edition of a classic, but had been paid for the work in full. He died before he had started upon his task, and it had to be handed over to another critic less famous, but probably no less competent. This is only an example of the speculation literature upon which every enterprising firm is apt to embark. It helps to keep up the price of books; not to the advantage of the publisher, nor of the poor author, but

of the rich author who can dictate terms. In his work, "Creatures that Once Were Men," which J. K. M. Shirazi has translated into English, Maxim Gorky has chosen for his subject the inmates of a doss house, that he may the more clearly show human nature untrammeled, as revealed in men, gross, vicious, foul-mouthed, hating authority, cut loose from the past, without hope for the future, seizing the brutal, but conceivably brilliant, present, and laughing to scorn every accepted dogma of society. By this means he throws into naked contrast the shams of civilization, supported on one side by well-dressed, cheating, pertinacious merchant; on another side by a cringing inn-keeper with the nature of a flunkey; on another side by corporations, courts and inspectors of police—the machinery of society.

Captain Kuvayda is keeper of the "doss-house"—a tall, broad-shouldered man of fifty, with a raw-looking face, swollen with drunkenness, and with a dirty yellowish beard. His eyes were large and grey, with an insolent expression of happiness. All the fallen creatures of the district flock to the dirty benches of his house, where they may pay two kopecks for the night, and talk politics, swear and get drunk to their heart's content. One of these is a "teacher," who has followed most pursuits at one time or another, who now "reports for the papers" in the intervals of drunkenness, and is a congenial companion for the captain because he will listen to his speeches. Another, Deacon Taras, had been "degraded from his office for drunkenness and immorality." And then there was Paltara Taras, who had been imprisoned three times for theft, and could tell "tales of his own composition" and could "go on relating and composing all day, from morning to night, without once repeating what he had said before." These and many others drink vodka by night, and pass the morning with drunken headaches, generally hungry, always thirsty, spending such money as comes their way at the eating-house of one Vaviloff, where they are tolerated or scorned by those above them socially and beneath them intellectually.

Children of the Night.

London, March 21.—Dr. Barnardo and 150 of his helpers, searching the streets of London one night for little outcasts, found hundreds of homeless children.

They were discovered hiding in dark places, crouching wearily in doorways or scampering down side streets, and they were all hungry, thirsty and tired. Among them were seventy-six (sixty-two boys and fourteen girls) who were willing to enter Dr. Barnardo's Home for Waifs and Strays; so these were taken to shelter and warmth. In the morning, when Dr. Barnardo inquired into the history of these additions to his great family, he found that of the seventy-six children only twenty-six were born in London. The remaining fifty were: Provinces 33, Scotch 3, Irish 5, Welsh 1, Channel Islands 1, Chinese 1, German 3, Italian 1, American 2.



The Czar of All The Canadas. — in pag Telegram.

Isn't Quite...
Black, Mixed...
1904. Sold...
50c, 60c per...

OPIMUM AS...
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Isn't It Quite Likely Of Others? "CATALAN"

Once Tasted Always Used. Black, Mixed or Green. Highest Award St. Louis, 1904. Sold only in lead packets. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c per lb. By all Grocers.

OPIMUM AS A MEDICINE.

An Institution Established in London for Hitting the Pipe.

London, March 25.—The bare announcement that an institute for the accommodation of those who would smoke opium has been established in the prosaic neighborhood of Red Lion-square is calculated to give imagination rein; the fact that it is discreetly titled "The Pyrolitic (O.P.) Institute," suggesting a theatrical flavor to those who are not acquainted with all the possible meanings of O.P., is enough to make imagination take the bit between her teeth.

There would naturally be found within the dull shell a riot of luxurious elegance. One could see mirrored, gilded rooms, with thick Oriental carpets, on which the feet fell noiselessly; a soft subdued light from shaded lamps; languorous couches that invited ecstatic dreams, and, of course, beautiful hand-maidens flitting to and fro bearing light refreshments.

The reality: A waiting room, like a thousand other waiting rooms, in which patients glare at each other before they see the doctor, and a consulting room, rather more bare of furniture than most, with a couple of not very easy chairs, a small table, on which is a spirit lamp and two or three opium pipes; and if it were permitted to give the name of the doctor who receives you it would be that of a most distinguished physician and surgeon, of the highest possible repute, who has gained fame for his treatment of one terrible disease.

It has long been known that the Chinese opium pipe, so much abused in that country and elsewhere, is yet of very considerable therapeutic value. The late Dr. J. W. Shadichum endeavored some years ago to introduce it into the medical practice of Europe, prescribing it extensively for chest complaints, neuralgia and other maladies involving pain, spasm, or progressive wasting. Altho "pyrolitic inhalation," as this mode of administering medicinal substances is termed, is said to be often more effectual than any other, his attempt failed, partly on account of social prejudices, partly because the medical faculty were not conversant with the peculiar art of smoking the pipe.

With stringent precautions against misuse, there is no apparent reason, according to the eminent authority who has established the institute in Red Lion-square, why the opium pipe should not be resorted to in suitable cases. As a matter of fact, he says, the effect of opium vapor is stimulant, not narcotic. At each whiff the quantity of morphia which is conveyed to the lungs, and thence into the system, is extremely minute. An excessive dose is utterly impossible, as a voluntary act, for opium smoking is a slow and relatively tedious process. The knack of accomplishing it at all demands intelligence, and even when this knack has been acquired considerable time is needed for the absorption of a very tiny dose of the opium alkaloids. It thus presents an emphatic contrast to all other methods of administering these substances.

Numerous distressing maladies, it is contended, can be more successfully treated by pyrolitic inhalation than by any method previously known. Nervous sleeplessness is counteracted at once, and the most direct and useful effects are produced in spasmodic and convulsive affections of the nervous system. In cancer it has been tried with great success, not merely for alleviating pain, but with the object of holding the disease directly in check.

HOMESICK TURKS.

A Regiment Compels a Ship's Captain to Take Them to Suez.

Alexandria, March 25.—A curious example of the ways of the Turks is afforded by the experience of the Greek steamer Ipiros. This vessel recently conveyed a number of Turkish pilgrims to Jeddah on their way to Mecca. On her return journey she had to call at Koonfidah to unload some government stores. Koonfidah is a Turkish port situated between Jeddah and Hodeidah and is guarded by a strong garrison.

At the time of the vessel's call at this port, the Turkish troops had been anxiously awaiting for a considerable time a transport to convey them to Turkey, their period of foreign service having expired. There being no sign of a transport, the Ipiros' visit suggested a happy expedient to obtain their repatriation.

One afternoon the vessel was visited by some 30 soldiers who came aboard with the ostensible object of "looking over" the ship. They, however, showed no signs of departing, and to the dismay of the captain of the vessel, they were followed by boatloads of other troops, who peremptorily demanded to be allowed on board. Ultimately, 362 officers and men had made their way on the vessel and suggested to the skipper that unless he conveyed them to Suez they would make away with him and every one else on board.

The troops being all well armed, the captain had no alternative but to sail with the troops on board, and the Ipiros arrived at Suez on Sunday. It appears that during the voyage a Turkish colonel, who had been forced by the men to come on board, attempted to commit suicide by taking a dose of laudanum, but he was saved by the efforts of the ship's doctor.

HEINTZMAN'S OPENING RECITAL.

Triple-Artist Program on Tuesday Night Was Society Event.

The Hope Morgan-Tripp-Pigott recital on Tuesday evening in the concert hall of the Gerhard Heintzman warehouses, 97 Yonge-street, and formally marking the opening of that hall, was an event of such conspicuous interest and success that all concerned are entitled to congratulations. The performing principals were most happily chosen, while the accessories were of a truly exceptional character. Those accessories included tasteful decorations, a handsome auditorium specially designed with reference to acoustic effects and comfort, and—perhaps of most importance—a Gerhard Heintzman concert grand piano of notable worth, an instrument of infinite musical resource to the solo pianist and lending itself with perfect accord and sympathy to the vocal artists.

Incidentally it may be said that the Gerhard Heintzman warehouses are so admirably equipped and so centrally situated as to naturally attract people in general, and for these and other reasons they promise to become a special rendezvous for professional musicians and advanced students. They provide facilities which have only to be seen to command appreciation, while the great popularity of the Gerhard Heintzman Company and their pianos is a practical assurance that appreciation of the new warehouses, the reception and consultation parlors, and the several teaching studios will immediately show itself in overflowing measure.

A Seasonable Remedy

The late winter and early spring is a critical time for those who are subject to Bronchitis, who have naturally weak lungs, who take cold easily, who are run down, nervous or despondent; this season is also especially hard on children who are croupy, or are weak and puny.

FERROL

which is an absolutely certain cure or preventive of the conditions named above, and, unlike other remedies, which usually depress and weaken, Ferrol builds up, strengthens and invigorates while it cures.

Ferrol is the only emulsion of Cod Liver Oil which contains Iron and Phosphorus, and that is why Ferrol is so much superior to any other preparation of its kind.

It contains IRON, and that means everything. Cod Liver Oil is a great flesh producer, but without IRON it lacks the element which gives vim, vigor and nervous force. Combined, the Iron and the Oil supply all the system needs, with the exception of a little Phosphorus for a nerve and brain tonic. Ferrol combines the three and, therefore, contains everything necessary for the ideal medicinal food.

CHICAGO STEALS MARCH FLANKS CITY RAILWAY

Foretells Effort to Get Big Case Into the Federal Courts for Action.

Chicago, March 25.—In an attack, sudden and unexpected, the city council has flanked the Chicago City Railway Co., carried its positions and gained an advantage which will enable the municipality to choose its own ground when the next battle for supremacy in the settlement of the traction question is fought, so quick was the action, so masterful the strategy that the entrenchments of the railway company were passed before the representatives of the corporation on guard realized what had happened. The result is that the adjudication of the 1904 act, so far as the Chicago City Railway Co. is concerned, must be had in the state courts, and it is the belief of the mayor and corporation counsel, who planned the campaign, that a final judgment may be entered in the Supreme court of Illinois before the year is over.

The \$30,000,000 corporation to-night a fat and helpless, tomorrow morning it will be completely at the mercy of the city. It will violate ordinances if it operates and will violate ordinances if it does not operate. Sensational developments are expected on the stock exchange when trading in traction begins in the morning.

By some means the city officials this afternoon learned that the City Railway Co. was planning to throw the 1904 franchise controversy into the federal courts tomorrow. This would have been an extraordinary and staggering blow for the city and would have taken the traction question out of the hands of the people of Chicago. Quick action was necessary. Secret notices were sent to all the aldermen, summoning them to an emergency session of the council, Judge Mack was asked to continue his court into a night session and await developments. Sheriff's deputies were instructed to be on hand to receive "John Doe" warrants and subpoenas and the union was laid.

When the council met the room was cleared and Mayor Harrison, in a speech that evoked great applause, told of the plans of the City Railway attorneys, and of the plan the city had evolved to outwit the traction company.

An order was immediately issued to the corporation counsel to begin action against the City Railway in Judge Mack's court, which he did. The notices and subpoenas were immediately placed in the hands of the waiting justices and the federal court was shut out of the great game.

Meanwhile, the city council, having whetted its appetite for action, took up the ordinance and franchise matter which the railway is operating and out of every possible privilege it enjoyed.

The Chicago City Railway operates 218 miles of track. Its gross earnings last year were \$6,381,345. It carried a total of 105,187,701 passengers.

Late in February, a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan and Thomas Ryan of New York, and Marshall Field, P. A. Valantine and John J. Mitchell of Chicago bought the City Railway Co. for \$30,000,000. The plan was to unify all the traction interests.

The traction question has been the overshadowing feature of municipal elections for years. This year it has been especially acute. Judge Edward Dunne, Democratic candidate for mayor, was pledged in convention and by his speeches to immediate municipal ownership. John M. Harlan, the Republican candidate, was supposed to be pledged to what is known as the "tentative franchise." This provides for a 15-year franchise, and after that municipal ownership. This ordinance has not yet been adopted by the council, but was to be submitted to the voters at the city election.

A few days ago Harlan created a great furor by rejecting the tentative ordinance. He said he would frame a much better one as soon as elected.

"ARTISTIC QUALITY OVER AND ABOVE ALL ELSE."

THERE IS IN THE

HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO

That clear, strong tone that seems to emanate from some ideal, rather than real substance.

The first thing a musician asks is, "Has the instrument true consistent tone power?" The loss of a single element means a double loss of emotional power. The Heintzman & Co. Piano is an instrument whose harmony and power can be relied upon, and is a joy to the pianist, inspiring him to a point otherwise impossible.

Piano Salon: 115-117 King St. West, Toronto

LONDON TICKET SPECULATORS.

Charles Hawtrey Talks About Their Operations.

"The evils of ticket speculating in New York, of which I have heard and read so much, are as far as the public is concerned less hard than those that exist in London," says Mr. Charles Hawtrey, the English actor who arrived in Toronto to-day. "In New York it seems to be an established rule that the increase in price shall be 30 cents a ticket at the hotels, but in London the price often as much as 15 shillings is asked and obtained for a stall, the nominal price of which is 10 shillings and sixpence. This, of course, if for great success; as a rule the premium asked is two shillings.

"I suppose ticket speculating is an evil that it is difficult to stamp out, as it seems to be an outgrowth of the inexorable law of 'supply and demand.' While a recent case tried in New York showed that some theatres receive a part of the premium obtained by the hotels, in London the managers sell their tickets to the libraries in big batches at a discount of from 5 to 10 per cent. This deduction is, however, more than compensated for by the fact that the sales to the libraries form a kind of managerial insurance fund. Before any important new production is made the owners of these libraries, in form the theatre manager how many tickets they will purchase and for how many nights.

"These tickets are nearly always for the highest price seats, the stalls and dress circle. Such sale is absolute, and tickets so sold are technically known as 'linked in'—that is, they are so marked off on the theatre books, and are paid for by the libraries whether sold or not. In addition, the libraries generally have more seats held 'in pencil' which are returnable to the box office by 7.30 on the evening of the performance.

"In some cases the representatives of the libraries are admitted to the dress rehearsal, and are allowed to confirm, reduce or cancel their orders, according to their impressions of the performance.

"Reports have come from London this season that several of the failures have been due to lack of support by the libraries. There are about five big libraries and seven or eight smaller ones, and I should imagine that for one of Mr. George Edwards' musical comedies at the Gaiety or Daly's the libraries would in combination take 150 stalls and nearly as many dress circle seats to each performance for three months.

"There are possibly 250 stalls in either of these theatres, but the stalls in a London theatre are a contractible or expandable quantity, according to the demand, the pit, immediately behind, gaining or losing proportionately. For dramatic performances the libraries do not take nearly so many seats nor for so long a period. I should think that possibly 70 stalls and 40 dress circle seats for one month would be the average taking for the play of a well-known dramatist in a popular theatre.

"The libraries issue their own tickets, which should correspond with the number of seats they control, but they not infrequently make mistakes in issuing duplicate checks, and this causes a great deal of trouble and unpleasantness. The libraries run accounts with their patrons, and many an impecunious or temporarily hard-up swell or younger person figures largely on their books."

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

"Double Track Route" "Fast Time"

—TO—

Niagara Falls Buffalo and New York

9.00 a.m. With through equipment to Buffalo.

11.00 a.m. " " " "

4.10 p.m. " " " "

6.00 p.m. With through Pullman Sleeper to New York and Dining Car, serving supper and breakfast.

Reservations, tickets and full information at City Office, northwest corner King and Yonge-streets, Phone Main 4200.

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PRESTON MINERAL SPRINGS

Return Fare \$2.95 from Toronto Good For 30 Days

7.55pm 4.15pm 8am Lv Toronto Ar 12.15pm 9.10pm 10.10pm 6.10pm 10.10am Lv Galt Ar 10.45am 1.20pm 10.30pm 6.30pm 10.30am Ar Preston Lv 9.10am 6.30pm (Week Days). Daily Except Sunday, Read Up.

HOTELS UNEXCELLED.

G. P. & H. Cars Land Passengers at Hotel Doors.

Call on nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, City Ticket Office, 1 King St. E., Phone M. 110, or write to C. E. Foster, D.P.A., Toronto.

Vanity Fair Burlesquers.

At the Star Theatre next week the Vanity Fair Big Extravaganza Company will pay a week's visit with an entirely new show, and this season stronger than ever. The show opens with a grand new first part, "A French Girl in Greater New York," and is full of laughable and ridiculous situations brought out of the comedians, Imhof, Conn, Henry and Hoop, four exponents of real merit, introducing a levy of 25 merry maidens, dressed in grand attire and with voices that can sing and with feet that can dance, introducing the bewitching Little Head and captivating Emilie Benure. The cast includes the Irish trio, Imhof, Conn and Corrie, in a most original absurdity, "The Doings of Dr. Louder"; the Cleopatra Brothers in a great act from Europe; Hold and Sutherland, two good singers; Henry and Hoop, song illustrators, producing the most realistic pictures of real life on the frontier, on the latherfield, the frenon of to-day in full operation; Ward and Raymond, wooden shoe dancers. The closing burlesque, "The Female Drummers," is a splendid bit of age taking for the play of a well-known dramatist in a popular theatre.

"The libraries issue their own tickets, which should correspond with the number of seats they control, but they not infrequently make mistakes in issuing duplicate checks, and this causes a great deal of trouble and unpleasantness. The libraries run accounts with their patrons, and many an impecunious or temporarily hard-up swell or younger person figures largely on their books."

Ingenious Wife-Torturer.

London, March 21.—A constable named Cunningham was sued before the Gravesend magistrate yesterday for a judicial separation and alimony.

The evidence showed that he used to keep his wife short of food, and when she was reduced almost to the verge of starvation he would then place before her looking eyes a juicy breakfast, luring her at the same time to touch it at peril of her life.

