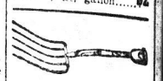
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S. Cowin-Williams Paints for all good painting. We have a full line.
Family half pints..... 10c
Family pints..... 20c
S. W. P., quarts..... 65c
S. W. P., half gallon..$1.20
Family paint, quart.. 60c
For finishing Southern Pine try a gallon of our special Hard Oil Finish, at, gallon.....$2



Floor Tyne D. Strap Handle Forks, best grade, on sale Saturday at, each 70c



Work Benches, best quality, with metal brace, Saturday, each.....$1.75



Bake Boards, all selected wood, 48c to $1.12 each.
Rolling Boards, 50c to $2.
Sleeve Boards, each, 35c.
Clothes Lines, 5c to 30c.

Vacuum Cleaners.—The Invincible Renovator is the newest type of cleaner. Demonstrations now on.



Pruning Shears, steel blades, with brass spring, for grape vines, bushes, etc. Saturday, 35c pair.
Tree Pruners, 6 feet, 65c
Tree Pruners, 8 feet, 75c.
Tree Pruners, 10 feet, 85c.

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LAST EDITION

London Advertiser

LAST EDITION

47th YEAR, NO. 20237 | THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1911—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. | PRICE TWO CENTS

HAS THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. BOUGHT THE PERE MARQUETTE?

If Story From Detroit Is True London Will Have a Union Depot.

NO OFFICIAL WORD AS YET

G. T. P. M. Lines Go To Big Trunk System, City's Line to Port Will Be Included.

A report from Detroit that the C. P. R. has taken control of the Pere Marquette Railway system is accepted as truth among railwaymen in London.

For a considerable length of time there have been rumors that such a deal was in contemplation, and an announcement has been awaited with much interest. The story from Detroit has tended to confirm former rumors and make railwaymen certain here that the C. P. R. has at last got control of the Pere Marquette.

If the announcement is true, as it is considered to be, the deal will have a great influence on the city of London.

It will give the C. P. R. control of the London and Port Stanley Railway for three years more at least, and it will allow them to have access to the Grand Trunk station for that time or longer.

In other words, the deal would pave the way for a union station in London, as the C. P. R. would be in a position to make arrangements on a comparatively level basis with the Grand Trunk.

They would have access to the present station grounds, and it would not be a very difficult matter to arrange interswitching privileges by which the London and Port Stanley could be connected with the main line of the C. P. R., thus bringing practically all their trains to the Grand Trunk station.

Eyes on Port Stanley.

For a long time the C. P. R. have had their eyes on Port Stanley. A proposition was made to take over the Traction Company some time ago, but suitable arrangements could not be made.

A branch line was also talked of, running from Belmont to the Port. This would give the company another coal-hauling road, and place them in a strong position in that regard.

However, nothing has been heard on this score, and it was announced that the company had other plans in mind that would materially change their first intentions.

As soon as the transfer of the Pere Marquette is made, it is understood that the C. P. R. will make a proposition to the city for a lease of the road.

They will suggest a comparatively long term lease, in order to allow them to make certain improvements they have in mind.

The lease would give the company three coal docks, Port Burwell, Port Stanley and Rondeau, At all of these coal can be landed, and shipped in any direction. This would give the C. P. R. control of the whole soft coal trade, or practically so across Lake Erie.

A Line to Sarnia.

In addition the acquisition of the P. M. will give the C. P. R. access into Sarnia. For some years efforts have been made to get into that section, but without avail. The P. M. now control a line into that town, with connections at Port Huron.

There is also a rumor to the effect that the company will build from London to Sarnia to connect with that road. It would touch the fruit growing belt near Arkona. It will likely be an electric line. A charter has already been granted for such a line, and it is understood that the C. P. R. will assist in building it.

At the city hall nothing is known regarding the plans of the C. P. R. They had heard that some big deal was in process of consummation, but none knew just what was being done.

Hopes It's True.

Mayor Beattie expressed the hope that the story was true. He is anxious that the Grand Trunk be brought to time, and he sees in this step a lever by which the G. T. R. can be compelled to make certain improvements to their property in London.

"I sincerely hope it is true," his worship said when informed of the rumored transfer. "It will be a great thing for the city of London. It would pave the way for a union station, something that is absolutely necessary. The C. P. R., the G. T. R. and the M. C. R. could all come into the one station without trouble, and then we would have a station building that would be a credit, not an eyesore, as at the present time I sincerely hope the deal has been made."

The C. P. R. officials had nothing to say in reference to it. They could give no information regarding it, saying that they had not been informed of the change has yet.

A Story of the Amalgamation

Detroit, March 11.—There is a well-founded rumor here tonight to the effect that the Canadian Pacific Railway has acquired a controlling interest in the Pere Marquette, and that the recent announcement of a big bond issue by the latter company was made with the full approval and consent of the Canadian road.

The recent resignation of several high officials of the Pere Marquette Railway are also believed to point strongly to a change of control. While no one can be found here willing to make a definite statement on the matter, local railway men have for some weeks been hearing rumors of absorption, and these reports have never been denied, even in conservative financial circles.

At the time the last issue of bonds, which was for $8,000,000, was authorized, the statement was given out that the money was to be used to retire an issue of prior lien bonds about to fall due, but now it is is understood this money is to go for betterments.

The Pere Marquette at present operates a total of 2,335 miles of which 1,866 is owned and the remainder leased.

In Canada they control the old Lake Erie and Detroit from Walkerville to St. Thomas, 126 miles; Sarnia to Rondeau, 72 miles, and London to Port Stanley, 23 miles.

OPPOSE LOCAL OPTION BILL

Wardsville Hotelmen Institute Action to Upset Measure Carried in January.

BALLOT BOX CRITICIZED

It Is Said That There Were Many Irregularities in the Manner in Which the Election Was Held.

The hotel proprietors of the village of Wardsville at the weekly high court before Justice Sutherland this morning, entered an application to have the local option bylaw carried there last January, quashed on the ground that there were numerous irregularities in the conduct of the election.

Representatives of both sides were present, and gave evidence, but the judge reserved his