It was also in the habit of kicking her and threatening her with a red-hot poker. Cunningham was ordered to pay his wife 10s a week and all costs of the magisterial proceedings.



DELLA FOX At Shea's This Week.

Transatlantic Statistics.

London, March 22.—British and foreign Atlantic liners made 1,494 trips westward last year, and carried 80,465 first, 129,923 second, and 747,890 third-class passengers. They made 1,293 trips eastward, carrying 80,021 first, 79,891 second, and 374,263 third-class passengers.

Centenarian's Six White Cats.

Mrs. Stride, who died at Leyton, England, at the age of 102, had six white cats as pets. It was her chief delight to have the news read to her.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK

Isn't it about time some check was put upon the powers of arrest at present claimed by the police? It is bad enough that as the commissioners are appointed by provincial statute a citizen improperly arrested, assaulted or abused has no redress except against the individual officer, who would not only have the full force and influence of his comrades behind him but would probably have no witness of his act, without the blue-coated gentry having plenary control of every man and woman's liberty. As things are now a little child or any other irresponsible individual can, by making a groundless charge, cause another person to be summarily arrested and taken to the police station, there to be abused, insulted and taken as guilty without trial and without any investigation as to character, standing in the community or whereabouts when the alleged offence was committed. A case exactly of this kind occurred during the past two weeks. A gentleman of respectable connections, married, and with a family, occupying a good position, a native of the city, and having actually no spare time for loitering, was on the most unreliable and uncertain, and, as was subsequently proved, most unwarrantable evidence, arrested, confined in a cell for two hours and wantonly insulted by three officers, including the sergeant in charge. He was, in fact, treated as the lowest and most depraved kind of criminal. When the case came up in court the gentleman was dismissed on the instant. The parties to the complaint took particular care to put down the precise date, hour and spot when and at which the offence was committed. On that day and at that hour the gentleman, a reputable and honored and esteemed citizen of thirty years' standing, who was entirely innocent of any knowledge that he was liable to be wanted, was temporarily out of town—was, in fact, upwards of 150 miles away. And all because he happened to wear a coat like the supposed criminal he was arrested, insulted and subjected to various indignities. We might as bystanders ask what chance would a poor devil of an unemployed stranger have against officers who treated all men as guilty before trial, even on the most flimsy and unreliable evidence, as in this case, and made it their one aim by hook or crook to get a conviction. In Great Britain it used to be said better a hundred guilty men should go unconvicted than one innocent man should suffer. In Toronto the motto appears to be reversed, by one section at least of the police, who seemingly do not care a straw how the innocent are maltreated and ill-treated, providing they get some kind of prey. So grave a mockery of fair play and of justice is almost as bad as immorality on the streets, and should be met with equal punishment. But will it? The police should be taught that their duty is not alone to catch the criminal, but also to protect the civil. In the case here referred to, no delay would have ensued, nor would the cause and course of justice have been in any way interrupted, had the matter in the first instance been laid before the county crown attorney, a justice of the peace, or a magistrate, and one of the grossest outrages and one of the most serious travesties of justice, a travesty that amounts to a public scandal, would have been avoided. It seems to me to be up to the commissioners to penalize the officers concerned, and to warn the entire detective force against a repetition of any such grave lapse from righteousness.

As I anticipated would be the case, the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association have consented to the nationalization of their records, and to the transfer of their herd books and registrations to Ottawa. H. Gerald Wade has been appointed registrar and will have charge of the department. This will, of course, necessitate his removal to the capital, which implies no light loss to Toronto, as he has for years been the prominent in every movement having for its object the good of the city. Among other things, he was, and at present is, the star officer and secretary of the Open Air Horse Parade Association, to which his services have been invaluable. He is also secretary of the Canadian Pony Society, of the Toronto Driving Club and of the Island Amateur Aquatic Association. Thus in a variety of public ways Mr. Wade will be missed. However, he will carry with him the best wishes of all who know him and appreciate energy, ability and industry. Henry Wade, sr., will continue to be secretary-treasurer of the shorthorn and other breeding associations and societies and will continue to have an office in the parliament buildings, where inquiries will be answered and all business transacted other than the mere registration and keeping of the books. Live Stock Commissioner F. W. Hodson's great work of nationalizing the records can now be said to be complete, and henceforth it is to be hoped there will be less friction than there has been between our breeders and dealers and those of the neighboring republic. There is now no conceivable reason why the agricultural department at Washington should refuse to recognize our records. An exchange of official amenities is in order.

All honor to Captain Harry Des aVoeux, late of the British Grenadier Guards, but now I am glad to say a resident of our own City of Toronto, who

so successfully launched the "Dominion" fund. It was just a short time ago that I read in an English paper the unpleasant news that Canada was the only colony which did not appear to take much interest in the navy. For some time it has been the custom of the other colonies to provide the furnishing and ships' plates for one of the battleships and Canada owes Captain Des Voeux a lasting debt of gratitude for the actual application of the idea to our own Dominion. The "Dominion" fund is something that all of us, high and low, rich and poor, can take an interest in, as I understand that no contribution larger than a "shilling" or a quarter is accepted and I trust that on completion of the "first-class battleship Dominion" Canada will be able to present handsome and suitable furnishings that have been provided by the contributions of the whole people. Of all funds, a "shilling subscription list" requires the greatest work and organization, and Captain Des Voeux has only been able to place the fund on a safe basis by the greatest attention and devotion to the cause. I know for a fact that his correspondence, etc., in connection with the same has taken many hours every week, and this, with true imperial unselfishness, has been cheerfully given. Mr. D. R. Wilkie has kindly consented to act as honorary treasurer of the fund, and accepts and acknowledges all contributions in Toronto, while in Hamilton, Winnipeg, Ottawa and other large centres, the subscriptions are looked after by local representatives.

It is with extreme regret, I am sure, that my readers will hear that there is small chance of an English crew of oarsmen visiting Canada this year, despite the fact that Canadian crews or representatives have visited Henley at great expense no fewer than nine times in twenty years, and also despite the fact that when the Argonauts were over in 1892 and again last year, when the Winniegs made the trip across the intervening 4500 miles, assurances were made that an English crew would come over this year. The following letters received during the week by Captain R. K. Barker, permanent secretary of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen, who has been in correspondence with sundry prominent men in English rowing circles, speak for themselves:

Fieldhead, Bourne End, Bucks, March 6, 1905.
Dear Captain Barker: I was very glad indeed, to hear from you, and I am very glad to tell you that the Leander Club have made up their minds to send a crew to Canada. I am very much afraid it is what our American friends call "too big a proposition." At present we can't say at all who the men composing our crew will be, but, no doubt, they will be undergraduates who, having rowed since October with but little intermission, will require a rest after Henley, and in part busy men who could not spare the time for so extended a trip. Two years ago I believe we could have managed it had it not been for our pledge to the Cork Regatta committee. Our A.R.A., as you know, does not hold any regatta as yours does. The stewards of Henley have nothing to do with rowing outside of their own regatta—that is as an organized body. I tell you this because I hear that your association have written to the secretary of Henley Regatta, Mr. J. F. Cooper, who, I am sure, will keep watch over the matter and if later on I see any chance of securing for you either a Leander crew or another. I will at once communicate with you. Pray remember me most warmly to any Argonaut or Winnipeg friends. Yours very sincerely,
R. C. Lehmann.

Leander Club, 65 Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park W., London, March 5, 1905.
Dear sir: The committee of the Leander Club, at a meeting held on Thursday, March 2, gave most careful consideration to your letter of February 9. They instruct me to inform you that they much regret that they are unable to accept the very kind invitation of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen.

It appears probable that the Leander crew this year will be largely composed of resident undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and the exigencies of university rowing make it impossible for the club to promise to keep a crew in training after Henley. My committee desire me to tender their hearty thanks for the honor that your association have done to the Leander Club by inviting them to take part in the Canadian Henley Regatta and for the cordial terms in which that invitation is expressed. It is a matter of sincere regret to the Leander Club that they are unable to send a crew. I am, dear sir, yours very truly,
Charles M. Petman,
Hon. Sec. Leander Club.

To R. K. Barker, Esq., member of executive Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen.
In spite of these discouraging replies, Captain Barker does not despair of getting a crew to come over. He has turned his attention to the London Rowing Club, which sent a four over 29 years ago to row at the Centennial Regatta at Philadelphia with rather unpleasant results, and to the Kingston and Thames Clubs. While the captain naturally is extremely sorry that an acknowledged representative crew of English rowing men, such as the Leanders would be, cannot be tempted to come and row at the Canadian Association

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tion of Amateur Oarsmen's regatta at St. Catharines the first Friday and Saturday in August and at the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen's regatta at Baltimore on the second Friday and Saturday in the same month, he thinks it more than likely, especially in view of Lady Minto's splendid article in The National Review praising Canada as the place for spending a holiday, that a scratch crew composed of well-to-do members of different clubs may be persuaded to undertake the expedition. There is one thing certain, they would be right royally received. In the meantime the following list of occasions on which Canadian amateur crews or representatives have gone to England in the last score of years will prove interesting:
1885—Argonaut four.
1892—J. J. Ryan and Joseph Wright, Toronto.
1895—Argonaut four.
1897—Winnipeg four.
1899—Argonaut eight, four and single.
1902—Argonaut eight.
1902—Lou F. Scholes, Toronto R.C.
1904—Lou F. Scholes, Toronto R.C.
1904—Winnipeg four.

F. R. Spofforth, the "demon bowler," who was the principal factor in the first assertion of the supremacy of Australian cricket on the northern side of the equator twenty years ago, has been living in England for some time past; but he still retains his interest in the welfare of Australian cricket. A letter from him is published in the Sydney papers brought by last week's mail. In it he expresses his belief that if the coming time does not contain some new blood of exceptional quality, it will "stand no chance of defeating the present cricketing strength of England." Spofforth's advice has not been taken, and the coming team is made up of eleven veterans and only three new faces. The comic papers of Sydney and Melbourne have been inquiring whether the team are taking their grandchildren with them, also many inches around the waist must a man measure before he is eligible for inclusion in the Australian representative cricket team.

Referring to the death of R. L. Mangies, V.C., who years ago spent some time in Toronto, it is interesting to note that he was one of three civilians to whom the Victoria Cross has been awarded. All three won it in the mutiny campaign. William Fraser McDonald of the Bengal civil service, like Mangies, won his V.C. on July 30, 1857, during the retreat from Arrah. He climbed outside a native boat under an incessant fire, and cut the lashing of the rudder, enabling the boat to obey her helm, and saving thirty-five British soldiers from certain death. He was gazetted a V.C. on February 17, 1860. The third civilian to win the coveted distinction was T. Henry Kavanagh, assistant-commissioner in Oude. After bravely assisting in the defence of Lucknow, he volunteered on November 8, 1857, to reach the relieving force. Disguised as a native and in circumstances of the greatest peril, he was successful in guiding the relieving force to the residency. For this plucky feat he was gazetted V.C. on July 8, 1858.

Lady Minto is very enthusiastic in

The National Review about Canada as a holiday resort. She strongly advises Englishmen and women in search of a pleasant outing to forsake the continent of Europe and to turn to Canada. Of our scenery she says: "After the monotony of the prairie, the first glimpses of the Rockies is like a view of the Promised Land. The beauty of the remote mountain passes is indescribable, whilst far beneath them, lakes nestling at the foot of great glaciers, sparkle like gems in a setting of dark fir trees, and reflect from an emerald surface and with a dazzling transparency the frowning rocky peaks on high. And then there is the sacred stillness of the snow-clad hills—a stillness broken only by the ceaseless murmur of the torrent bursting with a wild joy from the bondage of the rocks, hurling itself, one solid volume into space, to float in feathery spray to the dark depths below. Spacious hotels, built high up in the mountains, enable the traveler, while living in luxury to enjoy the finest scenery in the world." In Lady Minto's judgment nothing gives a more delightful impression of the real meaning of the word "Empire" than a

Canadian tour.
I am indebted to the monthly circular of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris for some useful notes on the recent amendments of the French law relating to the employer's liability. The clauses of the law of 1898 dealing with compensation for injury in certain trades ran as follows:
"Accidents occurring to workmen in the industries specified, and caused by their work or during work, shall entitle them to an indemnity from their employer, provided that such accident unfit them for work for more than four days.
"The workman absolutely and permanently incapacitated by an accident may demand from his employer an annuity equal to two-thirds of his annual salary; for partial and permanent disablement he can demand an annuity equal to half the reduction in his yearly earnings caused by such partial disablement; for temporary disablement he shall receive a daily indemnity equal to half his earnings at the time of the accident, if the



Miss Fanny Vedder, With Rice & Barton's Big Gaiety Co., at the Star This Week.

disablement shall four days, and on fifth day."
It will be seen that only payable from the amendments of the disablement law, the indemnity first day after the fifth. The employment of this amendment to the up" for the longer periods of December, followed by a practically universal effect, which is almost law, proposes to the Employers' trades, professions particularly interested classes of workers, workers alone, are

Lord Lyveden, who visited Toronto, is the mercantile man the dramatic profession; he is also British committee eign municipal institutions latter capacity he ing the Kaiser. The ous of sending over to study the municipal Berlin, Aix-la-Chapelle One hundred and all at once, might seem der to some potent was quite equal to them all come, he s in question were add ed, and would well the 150 British me 150 German mayors cipl institutions v things that might be originator of intern ing by Mayors Lor going to achieve a

A stamp collector cently from a friend and was annoyed to age stamp had been while in transit. A postoffice brought a ter could not be g stamp, once it had letter as payment f property of the post neither the sender o addressee had fur

In a humorous L Bachelors' Protection formed with a rule shall talk for more an hour with one of in pursuit of profes sies. "Other" is gr so many other du may safely prophes not the protected b fair more than a some of the fair w rules from talkin

At a recent local ple of North Melbu dice their hotels l mination was duly After an expendit erness hasn't dimi ving hotels are de according to local
They need the m money? Why, the suits of the first W Winnipeg between team and the O. H tainly indicate th thing doing. The fered \$1000 for the to the record, if necessary. The fr Winnipeggers in ext on by the Marlbo games may have level, but it looks when everything is cially and otherw have done pretty w Dukes captured the ship after an even cidentally gathere of money. It is e will "clean up" ov son, and will thu wipe off the inde ago, when bad m club to plunge co hole. All the best as good hockey is pl er places in the co son, when, no do will be available fo will be a greater in play, the best O. H up as follows: Gos Falls; point, Ham er-point, Ardaigh, Armstrong, Marlbo Marlboros; left w boros; right win, Either McCallum, of the Argonauts, the forwards in th impairing the stre any extent.

The season's hoc that on Mutual-str eastern or western cense to beat the b as good hockey is pl er places in the co son, when, no do will be available fo will be a greater in play, the best O. H up as follows: Gos Falls; point, Ham er-point, Ardaigh, Armstrong, Marlbo Marlboros; left w boros; right win, Either McCallum, of the Argonauts, the forwards in th impairing the stre any extent.
The voice of the land. It is al always on tap- of the sound writ and on what pri the opening of the sued. He says th Conservatives wer partners of "a lo hybrids" honored, know on what pr various galleries r respondent might winds that circula lliament Buildings looked thru the li to, and can see t ferred on her. M dently thinks th

disablement shall last more than four days, and counting from the fifth day."

It will be seen that the indemnity was only payable from the fifth day. By the amendments of last December, by the disablement last more than ten days, the indemnity is due from the first day after the accident instead of the fifth. The employers are said to fear that this amendment will offer an inducement to the workman to "lay up" for the longer period. The amendments of December, 1904, have been followed by a project to make the law practically universal. This second project, which is almost certain to become law, proposes to extend the provisions of the Employers' Liability Law to all trades, professions and industries, with the sole exception of agriculture. It is particularly interesting to note that all classes of workers, and not manual workers alone, are included.

Lord Lyveden, who has several times visited Toronto, is not only a purser in the mercantile marine, a member of the dramatic profession, who, in his time, has added to the public stock of pleasure; he is also the president of the British committee of students of foreign municipal institutions, and in this latter capacity he has been interviewed by the Kaiser. The committee is desirous of sending over 150 British mayors to study the municipal institutions of Berlin, Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne. One hundred and fifty British mayors, all at once, might seem a formidable order to some potentates, but the Kaiser was quite equal to the occasion. Let them all come, he said. The three cities in question were admirably administered, and would well repay study. And if the 150 British mayors were to invite 150 German mayors to visit them, municipal institutions were not the only things that might be benefited. As the originator of international understanding by Mayors Lord Lyveden may be going to achieve a new distinction.

A stamp collector received a letter recently from a friend in foreign parts, and was annoyed to find that the postage stamp had been removed, evidently while in transit. A complaint to the postoffice brought a reply that the matter could not be gone into, as the stamp, once it had been affixed to the letter as payment for postage, was the property of the postmaster-general, and neither the sender nor the addressee had further claims to it.

In a humorous Lancashire town a Bachelors' Protection Society has been formed with a rule that no member shall talk for more than a quarter of an hour with one of the fair sex unless in pursuit of professional or other duties. "Other" is good. There may be so many other duties. Anyway, one may safely prophesy that, whether or not the protected bachelors talk to the fair more than a quarter of an hour, some of the fair will be restrained by no rules from talking to them at length.

At a recent local option poll the people of North Melbourne decided to reduce their hotels by 37. Their determination was duly carried into effect. After an expenditure of \$51,000 drunkenness has not diminished, and the surviving hotels are doing a roaring trade, according to local observers.

They need the money. Who needs the money? Why, the Marlboros! The results of the first two games played at Winnipeg between the Rowing Club team and the O. H. A. champions certainly indicate that there was something doing. The Marlboros were offered \$1000 for the trip and 25 per cent. of the receipts, if a third game were necessary. The first was won by the Winnipeggers extra time, and the second by the Marlboros by 7 to 5. The games may have been played on the level, but it looks rather suspicious, when everything is considered. Financially and otherwise, the Marlboros have done pretty well this season. The Duke captured the O. H. A. championship after an eventful season, and incidentally gathered in quite a "bunch" of money. It is estimated that they will "clean up" over \$900 on the season, and will thus be in a position to wipe off the indebtedness of a year ago, when bad management caused the club to plunge considerably into the hole. All the local senior clubs did pretty well, with the exception of the Waverleys, who were losers from the start.

The season's hockey has determined that on Mutual-street ice none of the eastern or western teams have any license to beat the best local teams. Just as good hockey is played here as in other places in the country, and next season, when, no doubt, an arena rink will be available for the matches, there will be a greater improvement. On the play, the best O. H. A. seven would line up as follows: Goal, Le Sueur, Smith's Falls; point, Hamber, Argonauts; cover-point, Ardagh, St. Georges; rover, Armstrong, Marlboros; centre, Young, Marlboros; left wing, Ridpath, Marlboros; right wing, Hynes, St. Georges. Either McCallum, Clemes or Hamilton of the Argonauts could replace any of the forwards in the above list without impairing the strength of the team to any extent.

The voice of the kicker is heard in the land. It is an obstreperous voice, always on tap. This time the owner of the sound writes to me to know how and on what principle invitations to the opening of the legislature were issued. He says the wives of life-long Conservatives were ignored and the partners of "a lot of renegades and hybrids" honored. He also wants to know on what principle tickets to the various galleries were issued. My correspondent might as well ask of the winds that circulate around the Parliament Buildings—as ask me. I have looked thru the list of ladies he refers to, and can see the name of not one that is unworthy of the distinction conferred on her. My correspondent evidently thinks that the invitations

should be on one side only. The opposition have equal privileges, man for man, as ministerialists in this matter, and so they should have. As for tickets to the galleries, all I can say is that if my correspondent had written to his representative he would probably have been favored, or, at any rate, he would likely have received a polite reply. It was a gentleman from Belleville who said to me the other day: "Have you any office-seekers in Toronto? I thought they were all in Belleville." Probably the same thing might be implied of every constituency, or part thereof, that returned a Conservative on Jan. 25, 1905. I am told that if all the applicants for positions that are not vacant were totaled up they would reach into five figures, or not less than 10,000! One minister—perhaps the best known and most popular—has received so many applications that he has been compelled to postpone the task of replying sine die.

Up to date something over 1600 dissenters in England and Wales have had their household goods sold for taxes under the new Education Act. More than 40,000 suits have been brought against persons refusing to pay to the rates, and several have been sent to prison. And yet the resistance is said to be increasing. Probably this issue is making more votes against the Balfour ministry than any other, not excepting Mr. Chamberlain's tilt against the free trade fetich.

France is presently to have its two-cent inland postage. M. Rouvier himself has promised to introduce it immediately after the vote of the budget. It is curious that France has waited so long for a reform which has been demanded by the commercial classes for the past five-and-twenty years. It is only Russia, Italy, Greece and Turkey which exact more than two cents for inland letters. Perhaps the reform would not have come even yet if the Matin had not found a new way to intimidate the president of the chamber. The journal, adopting the plan suggested by The Daily World in connection with the autonomy bill, invited its readers to send that important officer of the state a postcard demanding "la lettre a deux sous," and 150,000 postcards descended upon the table of the "first deputy." Then the Palais Bourbon began to realize that the agitation was really serious this time. Praise is certainly due to the newspaper for having engineered the matter successfully. It is a journal that evidently believes in rectifying the inequalities of existence, and, incidentally, making a little news on its own account. If there is some one whose breast is undecorated, notwithstanding that he rescued his neighbor's children from the horse pond, The Matin seeks him out and presents him with a medal. If it is a peasant who has given hostages, in large measure to fortune, The Sunday World's French contemporary, in the name of depopulated France, applauds his citizenship and marks him on its register of fame.

The New York preachers have renewed their denunciations of bridge gambling in fashionable society there. They mentioned a case of a young man who lost at bridge as much as he was earning for a year, and had to borrow to settle what he lost in one afternoon while paying his respects to his hostess at a dinner party. District-Attorney Jerome says he has investigated these stories and finds them untrue. He says furthermore that high society in the Yankee metropolis is entirely incapable of such conduct, and that its leaders would not encourage reckless gambling any more than they would excessive drinking.

"What," also enquires a perfervid writer in The London World, "is the daily life-history of a woman in society?" and that paper considerably answers the conundrum thus:

Too jaded by selfish indulgences, after a night of morbid sleep born of some favorite drug, she rises to face a day's racing with its concomitant betting. Her breakfast inadequate, probably supplemented by brandy or whiskey and soda; luncheon indigestible, savory but unhealthy bonnes bouches, liberal potations of champagne, or more likely recourse to familiar brandy or whiskey peg; a rush home, further pandering to a morbid appetite, more champagne, later perhaps a dance, or many hours devoted to inevitable bridge—a game equal, at any rate in its intrinsic interest, to the old-fashioned whist, but prostituted by the facility with which it provides added excitement in the form of gambling; again brandy or

ABOUT THAT COAT

You wear a coat. Why? To keep the cold out? No; to keep the warmth in. What of the body that has no warmth—the thin, poor body that lacks the healthy flesh and fat it needs?

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Star Theatre

THE FUNNIEST SHOW ON EARTH

Rice & Barton's Big Gaiety Extravaganza

THE BEST, BIGGEST AND BRIGHTEST IN THE BURLESQUE WORLD.

JOVIAL CHARLIE BARTON

THE MAJOR-GENERAL OF COMEDY, ESPECIALLY SUPPORTED BY MR. BERT BAKER.

30 PRINCIPALS 30

A HOST OF PRETTY GIRLS—FULL CHORUS TRAINED BALLET

GORGEOUS COSTUMES DAZZLING SCENIC EFFECTS SUPERB SPECIAL COMEDY

Next Week "VANITY FAIR"—Next Week

ALL THIS WEEK

MATINEE DAILY



Canadian tour.

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Rice & Barton's Big Gaiety Co., at the Star Theatre.

whiskey and soda; then bed, with sulphonal, trional, morphia or some equally noxious drug.

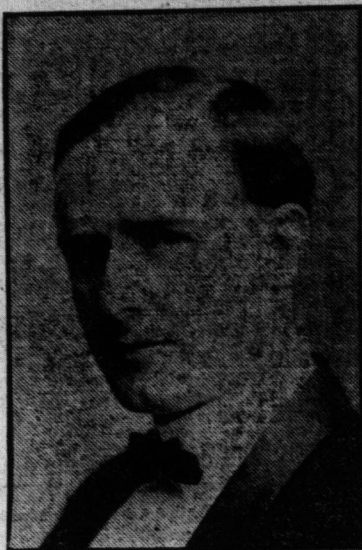
In face of this one can be pardoned for exclaiming, "No wonder the British race is degenerate." It is a marvel, indeed, that any remain to uphold the dignity of "the old nobility." Shade of Lord John Manners protect us.

"Some comprehensive powers are claimed from time to time by promoters of private bills at Westminster," remarks The Pall Mall Gazette, "but for downright universal approval a company that has just approached the Canadian House of commons, takes the cake. Among the privileges it seeks are: To receive aid from any government or municipality; to carry on lumbering, mining and farming; to own and manage hotels, churches, schools and hospitals; to construct roads, tramways, docks, etc.; to carry on business as contractors for bridges, cars, engines and ships; to develop electric power and to do many other things too numerous to mention."

THE CAPTIOUS ONE.

Torontonians With "Show Girl."

It is pleasing to note that a leading role in the musical melange, "The Show Girl," which opens an engagement at the Grand this week, is Bert Wainwright, a Toronto boy. Mr. Wainwright is said to be the possessor of a tenor voice of fine quality and a graceful stage



presence. Among the tuneful bits of musical composition which he is called upon to render are two of his own productions, "Sying Song" and "There's Where My Heart Is." Mr. Wainwright was seen in Toronto four years ago with Ward and Vokes, for whom he afterwards acted as stage manager. Last season he was with Whitney's "Head Waiters." Charles Parcor is another member of the company who is proud of Toronto as his old home.

E. F. CLARKE TESTIMONIAL FUND.

E. F. Clarke, M.P., chairman of the committee, acknowledges the following additional subscriptions: Amount previously acknowledged \$16,974 Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario East 250 Loyal Orange District Lodge, No. 4 25 Bowell Loyal Orange Lodge No. 25 10 Empire Loyal Orange Lodge No. 227 5 E. & S. Currie, Limited 25 The Bredin Bread Company 10 James Gunn 10 \$17,309

Police Chief Dismissed.

San Francisco, March 25.—Chief of Police Wittman, a sergeant, and two patrolmen, have been dismissed from the police force by the police commissioners on account of their failure to suppress gambling in Chinatown.

Canadian Club Luncheon.

The guest of the Canadian Club on Monday will be Frank Pedley of the department of Indian affairs, Ottawa. He will speak on "The Indians of Canada."

JAPS PENETRATE CHINA IN ALL BUSINESS LINES

Buddhist Monks and Jap Owned Newspapers Seek to Gain Favor of Chinese.

Berlin, March 25.—A letter from Peking, published by The National Zeitung today, gives the results of an enquiry into Japan's political inactivity in China. The paper says Japanese in various lines of business are penetrating into China and settling in every important place in the empire devoting themselves to their calling in life, whether priest, editor, teacher or trader, and to winning peacefully the goodwill of the Chinese for Japan. The method that is often used is the founding of newspapers printed in the Chinese language and friendly to Japanese aims. These try to influence the provincial government and Peking government to employ Japanese teachers in the schools, and especially to place Japanese military instructors in charge of the Chinese troops. In addition, Japanese Buddhist monks have begun to arrive in China on semi-political and semi-religious errands. They seek closer relations with the Chinese Buddhist organizations and have acquired control of several monasteries over which the Japanese flag is floated.

WILL ORGANIZE THE PROVINCE.

The Citizens' Association, formed to protest against the educational features of the autonomy bills will meet Monday night in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Yonge and McGill-streets, to receive the report of the executive committee regarding the advisability of organizing other portions of the province in opposition to the bills.

May Disrupt the Union.

London, March 25.—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Arctic explorer, being interviewed on the consular difficulty between Norway and Sweden said that the situation was graver than generally understood abroad, and that there was a very serious danger to the union if Sweden persisted in refusing Norway's undisputed rights.

TWO CLEVER GIRL MUSICIANS.



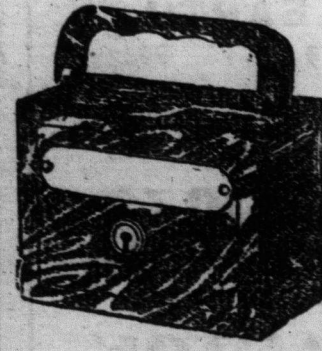
MISS ANGELA BREEN.



MISS NELLIE CORBETT.

Miss Nellie Corbett and Miss Angela Breen are the two youngest ladies in full direction of a choir in the city. Miss Corbett directs, and Miss Breen is organist at St. Frances' R. C. Church. At the concert of the A. O. H. in Massey Hall on March 17, the ladies were prominent in the program.

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A GENUINE IRISH COMEDIAN IS J. T. KELLY

And He Along with Della Fox and Other Twinkling People Will be at Shea's This Week.

John T. Kelly, the famous Irish comedian who for many seasons cavorted with other stars of the Weber & Fields Broadway Stock Co., will make his first vaudeville appearance in Toronto at Shea's Theatre on Monday. Mr. Kelly has long enjoyed the reputation of being the leading Irish comedian of America. He seems to have been especially built for the part, short, fat, with a jolly face and merry laugh. He is all that one could expect of a happy-go-lucky Irishman. He does not give a stage Irishman, but instead plays the part as one sees it in life. Mr. Kelly is supported by a most excellent company of performers and will present a one-act comedy entitled "Senator McFee." The many laughable situations in the sketch keep the audience in a merry mood and Mr. Kelly manages to hand a laugh every few minutes.

Another big headliner and one who is sure to draw hundreds of friends and admirers to Shea's is Della Fox. This big bill with two such headliners ought to prove the banner week in Shea's Theatre. Miss Fox is again in good voice, is as dainty and attractive as she was when in the height of her operatic success and in a natty blue boy's suit she is indeed a picture. Miss Fox is making a short tour of the larger vaudeville theatres and has met with most tremendous success in every one of them. The sketch keep the audience in a merry mood and Mr. Kelly manages to hand a laugh every few minutes.

A few months ago there arrived in New York a handsome young woman, who said she could do a musical act. One of the vaudeville theatres made short of an act and put her on the bill Tuesday for trial. Within twenty-four hours people were coming to the box office asking when the woman who played the xylophone would appear. They did not know her name but they had heard of her wonderful musical ability. Within a few days she has been booked for a solid season. This woman is Selma Bobe, who will be one of the special features at Shea's next week. Another novelty that is sure to attract considerable attention is Chasino, the shadowgraphist. This man uses his feet instead of his hands in throwing various objects upon a screen. His work is said to be really marvelous and as this will be his first appearance here he will undoubtedly receive some attention. Martini & Maximilian, two clever tricksters, and several other good acts will complete a strong bill.

General in Surplice.

London, March 22.—The announcement that General Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., who has occupied other pulpits, would preach a Lenten sermon on "the responsibility of the church in reference to national life," attracted a large congregation of city men to St. Edmund's, Lombard-street, at lunch time yesterday.

Robed in a white surplice and cassock, the ex-commissioner of Metropolitan Police and South African commander read his sermon from a manuscript.

"The most crying need of the times," he said, "is that more assistance should be given to the cause of temperance. Children should be taught to become total abstainers by joining the Bands of Hope, and more support should be given to guilds and missions."

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MAY IRWIN ON BLACK TALENT.

The Talented Canadian Comedienne Coming to the Princess.

Miss May Irwin, the Canadian girl who has made such a success on Broadway, has returned to the stage after a two years' rest, and brings with her a farce comedy written by George V. Hobart, "Mrs. Black is Back," which local theatre-goers will see later this season.

On this occasion, as heretofore, she has with her another of her coon discoveries in her play in the person of Al Johns. He is a colored man, and has been known as a writer of popular songs, but thru Miss Irwin's interest in him, he is the first of his race to obtain a public hearing for the music of an entire production. Many of the writers of coon ballads are colored men; in fact, successful producers like Miss Irwin rarely sing the songs of any other composers. But while their songs have time and time again been interpolated freely in the most successful comedies, never has the orchestration and incidental music been done by one. And so Miss Irwin feels that she has brought the colored man another step forward in the profession of amusing the public. She was practically the first to give a hearing to Cole and Johnson, whose melodies are now in such demand. Al Johns was already known as the author of "Go Way Back and Sit Down," when he came to Miss Irwin to submit several of his compositions for "Mrs. Black is Back." It didn't take her long to decide on several of them, which she is now using, the most successful being "Bible Stories," which she will sing during the half-week engagement here which begins on Monday week.

The comedy has a plot and the complicated situations which arise compel the humorous part of one to break out into roars of laughter. Mrs. Black, the part assumed by Miss Irwin, marries a second time. Her husband is a professor of geology, who is kind-hearted and innocent. He readily believes that his charming wife is only twenty-nine years of age, when in reality she is thirty-six. Still he is not to be blamed too much, for Mrs. Black is certainly young and pleasing to look upon. But the trouble arises with a son of Mrs. Black by her former marriage. As he is away at school, his fond mamma takes the risk of telling her husband that the youngster is only ten years old, and then her worry commences.

The company supporting Miss Irwin is a strong one, being the original cast which played with her at the Bijou Theatre, New York City, among which will be found Al S. Lipman, Edgar Atchison-Ely, John G. Sparks, Nick Long, Charles Lane, Roland Carter, William Price, Jane Burby, May Donohue, Frances Gordon, Kate Gotthold, Dorothy Barnes and others.



TOBY CLAUDE
The Vest Pocket Comedienne at Shea's Shortly.

No fewer than 2461 newspapers are published in the United Kingdom, says The Newspaper Press Directory for 1905. There are 184 daily papers published in England, seven in Wales, eighteen in Scotland, and eighteen in Ireland. In 1846 there were only 551 journals published in the United Kingdom, fourteen of them being daily papers.

A MESSAGE FROM MARS CHAS. HAWTREY'S LATEST

Will be Presented at the Princess
All Week With Mr. Hawtrey
as the Star.

In "A Message from Mars," in which Charles Hawtrely made such a brilliant success here two years ago and which he will present at the Princess Theatre during the coming week, there is promise of a comedy that should receive enthusiastic welcome from all classes of theatre-goers. A play that is powerful without raising any problems, wholesome while not mawkish, bright without vulgarity, funny without coarseness or clowning, and which above all teaches in an unobtrusive way a strong moral lesson, certainly furnishes a most refreshing novelty. That the unusual qualities are combined in "A Message from Mars" is attested by the New York and London critics and confirmed by the phenomenal success achieved in both cities. When Charles Frohman introduced Mr. Hawtrely and his company at the Garrick Theatre in New York he had allotted only eight weeks for his run, but the public demand compelled a continuance throughout the season, and the termination was then enforced by engagements Mr. Hawtrely had made to appear in London at the coronation time. Since then Mr. Hawtrely has twice revived the play for long runs in New York. Mr. Hawtrely is unquestionably the most distinguished of England's younger light comedians. Absolute naturalness is the chief characteristic and forms the greatest charm of Mr. Hawtrely's work.

There is a flavor of Charles Dickens' "Christmas Carol" about "A Message from Mars." Only instead of an old Scrooge we have Horace Parker, a selfish young man, who imagines himself to be a scientist, and who, though he does not at all deserve it, possesses the affection of a sweet and pretty girl, Minnie Templer. Parker's selfishness makes him ill-bred. He refuses to accompany his fiancée to a party because she is snowed upon the ground, and he writes articles in a scientific review, Minnie, disgusted at his egotism, breaks their engagement and she and her aunt go off to the dance in the carriage of Arthur Dicey, a rich young man, who is one of Minnie's admirers. Then Horace sinks to sleep in his armchair and dreams that he is visited by an inhabitant of the planet Mars, The Martians, it seems, are entirely altruistic, and the messenger, having committed a certain crime, is sent to earth to reform the most selfish man on that planet. The process is a drastic one. Overwriting Horace by the dynamic power which he has at his disposal, the Martian forces him to perform several acts of benevolence. These, however, go against the grain, and it is not until Parker is actually reduced to beggary by the failure of a bank that he feels his kinship with the rest of the human race. His reform has been assisted by a series of "object lessons" given by the Martians. These affect Minnie's love for him and include the loss of wealth and dearest friends. In this Asmodeus-like manner the messenger teaches Parker to consider others as well as himself. Horace's humanity awakens. In his rags he feels sympathy and pity for an old broken down inventor, whom in the first act he had snubbed and sent away, and the messenger rejoices as Parker sustains the almost dying beggar in his arms in the snow. In the last act Horace is awake again, but the impression left by his dream is a deep one. A fire breaks out at some cheap lodging houses close by, and Parker hurries out and brings in the honest outcasts, Minnie and her aunt returning are agreeably surprised to hear of his kindly energy and there is a happy denouement.

"WHO GOES THERE?"

Now Converted into a Big Musical Comedy.

Walter E. Perkins, the little comedian, who made the acquaintance of Toronto theatre-goers in "Jerome" and "Who Goes There?" returns to the Grand Opera House next week in the last named play. Since its first presentation here "Who Goes There?" has been converted into a big musical comedy by the addition of a large chorus and the introduction of several catchy musical numbers. The comedy itself is one of those delightful creations which never fail to produce laughter.

National Day of Prayer.

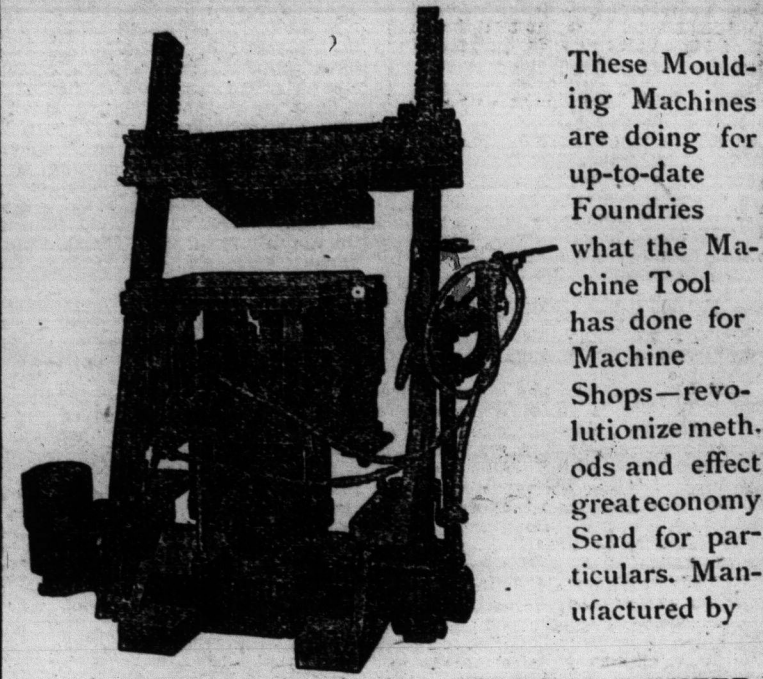
London, March 21.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, who is taking a deep interest in the revival movement in England and Wales, is considering the advisability of appointing a day to be observed throughout the Church of England for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

It is probable that such a day for national prayer for a revival will shortly be announced.

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Advisory Reports

HOFMANN AT MASSEY HALL.

Josef Hofmann, the great pianist than whom no artist has ever created a more delightful impression among music-lovers in Toronto, comes to Massey Hall on Tuesday evening and will be assisted by Mrs. Russell Duncan, soprano, and Ferr August Wilhelmj, baritone. Mrs. Duncan will sing a selection from Delibes' famous opera "Lakme" in which she was coached in Paris by the composer himself. Herr Wilhelmj's numbers will be German lieder in which he excels as an interpreter.

Josef Hofmann, with all the golden promises of childhood realized, is a youth on whose brow is stamped the ineffable seal of genius, and one the gods will not slay because of his great, brave and healthy spirit, free from the morbid vapors of his own Poland, and free from the precocity of the shallow virtuoso.

Josef Hofmann is now twenty-seven years old; he is a Pole, and a pupil of Anton Rubinstein; but even Rubinstein did not attempt to curb the strong individual reading of his precocious pupil. Hofmann is a virile, sane pianist, without a particle of the prudence that goes with lack of imagination and temperament; he has such repose, such reserve power and breadth of vision, that we at once see that he belongs to the Clementi, Beethoven, Liszt, Rubinstein, d'Albert side of the pianistic house. He has the big Rubinstein tone and the incomparable analysis of d'Albert. The latter quality is noticeable in his Bach and Beethoven playing. One is fearful of such exhibition of controlled power, such play of intellect in a mere youth.

Hofmann's personality is mellow, poetic, and dignified. He has more intellectual power than any pianist before the public to-day; he brings into his music a brain sound to the core, a sweet, youthful fantasy and freshness, and, above all, an intense sincerity; he is sincere to his innermost fibre, and with his noble ideals, unlimited courage, and marvelous assiduity, there is no doubt that in time he will top all living pianists of the present day. As it is, he is a phenomenon without equal. Speaking of him the New York Times says:

The most bewildering ornamentation does not deceive Hofmann. He seeks out the melody and sings it. Crisp, clear, delicate utterance is his performance. In dash, spirit, brilliancy, power, he is the master of the keyboard; while in the weaving of the airy webs of piano floridure, the scintillant showering of the clear region of the scale, he is a master unsurpassed, unequalled. The "Etudes Symphoniques" Hofmann performed in a manner simply masterly.

Little Hero's Reward.

London, March 22.—The small figure of James Nield, aged five, was lifted upon the magistrate's clerk's desk at Blackburn yesterday to receive the certificate of the Society for Protection of Life from Fire.

The major made the presentation, and told how the little fellow rescued his baby brother from a fire which destroyed the cottage in which the children were left while their parents were at work. He also slipped a sovereign into the boy's hand.

The little hero, who was dressed in a sailor suit, gravely saluted amid loud applause.

"600" VETERAN IS ADOPTED.

Is Offered Home on Texas Ranch and Will Leave Boston.

Readers of The Sunday World who read a few weeks ago of the plight of Wm. McCormack, "one of the 600," in Boston, will be glad to see this from The Boston Herald of last week:

"Two men, who never saw each other, who live over 2000 miles apart, were introduced by The Herald a few days ago with unusual and happy results. These men, instead of exchanging greetings and passing on to forget each other in the stress of life, sought to strengthen an instinctive sympathy; the one, a wealthy wool merchant and member of Santiago, Texas, offered the other, a Boston man with a large record, a home for the rest of his life, and the latter accepted the simple, generous invitation.

It was in February that George Richardson of Santiago, wool merchant, let his eye fall on an illustrated story describing the part which William McCormack of Boston played in the famous charge of the light brigade at Balaklava.

The story recounted William McCormack's hard struggle for existence at the age of 60, that he was unable to work, unable to find regular employment. So Mr. Richardson wrote him a friendly letter, saying that he was of Scotch descent like the old soldier and appreciated his worth as a man and the service he had done his country. Then the writer went on to say in a very cordial way that it was his duty to help Mr. McCormack, and that he wished to make "the latter end of his days happy." "Come down to my ranch—it is 35 miles long and big enough, he said in substance. "Work if you like, hunt and fish if you like, or rest if you wish."

Mr. McCormack wrote back that he would go. And as soon as he receives a reply from his friend, the sturdy old soldier will set his face towards the new, strange land, which offers him a home in his old age.

Mr. McCormack greeted a reporter with evident pleasure and told him of his good fortune. "I never thought I would hear from a place over 2000 miles away. It was a really friendly letter and it meant a great deal to me, with my wife dead and no one to look to in my old age. I don't like to leave my friends in Boston, but it's the best thing, I suppose. I've lived off and on for 40 years in New England and it's like home."

"And I want to tell you," he continued, "I received some money from people who had read the story and several offers of work. But strange to say, I could not get any one of the positions offered in the letters when I went to see the people who had read the story and several offers of work. But strange to say, I could not get any one of the positions offered in the letters when I went to see the people who had read the story and several offers of work. But strange to say, I could not get any one of the positions offered in the letters when I went to see the people who had read the story and several offers of work."

Named After Battleships.

New streets in Barrow, England, are to be named Melampus-street, Eurypylus-street, Dominion-street, Back Power-street, and Back King Alfred-street, after the locally built battleships of those names.

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MUSIC'S

That Miss Hope M. Canadian soprano, there can be no doubt as to her reception she is quite capable of the following program. Miss Morgan's voice of great sweetness and fullness. Not often has a soprano as she is, her for the first time, believe that a Canadian heights as Miss Morgan's past few years, hence is Herr Hans coming of a most noble before most of the Europe. Herr Dres beautiful number, tied, bristling with one of technique and one for the most beautiful instruments—the violin. Mr. Howard Bligh production to Toronto Deever" (by request White's "How do I Nevin's "Were I a Foot's "If I were Miss Morgan's heavenly voice "Come Phyllis "Tis May," Bruhns Lavender," German Nacht," Goetze; "Monat Mai" and "Schumann's "Have Whyle Lillie Grow" music anonymous, Nome from Rigoletto, Deh Vieni from Le Mozart and Se Florida in duet with Mr. Bligh pour nons tes ailes. The plan opens man's 97 Yonge-st. The recital is at April 4.

Very few people are aware of the immense amount of work necessary before a musician can appear in public. Nor is it from the smooth and easy manner of the performer has had to acquire the necessary skills have ever been of being well-to-do, rather more eccentric public; and, as well as eccentricity in an artist, they also employ methods of working. One great violinist public he is a regular with an enormous and garments of a cut—cannot practise most dishabille.

It is said that the greatest masters of the last century, seldom compelled to dress for ever, in matters musical of regularity, a missed his daily practice. Paganini, the greatest ever lived, was comatous and avaricious 10 or 12 hours a day violin; did he become they gave it up self in agricultural laziness soon passed worked hard once and to such good was nothing written which the clever Italian. In later life he never was because of his compositions.

It is said that an er of Paganini followed to place, staying at the vain hope of his practise. After spending in the same hotel once rewarded by was Paganini putting Rubinstein—that he would be credited with dictum: "If I did day I know it; if I did friends know it; if I did days the public know it. When Dr. Joachim, a young and a house of his practice room was with the exception of el in the door." If the lin ceased for one master could be seen glass. The great think of those days he would then be the—at that time—known Beethoven 60 years the great this fine composition ever seen a copy of it without his to the days when he day in his little practice room.

In speaking of the deisson said: "I very much that day. I practised pedal very walking alone formed itself into a had my movement. To come to more belk is credited with hard worker, but all the latter is even more success than the form

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IN MUSIC'S REALM

That Miss Hope Morgan, the eminent Canadian soprano, is a finished artist there can be no doubt after the enthusiastic reception she received at Gerhardt Heintzman's Musicales last week and that she is quite capable of interpreting the following program goes without saying. Miss Morgan has a soprano voice of great sweetness in the upper register and full and robust in the lower. Not often has Toronto heard such a soprano as she is, and those who heard her for the first time could hardly believe that a Canadian could reach such heights as Miss Morgan has attained in the past few years. Of equal prominence is Herr Hans Dressel, cellist, who coming of a most musical family, has been honored by "commands" to play before most of the crowned heads of Europe. Herr Dressel will play that beautiful number, Popper's "Spumertied," bristling with great opportunities of technique and one of the most pieces for the most beautiful of stringed instruments—the violoncello.

Mr. Howard Elight, who needs no introduction to Toronto, will sing the following: Walter Damrosch's "Danny Deever" (by request); Maude Valerie White's "How do I love Thee"; Arthur Nevin's "Were I a star" and Arthur Foot's "If I were what the rose is."

Miss Morgan's heavy program will embrace: "Come Phyllis Dear," Lonsdale; "This May," Bruhns; "Who'll Buy my Lavender," German; "Still wie die Nacht," Goetze; "Im Wunderschönen Monat Mai" and "Die Lillie, die Rose," Schumann; "Have you seen but a Whyllie Lillie Grow" (Ben Johnson with music anonymous, 1614); "Aria, Cora Nome from Rigoletto," Verdi; "Aria, Deh Vieni from Le Nozze di Figaro," Mozart and "Se Florindo," Scarlatti, and in duet with Mr. Elight, "Amour, ouvre pour nous tes ailes," Pelicot.

The plan opens at Gerhardt Heintzman's 97 Yonge-street, on the 27th inst. The recital is at Association Hall, April 4.

the only day on which Kubelik did not practise was the day after he had heard of the birth of the now famous twins. "I feel in such a nervous state I cannot even practise," said the famous little Bohemian as he nervously walked the corridors of the hotel, awaiting the telegram from his distant home to say that all was well.

The greatest feat of the musician has to fight is that feeling of satiety which overcomes him if his work is not well apportioned. A friend of the writer, a pianist, has played during the last 10 years over 300 different pieces in public. Each season he acquires some 20 to 30 new pieces. So hard does he work at these that, after his short recital tour, he cannot bear to hear a single bar of any one of them. He is only saved from inaction by acquiring new pieces, which, of course, after a few weeks share the same fate.

It is said that Sarasate does not need to practise except when preparing new works for a concert. He says: "I am not a slave to the violin, but the violin is my slave"; or, in other words, he is, as we know, its incomparable master.

One of our foremost English violinists, says Tit-Bits, overcome with jealousy at the honors, and with them the shekels, which were being showered upon the foreign violinist, determined to see what he could do to attract attention to his already fine playing. For some six months he retired—alone with his violin—to a small country cottage. Not a single soul was allowed within the walls of his rural retreat. After devoting all his waking hours to his instrument, in due time he made his appearance and was rewarded with quite as much praise as was given to Paderewski or to Kubelik. His great success—strange to say—did not do him good, as, altho only in the prime of life, he seldom plays in public.

A well-known organist once remarked to the writer: "I always arrive the day before I'm announced to play. This is not only to try and secure a little practice on the actual organ on which I am going to play, but also to be in time to execute any necessary repairs." It is nothing unusual for this fine musician to spend the whole of the night alone in some large church, the greater part of which time, however, is spent not in practising on the keyboard, but actually inside the organ.

Paderewski, "the fair one of Poland," is another musician who indulges in nocturnal practising. He has been known to go into the warehouse of Messrs. Erard—to which he has access at any time—and tangle with the whole night watchman as audience to play away all night long. After such a night the great musician goes to his hotel, retires to bed and sleeps, awaking refreshed in time for his recital.

Sir Frederick Bridge presided the other evening at a meeting of the Concertgoers' Club, held in the Prince's Galleries, Piccadilly, London, when a discussion took place on "Concert Going." In the course of the discussion a speaker contended that it would be a good thing if English singers would take up the standard songs of Schubert and other great composers and sing them to good translations in English. Sir Frederick said he was quite in accord with that expression of opinion. It was horrible to take up one of Schubert's lovely compositions and sing it to a vile translation in English. He suggested that it would be a good thing both for the artist and the concert if we could have a good translation set to these songs, and so have them sung in English.

Alwin Schroeder played Loeffler's "Moreau Fantastique" for cello at the 14th concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra on March 11. The Public Ledger said of him: "This distinguished musician, whose tone is so full and rich, bowed yesterday with a freedom and a verve that any one who knows his playing only thru his suppressed work with the Kneisel Quartet must have found most significant."

The Ledger said of the work itself: "There will doubtless be a variety of opinions expressed, but it is unquestionably one of the most interesting and important compositions for violoncello and orchestra that we have heard. After all, how few compositions of real interest there are for 'cello soloists. This one is essentially modern and entirely French in its suggestion, mystic, curi-

ous and, in many of its movements, exceedingly beautiful, with its strange poetic flights and its unusual and striking intervals. Rich and warm in coloring and unusually full in orchestration, its melodies are not always immediately apparent and its values are undoubtedly very uneven. Certain passages interludes, in which the solo instrument is not heard, seem quite exalted, while passages of some triviality follow, so that the work, as a whole, is not altogether satisfying. There is a certain current of orientalism running thru the work that is an added charm and, most important of all, it affords the soloist almost limitless opportunity for the display of virtuosity, as the 'cello part is one of the most exacting."

Sir A. C. Mackenzie's new work for the Palace, London, is in the nature of what in the old days was called an "interlude." This form of entertainment became quite the fashion at the public gardens "over the water," and occasionally a thin little volume of interludes, once popular at Bermoudey Spa, may be found lying forlorn upon book-barrows. Of course, there are no more interludes, but Mackenzie's work differs from the transportive model, but, like the old pieces, it is brief, occupying 30 minutes only. The title, which may be changed, is "The Knights of the Road," the chosen period being 1740, when the chivalry of Dick Turpin and Jack Straw was at its height. The work is as much music as it is drama, and the structure of the piece. Of music there are six numbers—three songs, and as many ensembles—and a new scene has been painted. The libretto is the work of Mr. Henry Lytton.—London Telegraph.

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"A JOLLY HIT OF TOM FOOLERY."

The Popular Musical Comedy "The Show Girl," Returns to the Grand This Week.

"The Show Girl," one of the most successful musical comedies on the road, returns to the Grand Opera House this week.

The piece was originally produced by the famous amateur organization, the Boston Cadets. It is credited with having scored a genuine hit in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all the other large cities in the east where the piece has been played. R. A. Barnett, the author of "1492," is also the author of this piece and H. L. Hertz, co-author of "The Tenderfoot," and E. W. Corliss are responsible for the music, while Louis DeLange and D. K. Stevens have given valuable assistance.

The plot, very briefly sketched, concerns the adventures of a touring theatrical company, who have become stranded in Greece, but the manager, Dionysius Fly, has come into the possession of a wishing cap and he utilizes the power thus granted him to extricate his fellow-players from their predicament. There is a slight element of love romance and any number of admirably comic situations and complications. The program descriptive of the piece as "a jolly bit of tomfoolery" would seem to be quite accurate. Musical and other refined specialties abound in the piece.

At the head of the company of metropolitan favorites is charming and vivacious Miss Thomas, and if also includes such artists as Sam Mylle, Lou Hall, Sid Forrester, Josephine Floyd, Bert Wainright, May Swency, Charles E. Parcor, Blanche Bertram, Thomas Shea, Edna Glover, H. B. Mustard, Ida Scott, Raymond Belmont, Nellie Wilson, Ethel Tillson, The Trombadour Four, The Rainbow Sisters and others, also thirty pretty and bewitching dancing and singing girls.

During the week matinees will be given as usual Wednesday and Saturday.

German Mail Autos.

The postmaster-general of Germany has introduced the motorcycle into the postal service and 100 of these vehicles are now being experimented with in different kinds of work in Berlin, principally in the collection of mail matter. If the results obtained are satisfactory the machines will be introduced into all the German cities.

Very few people are aware of the immense amount of work which is necessary before a musician plays a piece in public. Nor is it possible to judge from the smooth and finished performance the amount of drudgery which the performer has had to go thru in order to acquire the necessary technique. Musicians have ever had the reputation of being—well, to express it mildly, rather more eccentric than the general public; and, as well as displaying their eccentricity in an abundance of curious locks, they also display some curious peculiarities of working.

One great violinist, altho when in public he is a regular dandy—bedecked with an enormous quantity of jewelry and garments of a curious and original cut—cannot practise except in the utmost dishabille.

It is said that Spohr, one of the greatest masters of violin playing of the last century, seldom emerged from his dressing gown except when actually compelled to dress for a concert. However, in matters musical Spohr was the scul of regularity, and seldom, if ever, missed his daily practice.

Paganini, the greatest violinist who ever lived, was compelled by an ambitious and avaricious father to practise 10 or 12 hours a day. So tired of the violin did he become that for several years he gave it up and interested himself in agricultural pursuits. The fit of laziness soon passed, and Paganini worked hard once more at his violin, and to such good purpose that there was nothing written for the violin which the clever Italian could not play. In later life he never practised; this was because he only played his own compositions.

It is said that an enthusiastic admirer of Paganini followed him from place to place, staying at the same hotels, in the vain hope of hearing the maestro practise. After spending many hours in the same hotel as Paganini, he was once rewarded by a single squeak—it was Paganini putting on a new string.

Rubinstein—that thunderer of the keyboard—is credited with the following dictum: "If I do not practise for a day I know it; if I miss two days my friends know it; and if I miss three days the public knows it."

When Dr. Joachim, the veteran violinist, was a young student he lived in the house of his master, Joachim's practice room was without any window, with the exception of a small glass panel in the door. If the sound of the violin ceased for one moment, Joachim's master could be seen peering thru the glass. The great violinist must often think of those days. One of the works he would then be studying would be the—at that time—comparatively little-known Beethoven concerto. For over 60 years the great violinist has played this fine composition, but I doubt if he ever sees a copy or hears the strains of it without his thoughts going back to the days when he worked 10 hours a day in his little practising cell.

In speaking of some recitals which he was giving on the great organ, Mendelssohn said: "I was so interested in my work that days passed like hours. I practised pedal passages until the very walking along the street transformed itself into a fugue, so automatic had my movements become."

To come to more modern times, Kubelik is credited with being not only a hard worker, but also a regular worker; the latter is even more essential to success than the former. It is said that

the only day on which Kubelik did not practise was the day after he had heard of the birth of the now famous twins. "I feel in such a nervous state I cannot even practise," said the famous little Bohemian as he nervously walked the corridors of the hotel, awaiting the telegram from his distant home to say that all was well.

The greatest feat of the musician has to fight is that feeling of satiety which overcomes him if his work is not well apportioned. A friend of the writer, a pianist, has played during the last 10 years over 300 different pieces in public. Each season he acquires some 20 to 30 new pieces. So hard does he work at these that, after his short recital tour, he cannot bear to hear a single bar of any one of them. He is only saved from inaction by acquiring new pieces, which, of course, after a few weeks share the same fate.

It is said that Sarasate does not need to practise except when preparing new works for a concert. He says: "I am not a slave to the violin, but the violin is my slave"; or, in other words, he is, as we know, its incomparable master.

One of our foremost English violinists, says Tit-Bits, overcome with jealousy at the honors, and with them the shekels, which were being showered upon the foreign violinist, determined to see what he could do to attract attention to his already fine playing. For some six months he retired—alone with his violin—to a small country cottage. Not a single soul was allowed within the walls of his rural retreat. After devoting all his waking hours to his instrument, in due time he made his appearance and was rewarded with quite as much praise as was given to Paderewski or to Kubelik. His great success—strange to say—did not do him good, as, altho only in the prime of life, he seldom plays in public.

A well-known organist once remarked to the writer: "I always arrive the day before I'm announced to play. This is not only to try and secure a little practice on the actual organ on which I am going to play, but also to be in time to execute any necessary repairs." It is nothing unusual for this fine musician to spend the whole of the night alone in some large church, the greater part of which time, however, is spent not in practising on the keyboard, but actually inside the organ.

Paderewski, "the fair one of Poland," is another musician who indulges in nocturnal practising. He has been known to go into the warehouse of Messrs. Erard—to which he has access at any time—and tangle with the whole night watchman as audience to play away all night long. After such a night the great musician goes to his hotel, retires to bed and sleeps, awaking refreshed in time for his recital.

Sir Frederick Bridge presided the other evening at a meeting of the Concertgoers' Club, held in the Prince's Galleries, Piccadilly, London, when a discussion took place on "Concert Going." In the course of the discussion a speaker contended that it would be a good thing if English singers would take up the standard songs of Schubert and other great composers and sing them to good translations in English. Sir Frederick said he was quite in accord with that expression of opinion. It was horrible to take up one of Schubert's lovely compositions and sing it to a vile translation in English. He suggested that it would be a good thing both for the artist and the concert if we could have a good translation set to these songs, and so have them sung in English.

Alwin Schroeder played Loeffler's "Moreau Fantastique" for cello at the 14th concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra on March 11. The Public Ledger said of him: "This distinguished musician, whose tone is so full and rich, bowed yesterday with a freedom and a verve that any one who knows his playing only thru his suppressed work with the Kneisel Quartet must have found most significant."

The Ledger said of the work itself: "There will doubtless be a variety of opinions expressed, but it is unquestionably one of the most interesting and important compositions for violoncello and orchestra that we have heard. After all, how few compositions of real interest there are for 'cello soloists. This one is essentially modern and entirely French in its suggestion, mystic, curi-

ous and, in many of its movements, exceedingly beautiful, with its strange poetic flights and its unusual and striking intervals. Rich and warm in coloring and unusually full in orchestration, its melodies are not always immediately apparent and its values are undoubtedly very uneven. Certain passages interludes, in which the solo instrument is not heard, seem quite exalted, while passages of some triviality follow, so that the work, as a whole, is not altogether satisfying. There is a certain current of orientalism running thru the work that is an added charm and, most important of all, it affords the soloist almost limitless opportunity for the display of virtuosity, as the 'cello part is one of the most exacting."

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Nordheimer

The Nordheimer Piano AND MUSIC COMPANY, LIMITED
15 King Street East, Toronto.



A well remembered Scene in "A Message From Mars" which Charles Hawtrey will present at the Princess to-morrow night and the remainder of the week.

GIANT TASKS IN THE BUILDING OF RAILROADS

Two Car-Loads of Powder in a Single Blast—A Quarter of a Million Dollars For One Mile of Track on the Wabash.

Cumberland, Md., March 25.—"Look out! Look out! It's going off!" was the wild cry heard a few days ago in Paw Paw, a small mountain-encircled West Virginia town, on the new line of the Wabash, twenty miles east of Cumberland, when the ringing of bells and blowing of whistles gave the warning that in a few minutes the button would be pressed that would explode 8000 pounds of giant powder in the rocky mountain side directly opposite and close to the town.

For three days the people of Paw Paw had watched men carrying an after can of powder into the tunnels dug into the face of rocks. As the number of cans disappearing in the mountain side increased the alarm of the people grew, and some in terror filled their ears with cotton and waited for they know not what.

At last, when 325 cans of powder, \$125 pounds, had been emptied in the arms extending right and left from the inner ends of the two 400-foot tunnels, wires laid and the tunnel closed, the electric button was pressed, the whole earth seemed to rock as the shaken by an earthquake and tons of rock plunged toward and toppled over into the canal and river.

Carloads of Powder in One Blast.

Not a stone had been thrown a hundred feet toward the frozen town, but 20,000 yards of rock had been torn from the mountain side and many precious days saved the contractors who are building the "link" connecting the Western Maryland railroad at Cherry Run with the West Virginia Central railroad at Cumberland, and thus being near realization George Gould's dream of making the Wabash Railroad an ocean to ocean line.

It was only the proximity of this blast to a town that made it particularly prominent on this railroad construction that is requiring a blast for almost every foot of the roadbed, in fact it was a small one in comparison to some that have been fired. In one blast, in Siding Hill Mountain, the charge consisted of 1400 cans of powder, just two carloads, and when it was put off rocks weighing half a ton were hurled thru the air hundreds of yards across the Potomac River and, striking telegraph poles along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, broke them off close to the ground.

It is this necessity for almost continuous blasting that has done much toward making this sixty-five-mile strip of railroad construction the most expensive of any built in recent years, with the single exception of the line over which the Wabash enters Pittsburgh. The cost of building the first five miles from Cumberland averaged \$250,000 a mile and the average cost for the sixty-five miles is \$100,000 a mile. In building this connecting link, the Wabash has had to contend with an unusually large number of obstacles of a surprising variety, some placed in the way by nature, others by man.

Tunneling Thru Solid Rock.

Until the advent of the Wabash it was supposed there was no feasible route thru the narrow gaps in the mountains between Cumberland and Hancock, forty miles, save those followed by the Chesapeake and Ohio canal and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It was this belief that has kept life in the old waterway, life sustained by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to bar out any possible rival. Some years ago the Hon. Henry G. Davis, then owner of the West Virginia Central Railroad, had a route surveyed thru the country followed by the Wabash, but it was given up as impracticable. As a result, it is not surprising that the construction of this road is proving one of the greatest undertakings of years, requiring application of almost every method known in railroad building and the ingenuity of contractors, who have built railroads in almost every state in the union, has been taxed to the utmost.

Upon forty miles of this line there are engaged to-day 2629 men, 300 animals, nine locomotives and nine steam shovels. For eighteen months there has been no cessation of labor and it is hoped that in eight more the work will be completed.

Obstacles to Be Met.

An idea of the difficulties encountered can be formed from the fact that this line in forty miles crosses the Potomac River nine times, the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal seven times, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad three times, passes thru mountain ranges and spurs by five tunnels, varying in length from 7000 feet to 4400 feet, thru ridges and hills by innumerable cuts, many of them over fifty feet deep thru solid rock and some almost a mile in length, and that a great portion of the road is being cut out of the rocky sides of mountain ranges, directly above the canal. One of the most unusual difficulties in railroad construction, and yet the most troublesome of this line, has been a disposition of the earth and rock removed in making a roadbed, a difficulty arising from the fact that the Wabash follows closely the canal route.

While waiting for legal right to bridge the old waterway it was necessary to push the construction work and to do this the contractors employed some striking methods.

At Welton tunnel, a mile south of Cumberland, a large wheel was placed on the top of the mountain above the tunnel entrance, cables were run from this across the river and canal to the low land, where filling was necessary, and the rock from the tunnel was carried over in a large iron bucket suspended from the cables. The laborers' camp was located on top of the mountain and the men constructed a 150-foot ladder leading up the precipitous face of rocks from the mouth of the tunnel, and this ladder they ascended and descended many times a day.

In the construction of the Indigo tunnel, a method never before used in the east, and rarely elsewhere, is being employed. This is the greatest tunnel on the line, being 400 feet in length. It passes thru a Siding Hill mountain range and makes the Wabash a straighter line and almost a mile in 3 shorter than the Baltimore & Ohio. It is being made by drilling the heading (the full width of the tunnel, twenty-four feet, and nine feet high) thru from the bottom or at grade level, and the rock will be driven from both ends at the same time, and the men are within 100 feet of each other, nine feet a day being the progress made from each end. The men working from the eastern end have penetrated only eleven inches further than those coming from the western side.

The "Stick Pile" Tunnel.

In order to cut a roadbed thru the masses of rock that rise straight up from the bed of the canal it was necessary to wait until navigation closed for the year. In the meantime the holes for the blasts were all prepared and when the water was withdrawn, about a month later than ever before, thousands of pounds of powder and dynamite were exploded in these holes and the canal bed was filled with earth and rock for many miles which must be removed within the next two months.

The only place where the Wabash leaves the canal and river for any considerable distance is at Bayard, thirty-five miles east of Cumberland. After crossing the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the river and canal, at a dizzy height, on a 1370-foot bridge, five 150-foot channel spans with viaduct approach, it strikes boldly into the mountains. After running thru tremendous cuts, over deep ravines and thru the Stick Pile tunnel 1600 feet in length, it emerges from its five-mile run thru the heart of the mountain at Orleans, W. Va. This is considered one of the heaviest pieces of work on the line, but here as at many other places, a comparatively straight line is secured with moderate grades and with a saving of almost a mile over the Baltimore & Ohio route.

The first work was done on this connecting link on July 21, 1903, and the contract called for its completion in eighteen months. The delay and extra work occasioned by trouble with the canal rendered its completion within contract time an impossibility. Now, October 1 is the date set for the opening of the road, but it is claimed January 1, 1906, would be a nearer date.

OUR NOBLE RED MEN.

A Winter Impression of an Indian Village in Upper Canada.

It was my first Indian village that lay there brooding in the profound snow of the wilderness.

As we approached across the lake, following a recently-made trail, two Indian girls suddenly appeared from the fringe of dark green spruce bush and approached us. Perhaps they thought we were returning friends, for as we draw near, they stopped, watched us intently a moment, and then suddenly turned and hurried away up the snowy hill and were lost to view in great clouds of snow churned up by the snowshoes that clapped and flapped like the wings of huge, clumsy birds.

Then there was the first real sign of their home life—the water-hole cut in the ice and beside it a homely, worn ax, its blade heavy with accumulated layers of thin ice. A tall spruce bough marked the opening, to save the cutting of a new hole after each drifting storm.

Up the steep ascent, we pulled the loads, past the bordering fringe of white birch, past the tracks of many snowshoes, thru the thin curtain of the green balsam and spruce, and in an instant we were in the midst of an Indian village.

Darkness was beginning to fall, and against the gloomy spruce bush behind the five tent huts cut sharply—spots of yellow and brown against the dark background of foliage. Many toboggans, long and narrow with delicately-curved bows, were leaning against the surrounding trees. Snowshoes, small and great, were to be seen everywhere hanging upon the branches or stuck in the snow near the tents. Some blankets were hanging upon a frame ghostly white in the gathering dark.

GREATER THAN NAPOLEON ARE GEN. OYAMA AND NOGI

European Nations Humiliated By the Success of the Yellow-Cheeked, Gimlet-Eyed Japs.

Paris, March 25.—Henri Rochefort, who has followed events in the east with burning interest, said to a correspondent yesterday:

"Possibly all minds do not feel the same, but I cannot understand how any European, as such, can regard the amazing success of the Japanese without humiliation; for if the Russians have not won a single victory it is improbable to suppose that the Germans, the French or the English would have done better, while any minor power would have been a mere mouthful. The Japanese have given a blow to our pride, not only in the present, but to the traditions of the past. Napoleon is supposed to have been the best soldier in the world, yet he lost a fair percentage of the battles he fought.

"It is certain that Oyama and Nogi, yellow-checked and gimlet-eyed, learning their military usage from us, would never have made Bonaparte's mistake at Marengo, where he got his troops so far apart that they were unavailable when wanted. Scrutinize all their operations and you will nowhere find similar mistakes. Neither in modern nor in ancient times do records show such acts of heroism as these. The little men at whom we liked to laugh, in attack or pursuit alike, seem as if a mysterious guiding hand indicated to them the exact spot where it was necessary to strike.

"In view of this, must not each European nation ask itself: 'What showing would we make under similar circumstances?' 'What are we to think of these Asiatic armies who do not know the meaning of running away? Where 20,000 men are killed without recoiling a foot, they are immediately replaced by 30,000 others who go to death as we go to a review in the Champs de Mars.

"What a shower-bath to European vanity this war is! 'Russia apparently refuses to discuss peace, not because she hopes for the success of her arms, but in the belief that when their money is gone the Japs will starve to death. But even such meagre glory is unlikely when Oyama is reported to have captured sixty cannon, 60,000 guns, 150 wagons, thousands of ammunition wagons, 200,000 shells, 25,000,000 cartridges and more than a million bread rations. It costs the czar enough to provision his own army without undertaking to provide for that of the mikado. He would do better to put shells and provisions aside for a second campaign.'

Le Matin Calls for Peace.

Le Matin, in an apparently inspired editorial entitled "Peace," says: "Enough blood has been shed. It is admitted that the masters of the sea now control Manchuria. Russia is fighting for something she still possesses—that is, her honor—and the world will divide its admiration equally. It is the moment for Japan to gather the fruits of victory. She has won a position among the most civilized and powerful nations,

and nothing can add to her glory. The hour for peace has sounded, and this peace should be sincere, solid, lasting, immediate. Japan should exact no monetary indemnity, no moral degradation, of Russia. Such a course would be an act of once of generosity and humanity."

Le Matin declares it knows that war to the bitter end, ordered by the czar, will cease if Japan thus limits her demands.

The day following the foregoing publication Le Matin admitted that the Japs might reasonably demand a money indemnity for caring for so many Russian prisoners.

Gen. Canonge, the famous strategist, said recently to a correspondent: "I pity and admire Kuropatkin, whose situation is frightful. Head of a constantly defeated army, he is conscious of the hostility of the entire official world at St. Petersburg and the criticism of his own generals. Yet, unlike Gripenberg, he has not abandoned his post in the presence of the enemy. I cannot understand why Kuropatkin, with ample cavalry, was not forewarned of the effort being made to turn his two wings; why, the second day, didn't he attempt a vigorous counter movement against one of the enemy's wings? Why had he not arranged also two lines of retreat, with points of strong support well in the rear?"

"The Japanese have shown themselves worthy pupils of Napoleon, altho the latter never used a movement to turn two wings simultaneously. I believe it is unique in history that such a measure has been employed with success."

INNOCENT MAN HANGED.

Strange Confession of Murder by the Guilty Party.

London, March 25.—It is stated that a man who was shot recently in Canada confessed before his death to having taken part in two murders in Ireland.

For one of them a man named Twiss, whom he declares to have been innocent, was hanged at Cork a few years ago.

The victim was a farmer named Donovan, who lived near Newmarket, County Cork. His body was found one morning on the bed on which his 10-year-old son was sleeping, and a red trail showed where it had been dragged from the yard where the murder was committed.

Twiss protested his innocence twice before his execution, and Ald. Meade, who was mayor of Cork at the time, has told a representative of The Irish Independent that it was always his firm conviction that Twiss was guiltless.

Ald. Meade said, moreover, that at a meeting in Dublin in favor of a reprieve for Twiss he charged a constabulary officer with a knowledge of Twiss' innocence, and with an attempt to induce the condemned man to incriminate a well-known citizen of Cork in return for £100 and a free pardon.

It was also suggested to Twiss, said the alderman, that he should say that the man referred to had supplied him with money not only for the murder for which he was condemned, but also for several outrages which had taken place in Kerry County. Twiss, however, refused the offer.

"For making these statements," continued Ald. Meade, "I was threatened with a writ by this official.

"But he never went further, because I was in possession of facts which showed that the government knew that Twiss was innocent of the crime for which he was hanged."

The other murder was committed at

Kilbane, County Limerick, in August, 1902.

Two laborers, who had slept together, were found with their throats cut. One was dead, the other recovered, and was charged with the crime; but the jury disagreed three times, and further proceedings were abandoned.

Traveling "Light" in War Time.

Personally, I am for traveling "light," but at the very start one is confronted with the fact that what one man calls light to another savors of luxury. I call fifty pounds light; in Japan we each were allowed the officer's allowance of sixty-six pounds. Lord Wolseley, in his "Pocketbook" cuts down the officer's kit to forty pounds, while Nassmut of The Forest and Stream, claims that for a hunting trip all one wants does not weigh over twenty-six pounds. It is very largely a question of compromise. You cannot eat your cake and have it. You cannot, under a tropical sun, throw away your blanket and when the night dew falls wrap it around you. And if, after a day of hard climbing or riding, you want to drop into a folding-chair, to make room for it in your carry-all you must give up many other lesser things.

By traveling light I do not mean any lighter than the necessity demands. If there is transport at hand, a man is foolish not to avail himself of it. He is always foolish if he does not make things as easy for himself as possible. The tenderfoot will not agree with this. With him there is no idea so fixed, and no idea so erroneous, as that to be comfortable is to be effeminate. He believes that "roughing it" is synonymous with hardship, and in season and out of season he plays the Spartan. Any man who suffers discomforts he can avoid because he fears his comrades will think he cannot suffer hardships is an idiot. You often hear it said of a man that "he can rough it with the best of them." Anyone can do that. The man I want for a "bunkie" is the one who can be comfortable while the best of them are roughing it. The old soldier knows that it is his duty to keep himself fit, so that he can perform his work, whether his work is scouting for forage or scouting for men, but you will often hear the volunteer captain say: "Now, boys, don't forget we're roughing it; and don't expect to be comfortable." As a rule, the only reason his men are uncomfortable is because he does not know how to make them otherwise; or because he thinks, on a campaign, to endure unnecessary hardship is the mark of a soldier.—Richard Harding Davis, in Scribner's.

Tibet and Queen Victoria.

London, March 22.—Quaint information concerning Tibet was plentiful in the lecture by Percival Landon at the British Academy yesterday. Perhaps the most extraordinary notion existing in Tibet is that a Tibetan goddess had come to life again in Queen Victoria.

Mr. Landon showed a picture of this goddess, and stated that a Tibetan had pointed out to him that the country was not invaded during the late Queen's reign. Within two years of her death, however, the expedition took place.

Colonel Younghusband had an interview with one of the Tibetan abbots which illustrated the complete self-satisfaction of the people. The abbe was shown a gramophone and other examples of the most recent efforts of European and American science, but he evinced no surprise.

The abbe declared that the earth was shaped like a leg of mutton and that Tibet occupied more than half its entire area.

Be Quick.

A photographer in an American city puts forth this sign: "Time is flying. You will never be so good looking again. Come in and be taken now."



SWEEPING ASSERTION

"The other night at the Novelty Theatre Mrs. Vere-Jones was gowned simply in a clinging black velvet, with a cloak of same handiwork trimmed with ermine."—Extract from Society Journal.

HAY-BOND RE-DISCUSSED

Judge Prowse Writes London

Judge Prowse writes the following Morning Post on reciprocity treaty:

"The latest news gives us some ground reciprocity treaty. Hay on behalf of the government, and Sir R. Land premier, will be at with some good Roosevelt has expressed strongly in favor of the commercial war Massachusetts, and the Chamber of Commerce very urgent for its.

The opposition is a small and insignificant, principally presenting the Whitney, president Chamber of Commerce address to that body clearly:

"Why was the senate? What Everyone knows and Canada want free, but the whole because it would fishermen. They are the nursery absolute foolishness per cent. of the salmon from Massachusetts furnishes none, inate against me, hem to go to fish? be satisfied to have and let us get our them, and get them is too much sentiment the man at the mental phase of responsible than an existing condition, fore the United amended Hay-Bond appears that this group to be subordinated of fishermen."

"What makes this more striking at the very high price of table fish famine—ple have to pay ordinary food in order capitalists, represent persons, should not that the cod, salmon and lobsters about wall shuts out this the finest sea fish lions in the States of the poor in Europe is more often a luxury instance, the union and cheap in and one-half the cost and New York as times the British coarse fish in the dire result of money."

Grotesque The humor and a tion is still more learn that the fish- erican. Three-fourth- dians. Newfoundland and the pursuants. "Captains Courageous" to by the critics the crew of his fishing- verse nationality- gation showed the ly correct. The Banks is one of ous trades in the American will have such a perilous av- reader will natura- too absurd, there behind it all. Of whole protectionist- Gloucester. "The American slang, de- principle of protec- violated, even in It is their power be- has hung up the pro- ciprocity Treaty sin- Chamberlain came and won the doubt- charming Americ- treaty. The conve- between Canada, America was unity. But a modus vivens which American in Newfoundland a- cense until the tr- by the senate. T- vantage of this li- cized the corre- on their part, re- The pursued, the inoperative Blaine- Treaties. The im- consider is the pro- the new Hay-Bond think that public- strongly voiced a- count for something not amount to a p- A. Macdonald triva- would never get fa- the Americans ex- pressure. Subseq- shown that the gr- man was right. An

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... was gowned simply
... from Society Journal.

**HAY-BOND RECIPROCI-
TY DISCUSSED BY AUTHORITY**

**Judge Prowse of Newfoundland
Writes London Morning Post on
the Subject.**

Judge Prowse of Newfoundland writes the following in The London Morning Post on the Hay-Bond reciprocity treaty:

The latest news from Washington gives us some ground for hope that the reciprocity treaty negotiated by Mr. Hay on behalf of the American government, and Sir R. Bond, the Newfoundland premier, will be passed by the senate with some modifications. President Roosevelt has expressed himself very strongly in favor of the convention. The commercial world of New York, of Massachusetts, and especially the Boston Chamber of Commerce have been very urgent for its prompt adoption.

The opposition is entirely confined to a small and insignificant group of capitalists, principally in Gloucester, representing the fishing interests. Mr. Whitney, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in his recent address to that body, put the case very clearly:

"Why was the convention held up in the senate? What was the reason? Everyone knows that Newfoundland and Canada want their fish admitted free, but the whole thing was defeated because it would interfere with our fishermen. They tell us that the fisheries is the nursery of the navy. This is absolute foolishness. There are not 10 per cent of the sailors in the navy who come from Massachusetts, and Gloucester furnishes none. Why then discriminate against mechanics? Who wants them to go to fish? The country would be satisfied to have them stay at home and let us get our fish where we want them, and get them cheaper, than there is too much sentimentality in this thing—the going down to the sea in ships, and the man at the wheel, etc. This sentimental phase of the question is more responsible than anything else for the existing condition. There is now before the United States senate the amended Hay-Bond Treaty, and it appears that this great question is again to be subordinated to this little body of fishermen."

What makes this monstrous anomaly more striking at the present time is the very high price of fish. There is a veritable fish famine—seventy million people have to pay double for their ordinary food in order that a small ring of capitalists, representing a trade that employs certainly not more than 10,000 persons, should make a fortune.

It is around British North America that the cod, salmon, herring, mackerel and lobsters abound. A high tariff wall shuts out this splendid supply of the finest sea fish from the tolling millions in the States. Fish is the food of the poor in Europe. In America it is more often a luxury for the rich, or, instance, the universal herring, so common and cheap in England, costs two and one-half times as much in Boston and New York as in London, and three times the British price and all other coarse fish in the same proportion—the dire result of monopoly and protection.

Grotesque Situation.
The humor and absurdity of the situation is still more grotesque when we learn that the fishermen are not American. Three-fourths of them are Canadians, Newfoundlanders, Portuguese and Irish. In Kipling's story "Captains Courageous," it was objected to by the critics that he had made the crew of his fishing vessel of too diverse nationality. Subsequent investigation showed that he was absolutely correct. The deep-sea fishing on the Banks is one of the most dangerous trades in the world. The genuine American will have nothing to do with such a perilous avocation. The English reader will naturally say this thing is too absurd, there must be something behind it all. Of course there is. The whole protectionist ring stands behind Gloucester. "The stand patters," in American slang, declare that the sacred principle of protection must not be violated, even in the smallest degree. It is their power behind the throne that has hung up the Newfoundland Reciprocity Treaty since 1888, when Mr. Chamberlain came over to the States and won the double event, gaining his charming American wife and the treaty. The convention then arranged between Canada, Newfoundland and America was universally approved of. But a modus vivendi was agreed on by which American fishermen could fish in Newfoundland and Canada under license until the treaty was confirmed by the senate. They have taken advantage of this license, but never recognized the corresponding obligation on their part to carry out the treaty. They pursued the same course with the inoperative Blaine-Bond and Hay-Bond Treaties. The important question to consider is the prospect of success for the new Hay-Bond Treaty. One would think that public opinion in its favor, strongly voiced by Boston, should count for something; but it really does not amount to a row of pins. Sir John A. Macdonald always declared that you would never get favorable terms out of the Americans except by force and pressure. Subsequent events have shown that the great Canadian statesman was right. Americans cannot carry

on their deep-sea fishery without a supply of bait from Newfoundland. It is the threat of Sir R. Bond to stop this supply which has largely contributed to the present changed aspect of affairs. Senator Lodge, the bitterest opponent of the treaty, has been forced by his constituents to climb down. He now professes himself a friend of reciprocity. He drew the amendments to the Newfoundland Treaty and is the author of the report nominally in its favor. The exact nature of these modifications has not yet transpired. Coming from Senator Lodge they will naturally be viewed by the Newfoundlanders with suspicion. Your correspondent seems to hint that they contain a clause aimed against a British preference. Neither the exact character of these amendments nor their reception in the colony will be known until the meeting of the local legislature, which takes place in St. John's next month. Then we shall obtain the details. In the meantime, with a full knowledge of the condition of affairs between the two countries, we can make a fairly accurate guess and anticipation of the new terms. Certain Newfoundland products which do not compete may come in free, such as minerals of all kinds, and probab'y pulp for paper-making, also salmon, lobsters, seal skins, seal as well as whale oil and all fresh fish. The exception will probably be Bank fish, cod salted in wet state, taken from the hold of the fishing vessel. In the States this is sold partly green and some of it is dried for the Cuban and Porto Rico markets.

Protectionists Scared.
As Newfoundland ships all her cod dry to the Mediterranean, Brazil and West Indian markets this exception may possibly be agreed to in order to pacify the Gloucester fish dealers. Newfoundland again may possibly consent in order to gain a free market for her other products. The Americans will argue that as Newfoundlanders are on the fishing grounds and can work cheaper they would by their competition entirely kill out the American salt cod and halibut fishery. Of one thing I am positive: Newfoundland will never agree to a clause which prevents giving a British preference. A study of American politics at the present time shows one thing clearly. The strenuous President Roosevelt and his protectionist Republicans are all frightened to death at the prospect—the dire prospect to them—of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal and imperial policy. People in England may doubt of its success. The shrewd Yankees know only too well that sooner or later it is bound to come into operation. They are wise and far-seeing enough to realize that when his great design comes into operation reciprocity treaties with British North America can only be negotiated with great surrenders and great difficulties. Canada under those changed circumstances would practically dictate her own terms.

It is this fear of Mr. Chamberlain that has changed the spirit of their dreams. Some of the American papers try to poke fun at Newfoundland and her coal. In time they will discover their error. Newfoundland is a great mineral country. Her abundant supply of copper and iron is already well known. The area of her coal fields is very extensive, the quality excellent. The exploration has only just commenced, and is being carried out in a very imperfect way. Sufficient proof has, however, been obtained that Newfoundland in the future will be a great coal-producing country.

WORKINGMEN'S INSURANCE IN GERMANY.

Most Interesting Social Legislation to Be Found in the World.
It is in Germany that there is to be found, by all odds, the highest evolution of workingmen's insurance. In that country a social experiment has been conducted on a vast scale, and I think the movement may fairly be said to mark the most interesting recent social legislation that is to be found anywhere in the world. The significance of the movement in Germany will be better understood when it is noted that 17,000,000 German workmen are contributing to and enjoying the benefits of the pension system. That significance is emphasized when we learn that since the inception of the system, in 1885, the total receipts have reached \$1,750,000,000. At the present time the annual receipts are in excess of \$130,000,000, an amount sufficient to make us consider with much interest the economic consequences of the plan. Especially is it noteworthy to find that this vast sum has been administered with absolute integrity. The administration of the insurance funds of Germany offers one of the best indications in the world to-day of the possibility of a successful state control of important institutions, even when enormous sums of money are involved. The demonstration, however, has more than integrity to its credit. The collection and disbursement of these great funds have been carried on with an economy which is admirable. In considering the cost of administration of the German insurance funds it should be remembered that collections are made from 17,000,000 individuals, as well as from the employers of those individuals, and that in making disbursements, particularly of the sick and accident funds, there is a care and intelligent supervision exercised which must make the cost of disbursement quite as great as the cost of collection. There are, therefore, reasons for a much higher ratio of expenses than would be essential in such a system of life insurance as we have in America. But, as a matter of fact, the cost of administration of American insurance funds makes sorry comparison with the exacting administration in Germany. It would be a monument to the economy of the German administration to find that less than eight and one-half per cent of the total income is used up in the cost of administration, and that ninety-one

and one-half per cent is paid out in benefits to the insured.—From "Political Problems of Europe as They Interest Americans," by Frank A. Vanderbilt, in April Scribner's.

"APACHES" ABROAD IN PARIS.

Razors Their Weapons and Murder and Robbery Their Object.

Paris, March 25.—The "Apaches" have once more distinguished themselves. Yesterday a rich and miserly old lady, who lived in great squalor in the Rue de la Glaciere, was found strangled. Her room had been ransacked and many valuables carried off. There has been an extraordinary outbreak of criminal activity lately. A band of young men, armed with razors, have been "operating" in the region of the Central Markets, and several victims have been found with their throats cut. It is a singular coincidence that the same class of crime prevailed in Marseilles some few months ago. The police acted with great vigor, and the "red series" stopped, to be revived shortly after in Paris in much the same circumstances. The members of the Paris band are also "Meridionalists." The leader of the razor brigade is a youth named Marius Rouvignes, who is an Algerian, altho generally living in Marseilles. One of the lieutenants is known as "Jockey des Halles." Once he was associated with the celebrated "Casque d'Or," the ex-queen of the "Apaches." There is also "Polo" and "Coco," two other of the bravest. In constant attendance upon the chief, the band is so excellently organized that it employs sentinels to give notice of the approach of the police, and these sentinels roam the district on bicycles.

ITALY'S STOREHOUSES OF ART.

Further Discovery of Magnificent Treasures.

Rome, March 25.—One hears every now and then, with a sense of wonder, of new art treasures coming to light in Italy. So much has already been found that it seems almost impossible that there are still others undiscovered.

The latest precious "find" is in Perugia, and is due to the untiring efforts of the "Friends of Art" Society, which, without an official program and composed of artists, students, monks, priests, Freemasons, monarchists, athletes and faithful, has only one aim uniting them all, the cause of art and especially Tuscan art. Going carefully thru an old church, Santa Elisabetta, several pictures of the fifteenth century have been found, painted on the walls, and when these were removed, still older frescoes were discovered under them. The pictures number twenty-seven, and have been carefully deposited in the Pinacoteca of Perugia. Among them are three of the fourteenth century, which are dated, others of the thirteenth century are undated, but one, representing the reconciliation of two soldiers before St. Francis of Assisi, has all the characteristics of primitive popular art, and must be assigned to the beginning of the twelfth.

These pictures make the Pinacoteca of Perugia one of the richest in the world for the student of authentic primitive Italian painting, and have also given a great impetus to the search for such works in the old churches and convents, until now supposed to contain nothing of value.

WIRELESS RESOLUTION.

Marconi Announces Improvements Which Make Speed Possible.

London, March 25.—A discovery of great importance has been announced by Mr. Marconi in the course of a lecture at the Royal Institution on "Recent Advances in Wireless Telegraphy." Hitherto it has been greatly to the disadvantage of the Marconi system that messages could only be received at the rate of twenty-four words a minute, by means of a telephone attached to the receiver, which, of course, left no documentary record. On the other hand,

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Office and Yard: Princess-st. Dock—Telephone, Main 190. Office and Yard: Cornes Front and Bathurst-sts.—Telephone Main 449. Branch Offices:

426 1/2 YONGE STREET—Telephone Main 3292.
3/2 QUEEN STREET WEST—Telephone Main 139.
304 QUEEN STREET EAST—Telephone Main 139.
429 SPADINA AVENUE—Telephone Main 2110.
1312 QUEEN STREET WEST—Telephone Park 711.
24 COLLEGE STREET—Telephone North 1179.
324 1/2 QUEEN STREET WEST—Telephone Main 1409.

the speed of an average telegraphist is from thirty-five to forty words a minute. "Very recently," said Mr. Marconi, "I have been able to construct a magnetic detector which will work a relay and enable messages to be recorded on tape by the ordinary Wheatstone recorder. The hindrance to this in the past has been the fact that the oscillation of the magnet were too rapid to impart any perceptible movement to the recording instrument. By modifying the circuit, however, I have been able to slow down this impulse, and so render it capable of working the recording instrument."

Rapid and Simple.
"The new receiver is far more simple than any yet devised for wireless telegraphy. It requires less attention, and it is absolutely reliable. The principal advantage, however, is that the speed at which messages can be received is increased from twenty-four to a hundred words a minute. "All wireless messages in British warships are at present received by telephone, and the importance of the new instrument, which will supply a permanent record of the messages received, can easily be judged."

Signor Marconi then hinted at another important discovery. "In conjunction with Prof. Firming," he said, "I have introduced further improvements into the receiving instruments, but I am not at liberty to describe them yet."

He proceeded to state that experiments in wireless telegraphy which he had conducted showed that messages could be transmitted much farther in a gloomy, foggy atmosphere than in clear sunlight and beneath blue skies. The weather conditions in the United Kingdom, for instance, he said, were particularly favorable to the despatch of long-distance messages. It was also noticeable that messages could be transmitted much farther at night than by day. "The opinion has been expressed," he added, "that this is due to the electrons propagated by the sun. If these are continually showered upon the earth in accordance with the hypothesis of Prof. Arhenius, then that portion of the earth's atmosphere, which is facing the sun, will have on it more electrons than the part which is not facing the sun, and therefore it will be less transparent to long Hertzian waves."

Growth of the System.
As showing the growing use of the Marconi system the lecturer stated that it was now installed upon eighty British and thirty Italian warships as well as upon seventy merchant vessels. There were over fifty land stations, and 67,625 messages had been passed backwards and forwards from shore stations to vessels at sea before the postoffice agreed to recognize the system. "Before long," concluded Mr. Marconi, "I am confident that Lord Kelvin's recent prediction at Glasgow will be fulfilled, and we shall be able to construct a station sufficiently powerful to transmit messages to the Antipodes. That opens up a very interesting scientific problem, for we should then have electric waves going both ways round the globe. And what will happen when they meet?"

Powerful stations are now in course of construction at Poldiu and Cape Ereton, and as soon as these are complete, Mr. Marconi felt that a reliable transatlantic service would be obtained. In the course of the lecture Mr. Marconi showed his new receiving instrument actually at work, a wireless message being despatched from a Wheatstone transmitter at one side of a table and recorded by the new receiving instrument on the other.

Hints for the Front Lawn.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: As the snowdrifts subside, the careful gardener will notice that they leave a thin, sticky coat of black soot on the grass plot. This must be removed at once or it will destroy the turf. Every morning wash the lawn with caustic soap, cleansing thoroughly. Do not shampoo the grass, as it will cause it to sicken at the ends and fall out. Dry carefully with a palm leaf fan. A good lawn is worth all the care you can bestow upon it.

This Fireman Freezes Fire.

A fire during the extreme cold weather at Mountain Lake, Minn., proved beyond question the efficacy of cold in freezing out fire. With the thermometer 25 below zero, and a terrific blizzard raging, the village was alarmed by a fire call from the north end. Chief Worden and his fire laddies rushed to the scene. The chief had long been experimenting on freezing mixtures, and at this fire his scientific knowledge, coolness and foresight prevented a disastrous conflagration. One hose was put to playing the mixture upon the building and another water. The mixture and outside temperature easily reduced the temperature of the water against the building, soon covering it into an airtight palace, and the flames were left to suffocate, as any fire will do when air is wanting. The building was broken into, and, as expected, the fire was found wholly extinguished. The chief is receiving offers for the patent right of the mixture, and it is said that an offer of \$50,000 has been refused.



THE MOSCOW TRAGEDY—STOPPING THE RUNAWAY HORSES AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF THE GRAND DUKE SERGIUS.

The Bombshell

By VICTORIEN SARDOU

By Victorien Sardou.

New Year's Day and its customary gifts always remind me of an incident during the Siege of Paris, which I recall with a distinct feeling of pleasurable pride.

Let my readers be reassured, however, I am not about to lead them to the beleaguered ramparts of the city, nor to the outposts, but simply to the Rue de Trevis, to the home of my old friend Dutailly, a rich merchant, husband of a most excellent wife, father of a charming daughter, a clever business man, a good patriot, somewhat of a crank as regards politics, but one of the best men in the world and a good friend always.

Surprised by the investment of Paris just as he was packing his trunks to depart, the worthy man consoled himself with the belief that the city would not be held a week. Mme. Dutailly, better advised, hastened to lay in such a stock of provisions that even had the siege lasted three months longer the Dutaillys would never have known what famine meant. She concluded her wise work by turning her garden into a cow pasture, a hen farm and a residence for pigs, which, three months later, were worth their weight in gold.

When the autumn came and the siege still continued, her family rose up and called her blessed, and so did I, for I dined twice a week with the Dutaillys and on Thursdays and Sundays I made up for the privations of the rest of the week. There are no words worthy to express my emotion at the sight of a real omelet, one which was not the mere fiction of a dream, and my Sunday dinners became like enchanted feasts to me.

I was not the only guest at the hospitable table. There was another seat placed beside mine. This was for young Anatole Brichant, head clerk in the big store and Dutailly's future partner and son-in-law.

He was an honest lad, a trifle melancholy and rather timid, but deeply and sincerely in love with his chief's daughter, Mlle. Gertrude, who did not appear insensible to his affection. Also it was not as yet an acknowledged fact, the Dutaillys thought sufficiently well of the probable marriage to receive the young man constantly at their house. Unfortunately, the war proved the obstacle in the course of true love. Brichant, a corporal in the corps of the Seine, did his duty as a soldier methodically and conscientiously, but without enthusiasm and consequently without glory.

This indifference exasperated the honest merchant. He was constantly predicting decisive victories for the French troops. Brichant, incredulous, timidly offered various objections, and, later, when the victories unhappily proved grave defeats, Dutailly felt that it was all the work of his chief clerk.

The presence of a new guest at the table complicated matters still further. One evening, arriving rather late, I was surprised to find my seat already occupied by a stranger, with red cheeks and very broad shoulders and an air of great bravado. He wore a captain's stars sewed on a uniform that must have been looted from some theatre and enormous boots which proclaimed to all the world that a hero had trod in them.

"M. Robillard," said Dutailly, introducing us, "the captain of the famous Lost Children of Courbevoie."

I had heard of the captain. His exploits consisted of removing from deserted houses in the outskirts of the city furniture and valuables which might otherwise have awakened the curiosity of the enemy and storing them in safe places quite without the knowledge of their owners.

I wondered how this brute with his bristling moustaches had ever succeeded in forming part of our family party, when Mme. Dutailly explained, with much emotion, what had occurred. Just at dusk she had fallen quite heavily on one of the icy boulevards and Robillard, who was passing, ran to her assistance and helped her home. Grateful for his prompt aid, the lady felt that she could do no less than invite him to dinner, an invitation which the captain was very ready to accept.

M. Robillard was clearly no fool. He knew how to make himself agreeable, although his conceit was colossal. According to his stories, his prowess at the head of the Lost Children had been unequalled. With a few other leaders like himself the war would have been ended long before.

Mme. Dutailly listened eagerly to his blatant stories, her husband applauded them enviously, Mlle. Gertrude alone proved indifferent. As for the poor little corporal, paler and more timid-looking than ever, in his coat which was three sizes too large and, moreover, suffering from a bad cold in the head, which always makes a man ridiculous, he seemed completely crushed by his overpowering neighbor.

As soon as dinner was over I invented an excuse to leave the house, bored by the graceless lies of the vulgar captain, to whom I fervently hoped I had said farewell forever. But this hope was doomed to a bitter disappointment. The following Sunday I found him in the same place, again on Thursday. Finally, his place was regularly spread.

The Dutaillys were completely fascinated, madame because the tender gallantry shown her by Robillard never fails to affect ladies of her age, and Papa Dutailly because of the interest

the dashing captain took in his warlike predictions. Anatole, his cold worse than ever, lost ground visibly.

One day the corporal was wounded and was obliged to keep to his bed, and for several weeks he was absent from our repeat. During this time the captain boldly made known his aspirations for the hand of Mlle. Gertrude, and his advances were not repulsed by her parents.

The day Anatole, convalescent and thin as a pipe stem, returned to our weekly dinners it seemed to me that the young lady's pretty eyes were red, and that there must have been some dispute during the day between her and her mother, now completely infatuated with her Robillard. I felt that the time had come to interfere in the interest of these poor children. It happened to be the last Sunday in the year, and naturally we fell to talking of New Year's Day, which we were to spend together.

"Upon my word, dear madame," cried the captain, "I must prepare some surprise with which to offer you my good wishes for the New Year."

It was this remark that gave me the idea of my own.

On Jan. 1. Dutailly received us with open arms. A glorious victory had been foretold by his favorite paper, and the obstinate patriot was delighted.

Anatole brought with him a rabbit, which he had trapped himself. As for the captain, he presented to Mme. Dutailly a large bag of maroons, encased in a German helmet.

"What!" she exclaimed, almost speechless with admiration. "Did you kill him?"

"Expressly for your fair sake," replied Robillard, striking an attitude; "expressly and entirely that his helmet might serve as a box for your bonbons!"

"Dear me," said I. "I am not so bold as to try to rival such a man as the captain, but I, too, have prepared a little surprise."

"I wonder what it can be?" cried Mme. Dutailly, as the servant brought in a large package.

"It is a bombshell, dear madame," I replied. "Dutailly has told me several times that he would like to have one, a real one, and, at my request, Robillard, commanding the battery, sent me one."

As I spoke I removed the paper and the shell appeared, black, sinister and menacing.

"Gracious," objected my hostess, "what if it should explode!"

"Do not be uneasy," I hastened to say. "Of course, Robillard would not have sent me any but an empty shell! Besides, here is his letter."

I opened a note which lay beside the bomb, but as I read it my face must have expressed surprise and then consternation, for my friends exclaimed anxiously:

"Is there anything the matter?" "Gracious powers! why—but listen, and I read:

"Dear Friend: Here is the bombshell you asked for. It has been impossible for me just now to get hold of an armorer to empty it, but if you will take it to the Avenue de l'Opera the man there can do it. Let me warn you to use the greatest precaution, the slightest shock or jar will cause the shell to explode—four."

A shriek of fright filled the room. "Take it away!" screamed Mme. Dutailly. "It is frightful! A bombshell in my parlor! Horrible!"

"The man who brought it has gone," said the servant, his red cheeks white.

"Then," said I, "I will take it."

"I forbid you," exclaimed Dutailly, quickly. "You are not strong enough to carry that heavy thing all the way from here to the Avenue de l'Opera. You might drop it anywhere—in the stairs—in the vestibule!"

Mme. Dutailly clutched hold of my coat-tails.

"Not you," she implored; "it is too dangerous!"

"Besides," added her husband, "this is the deed of a soldier of a brave soldier! Fortunately, the captain is here."

"It," stammered the heroic leader of the Lost Children, turning pale. "A bombshell! The devil! Can't you wait and have it taken away to-morrow?"

"What?" shrieked Mme. Dutailly. "I could not close my eyes all night with that thing here!"

Then Anatole said quietly: "Do not be uneasy, dear madame, I will take the shell."

But Dutailly stopped him. "Impossible, my dear fellow—your arm, you know!"

"There is no use to wait for him," I remarked from my position by the window. "He will never come back."

"Never come back?" they all cried. "No," I said. "Had he gone to Brebant's he would have turned to the left. Instead, he went to the right, and he seemed to be walking very quickly, too."

"What can it mean?" they cried again. "It means, my dear friends," I said quietly, "that the captain is a mere impostor, whom I rejoice to have exposed by this contrivance on the table."

And seizing a photograph album, I struck a violent blow upon the bombshell, which exploded in a thousand fragments—of chocolate! The candies inside were scattered in all directions. A burst of laughter followed this explosion, and, I may say, this denouement!

Three months later, Anatole married Mlle. Gertrude.

And of the captain, nothing more!

HUDSON BAY \$50 SHARES RISE \$100 IN MONTH ONLY

One of the Most Romantic Chapters in Development of the Dominion.

London, March 21.—"The \$10 shares in the Hudson Bay Company have risen nearly £20 in less than a month, and now stand at over £70."

To the financier the above statement means a stock exchange "boom" to which a profit of over £2,000,000 is attached. But to the student of colonial history it means much more. For him it contains one of the most romantic chapters in the story of the development of our richest colony—the Dominion of Canada.

Within the next month work will begin in earnest on a new railway which is to join the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the Dominion. Half of this railway—from Moncton, a New Brunswick port, to Winnipeg—is to be built by the government; the other half—from Winnipeg to Port Simpson, on the Pacific—is the Grand Trunk Railway. The second half of this gigantic engineering enterprise will pass thru vast tracts of almost unexplored virgin country.

Some 2000 miles of prairie land, interspersed with lakes and ponds, and heavily timbered in places with spruce and pine, will be made accessible to settlers. The few settlers who have already penetrated into the mighty solitudes of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, describe the region as abounding in mineral and agricultural wealth. The story of Manitoba, with its mammoth wheat fields, its thousands of prosperous farmers, its hundreds of towns and villages, which now cover what was once wild forest and prairie land, the home of the buffalo and the Indian, is likely to be repeated.

The vast possibilities which the railway thus opens up have already been recognized. American land speculators are securing large blocks of land as fast as the government surveys, made in preparation for settlers, are completed. The railway will not be finished for five or six years, but it will bring with it thousands of settlers, and land "booms" like these, which marked the progress of the railway system of the United States are sure to follow. Then will the speculators who are now sowing their seed reap their harvest.

The Hudson Bay Company has an extensive interest in all this, for, owing to a bargain it made with the Canadian government thirty-five years ago, its proprietary rights in the region now being brought into touch with civilization are second only to those of the government itself.

The company was founded in 1670, a charter being granted to Prince Rupert and seventeen noblemen and gentlemen for importing into Great Britain furs and skins obtained by barter from the Indians of North America. The corporation was invested with the absolute proprietorship of all land discovered or to be discovered within the entrance of the Hudson Strait.

For more than a century the holders of the charter confined themselves to the coast traffic. Their troubles were many, the chief being an almost continual warfare with the French, who destroyed their forts, ruined their goods and captured their ships.

With the wresting of Canada by the British from the French, the exploring spirit broke out among the Hudson Bay pioneers. Parties penetrated far up the Saskatchewan River, toward the Rocky Mountains. In 1783 the Northwest Fur Company of Montreal was formed, and, after nearly forty years' competition in inland trading with the Hudson Bay Company, was merged into the latter in 1821.

Result of a Bargain.

The Hudson Bay Company now ruled practically the whole of North America. In 1870, however, it made a bargain with the Canadian government, and to this bargain is due the fact that its shares to-day stand at 700 per cent. premium.

The company's territorial rights were sold to the government for £300,000 in cash, the right to select a block of land adjoining each of its stations, and the right for fifty years from 1870 to claim in any township or district within the fertile belt in which land is set out for settlement grants of land not exceeding

one-twentieth part of the land so set out."

The "fertile belt" is the stretch of country thru the northern portion of which, stretching from Winnipeg to the west, stretching from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, is bounded on the south by the United States boundary. Up to March 1894, about 3,977,000 acres of the total land laid out for settlement, which reaches from Winnipeg to Edmonton, a town in Alberta, had been allotted to the company.

With the passing of the railway scheme the laying out of the land is proceeding apace, and well before the fifty years have expired the entire district will be mapped out into settlements, and the company will have received over 7,000,000 acres of land.

Up to March last year the company had sold 1,234,000 acres of its land. Some idea of the price it received may be gained from the fact that in the year 1904 the company sold 180,414 acres for nearly a quarter of a million pounds.

Values Steadily Rising.

Within the last year the company has adopted the policy of reducing the number of its land sales, and its present position is that it has over two and a half million acres in hand, with the certainty of a further allotment of over three million acres in the next few years. Already values are steadily rising thruout the "fertile belt," and the possibilities of further appreciation as the northern portion becomes colonized are boundless.

Since its bargain with the government in 1870 the company has prospered exceedingly. It has returned £1,000,000 to its shareholders of their capital, which is now divided into 100,000 shares of £10 each. During the last ten years alone it has paid £95,000 in dividends, or nearly an average of 10 per cent. Last year its dividend rose to £17 10s per cent.

The present "boom" in its shares is largely owing to American purchases. Possibly the same speculators, who, for months past, have been purchasing land in Northwest Canada, are seeking to secure control of the company which possesses so large an interest in the sphere of their operations. Optimists say that, although there may be small setbacks, due to profit-taking, the company's shares are bound to reach £100 in value before the boom ends.

If Australia Pays.

Sydney, N.S.W., Bulletin.

To put the matter shortly, if Australia is to pay according to its population for the upkeep of the British navy, then there are many other things which should also be adjusted according to population. There should be a proportionate voice in the control of the navy and in the guidance of the foreign policy which brings about naval wars, and probably naval disasters. There should be a proportionate opportunity of annexing good naval billets. There should also be something dimly resembling proportionate protection, and Australia isn't guaranteed the aid of a single cruiser or gunboat or scow in time of war, if Britain wants that gunboat or scow. At present, the situation is that the fleet, in a time of real and awful trouble, would rally to the last ship to prevent London being burned. Afterwards, but not till afterwards, it would sail forth to the last ship to avenge the burning of Sydney—which is not exactly the same kind of defence. Further, if things are to be put on a business basis, there must be some regard for the fact that the commerce to be defended in Australian waters is, to a very large extent, British commerce. Also, if things are to be placed on an honest business basis, Britain must give up free trade, kill off its big landlords, bring every inch of its available soil under cultivation again, and become as far as possible, again self-supporting. For Britain requires under its present conditions—conditions which, to a great extent, it has deliberately created—two or three times as much protection, in proportion to its population as any other important section of the empire. Other sections only require defence against invasion, and torpedo boats, shore fortifications, and land forces can do a good deal of that work. Britain requires defence against the wheat ships that bring food to its hungry people, the St. Lawrence, New York harbor, the Baltic and the Danubius. Britain has deliberately created that necessity. A sane-minded Britain, which hadn't sacrificed its agriculture to the ghost of a dead Cobden, would only need to guard one of these seaways at the most to secure such of its supplies as it couldn't produce for itself. The sea-defence which is required to save Britain from famine should be borne by Britain exclusively, and a huge proportion of the empire's naval necessities arise out of the need to save free trade and landlording-cursed Britain from famine. And all over the world there is a need to defend isolated rocks, islets and scraps, the only value of which is that they afford naval bases for the ships that are guarding free trade Britain from famine. The fact must be taken into account in making up the joint and several invoice, that this British free trade policy is likely, in a really great naval emergency, to prove the—at least temporary—rain of the roof of the empire, which will be abandoned for the time in order that Britain's wheat ships may be saved. When the stomach of the community which has sole control of the navy comes into the question, it is likely to be a very poor outlook for the other communities of the empire. If things are to be put on a population basis, the British stomach should first give some guarantee that it won't upset all equitable arrangements.

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Leading Man Forgot Lines.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Recently in a Virginia town the social leaders decided to produce a play that would bring out the dramatic ability of each and every one of the cast, and so one of the old English dramas was selected. The little theatre was packed on the momentous evening and everything went well until the leading man was left alone with his thoughts beside the electric log fire in the "best room" of his country house.

Suddenly in rushed one of his business friends and exclaimed as tragically as he could: "Your father has died and left you all his fortune."

At this unfortunate second the leading man forgot his lines, and instead of being stunned with grief or expressing great sorrow, he slowly arose, and with his knees beating a tattoo against each other said calmly, "Indeed!"

The audience roared, and the curtain was rung down. The rest of the first act was cut out, and the leading man, although he did pretty well thru the rest of the performance, was greeted with smiles whenever he appeared.

Disraeli's Courtship.

From The New York Times.

Disraeli was in love with a widow, Mrs. Wyndham Lewis. One day, when he went to call, the lady, sitting by the window, saw him approaching, and ordered the servant to say that she was not at home. When the maid reached the hall the statesman was hanging up his overcoat.

"Mrs. Lewis, sir, is not at home," said the hurried maid.

"I did not ask for Mrs. Lewis," said the calm, statesmanlike reply.

"But I don't know when she will be back," urged the maid.

"Neither do I," philosophically replied Disraeli, "but I am going to wait till she comes back, so please make me a cup of tea."

He did wait, he got his tea, and he married the widow.



Hidden behind the snow girl Co. at the Grand Opera House this week.

en's Flats" at the Majestic this Week.

AFFAIRS OF THE STAGE

Colonel Bordeverry, a remarkable rifle shot, is creating a stir at the Lyceum Theatre, London. One of his most wonderful performances is to literally shoot a lady's dress off. As seen in our illustration, in the lady assistant's hat, on her shoulders and elbows, are various small targets, the "bull" of which is scarcely the size of a threepenny-bit. However, it is quite large enough for Colonel Bordeverry's purpose. Rifle in hand, he stands at one end of the stage, while his intrepid assistant takes up her stand at the other. In a trice the champion rifle and revolver shot of the world raises his weapon—there is a sharp report, and the lady's hat is seen to fall to the ground. The bullet has penetrated the small bull's eye, thereby loosening the fastenings of the hat. Another sharp report quickly rings out, and one side of the lady's dress is seen to fall from her shoulder, and so the marvelous shooting continues, until the lady's dress is literally "shot off her back," and she stands unharmed and calm, garbed in loose hanging robes.

That such precise marksmanship is truly marvelous goes without saying, and it demands steady nerves from both the "shooter" and his human target. Colonel Bordeverry, however, has nerves of iron.

On one occasion, in Germany, a gentleman in the audience protested that the "colonel's" feats were not genuine. "Will you kindly step on the stage?" was the quiet reply. "I see you are smoking a cigar," said the famous shot, as the dubious member advanced towards the footlights. "Yes, and why not?" came the answer. "Oh, well, never mind," replied Bordeverry; "I'll put it out for you, as it's against the rules of this side of the footlights." Hardly had he spoken than a shot was heard, and the erstwhile smoker found his cigar flying out of his mouth. It had been shot in two parts at a distance of over twelve yards.

Another marvelous feat the famous marksman performs is to shoot a piece of sugar from between two men's foreheads. Leaning together, forehead to forehead, the two men hold in that position an ordinary piece of lump sugar. At a distance of seven yards the colonel raises his rifle, and, seeming scarcely to take aim, shoots the sugar away from its human supports. The rapidity with which his feats are performed has justly earned for this marvelous marksman the title of the "world's greatest rifle and revolver shot."

It seems as easy to him to lean over backwards from the dress circle of a theatre and snuff out a row of candles, one by one, with a rifle, as it is for the ordinary "shot" to hit a three-foot target at a distance of three yards.

It should also be mentioned that the colonel is an expert pianist player. He, however, seems to play the piano with his fingers—that is far too easy. He has another and much more original way of making music; he shoots the "Cavalleria Rusticana" from the piano with a revolver. Note by note, he makes a target of an ordinary piano. And when it is said that he can play several pieces from beginning to end with an ordinary six-chambered revolver, the novel musician can hardly be termed a beginner, either as a piano player or as a revolver shot. The writer had a short chat with the intrepid lady whose dress is shot off in the accompanying illustration described in this article. "I never feel the slightest nervousness," she said, "for never on a single occasion since I have taken up the novel profession of a 'target' has Colonel Bordeverry shot a hair's breadth away from the centre of those tiny bull's eyes—and she displayed the diminutive 'circles' of steel in her large picture hat and pretty evening gown.

Sir Henry Irving, in unveiling a tablet to James Quin, the famous eighteenth-century actor, at Bath, recently, told how Quin befriended James Thomson, the poet. He found Thomson, said Sir Henry, in prison for a debt of seventy pounds. He ordered supper and claret—a good deal of claret—and when the bottle was going round he said with grim humor, "It is time we should balance accounts." The unfortunate poet, who was already alarmed at this burly visitor, took him for another creditor. "Mr. Thomson," said Quin—I can see him thoroughly enjoying the scene, and stretching it out with those pauses for which he was noted on the stage—"Mr. Thomson, the pleasure—I have had in reading your works—I cannot estimate at less than a hundred pounds—and I insist on now—acquitting the debt."

A Torontonian who was recently in Boston, Mass., writes: "After seeing Maxine Elliott, I couldn't but think there wasn't a woman in the audience who had any perception of or longing for beauty who, if she had her own way, would not chose to look as the radiant star did, for certainly to our eyes she was more regally beautiful, captivating and altogether lovelier than ever. Considering Clyde Fitch's play has been on the boards for nearly two years, it is amazing that every one on the stage works with such freshness, spirit and lightness of touch. They either look nor act as if they were the least bit weary of their lines or situations. 'Her Own Way' bears a second seeing better than most comedies.

It goes along with such a delightful smoothness and security of touch. It scintillates with such clever modern dialect. The situations are so unhackneyed and its interest sustained at high level and its interest sustained at high level until the very last moment. The children in the opening scene are simply bewitching in their naturalness, their incessant chatter and their funny little movements. Such real children are seldom seen on the stage and they don't seem one bit spoiled after their two years of experience. Miss Elliott makes her first appearance in a gown of rich brown velvet, the draped bodice embroidered in a wheat design of a lighter tone. The hat is a large flat black one with numerous plumes beneath the brim, and her fur is of sable, a long stole and a muff. Later she wears a charming affair of white net with large dots heavily appliqued with lace, but her most beautiful gown is the one in which she dresses for the ball. It is a solid mass of opalescent paillettes, with a flower design in translucent spangles with a little lace on the bodice. The jewels are a dogcollar of diamonds with a rope of pearls and corsage ornaments of baroque pearls. A chaplet of green leaves is worn in the hair. The mourning gown of the last act is of dull black chiffon appliqued with renaisance lace. One of the choicest bits in Miss Elliott's performance is the reading of her lover's letter, which has just come to her from the Philippines, to her brother-in-law. It is an exquisite piece of naturalism, and her face, as she finds how intensely she is loved, becomes perfectly dazzling in its radiance and joy."

Mary Manning, after a brief absence from the stage, has made a big hit at the Criterion Theatre, New York, as Nancy Stair. Almost everybody has read the novel which tells the love story of the handsome highborn Scotch girl who in the tale is beloved by Robert Burns, the poet; Danvers McGairn, the leader of the Ellinburgh bar, and the Duke of Borthwicke, whose ambitious aims at the prime ministership in those days, "when George was third was King," and whose heart was given to the Scotch beauty. No lassie of the kingdom was fairer to look upon than Nancy Stair, no young woman of the day had a readier wit or more bewitching manner, none more disastrously entangled men in the net of her charms or found herself in more dire distress than did Nancy Stair for love of whom murder was done. These were characters and incidents that formed the groundwork of Mrs. Elinor Macartney Lane's book, a novel which created a mighty stir when it was published some months ago.

Signor Gabriele d'Annunzio appears to have finished his new tragedy, "The Light Under a Bushel," which will be given at the end of this month in Milan. The author has read it to a select company of friends, who declare that it surpasses all his others. Of course, it is in verse, the poet having chosen the classic metre of the antique Italian tragedy. The first act is of about 500 verses, the other three somewhat shorter; so that altogether there are perhaps 2000 verses. The scene is laid in Pelicchio, in the territory of Aversa, a little town in the Abruzzi, just on the eve of Pentecost, in the time of King Ferdinand I, Bourbon. The action is quick and passionate, the whole tragedy taking place between noon and night of the same day, so that the scenery and costumes never change, which, however, will not be monotonous, the action being so swift and full of interest and movement. The work is a miracle of accuracy in local customs and superstitions, showing a quite marvelous sense of the dramatic possibilities in a village tragedy, where passions are primitive and direct and where the subtleties of emotion do not exist. It is said that Signor D'Annunzio is also writing a new romance, which will be given to the public before long. The secret of the subject has been well kept, but it is safe to predict that it will not be of the "pleasant" order.

of the veteran comedian's eldest son, Charles.

Charles Hawtreys usually spends part of his summer vacation at Marienbad, in Germany, where the baths are supposed to be of unusual efficacy.

R. E. Fegg, who plays the injured man in the accident scene of "A Message from Mars," has been with the play since it was first acted, and has never missed a performance during five years.

A considerable number of clergymen are always found in the audience at Charles Hawtreys' performance of "A Message from Mars."

After an interval of four years the "Fashion Play" will be again acted in the Village of Selsach (Switzerland) during the summer of 1905.

Miss Alexandra Hall of "The College Widow" Co. is the tallest person of her sex upon the stage—six feet three inches.

Col. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) sailed March 11 for Paris, where he will open the Wild West show April 2, afterward touring Europe for three years.

Maude Adams' schoolgirl admirers in Boston bought out nearly all the matinee seats before the tickets for "The Little Minister" had been on sale 24 hours.

Mascagni has denied by cable the rumor that Calve is to create in his operatic version of "The Sorcerers" the role now being played by Mrs. Patrick Campbell.

W. C. DeMille, author of "Strongheart," with the co-operation of Albert P. Terhune, a New York newspaper man, has written his first musical piece, "Hero, Nero."

Maude Adams will not appear in London this spring in the new play written for her by William Gillette. Charles Frohman will reserve the first performance for America.

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COMING ATTRACTIONS.

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A champagne appetite and beer income are all right, if you have a big enough beer trade.

When a man marries a woman, he takes her, for better or worse. Mine took me for worse and I made good. (Mrs. Elack)

An recommendation liar soon travels like a lightning express.

While running an automobile always keep your eyes on the road, and the rest of your face in the wagon. I know enough about an automobile not to buy one.

When you have nothing to say, say it and retire.

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Miss Alexandra Hall of "The College Widow" Co. is the tallest person of her sex upon the stage—six feet three inches.

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compromising husband and the persecutions of relentless enemies is what forms the foundation of the new emotional melodrama, "A Wife's Secret," which Spencer and Aborn have produced on a scale of splendid scenic realism this season and which will be seen for the first time at the Majestic during the week of April 17. This powerful play of human emotions, full of tender bear interest, spiced with irresistible bursts of comedy, genuine pathos, thrilling scenes and dramatic situations, has to its credit a record of hearty approval and gratifying financial results in other cities where it has appeared, and has proven itself one of the most potent drawing attractions of its kind seen in recent years. Its main strength lies in its interesting and unhackneyed plot, novel developments and originality of a story entirely new to the stage. It has many interesting characters, portrayed by a carefully selected cast of melodramatic favorites, and the scenic equipment is said to be on a most pretentious scale.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

Blaney's Popular Melodrama to Return to the Majestic.

Blaney's stirring drama, "Across the Pacific," comes to the Majestic Theatre next week. The story is one of the war of the Philippines, but has its origin in a mining camp in Montana, where numerous schemes are hatched by the chief villain for the discomfort of everybody. From the camp the scene shifts to Chinatown, San Francisco, and shows an opium den in full blast. The picture is very realistic, and during the act one is afforded an opportunity of studying the awful effects of the drug when once the habit is acquired. The plot of the villain to separate a rich ward from her guardian, in which he is being constantly foiled, forms the main theme, and continues from America to a Philippine jungle. Here an exciting situation is presented in the attack on Blockhouse No. 7, in which a genuine rapid firing gatling gun is brought into use. The arrival of reinforcements under the command of General Lawton, relieves the garrison and everything ends in the usually happy way of stage stories. The principal role in the play is that of a newspaper correspondent, who is written by a book, and who goes to the Philippines with the Montana regiment that he may gather fresh material. The role is played by Harry Clay Blaney, who is favorably remembered here. As Willie Live, he manages to keep the audience in constant good spirits, and affords much amusement by his continual use of a camera. The company is one of the largest on the road, numbering about sixty persons. The production is given an entire new dress of scenery and effects this season, and on even a more elaborate scale than before.

But Costs Less.

After all, an automobile is nothing but a system of plumbing on wheels—Chattanooga Hitching Post.



SCHOOL STRIKES IN POLAND—A RUSSIAN SCHOOL INSPECTOR RUNNING THE GAUNTLET AT WARSAW

One of the most remarkable features in revolt against the authorities. At a Russian subject employed as school inspector of the state of affairs in Russia and Warsaw girls' school the members of a school. The unfortunate inspector was and Russian Poland has been the strikes class smashed a portrait of the czar badly beaten with sticks and rulers and among university students and school which was hanging on the wall of the room amid a shower of children. Even girl scholars have risen classroom, and then severely handled a boots, shoes and lesson books. London Graph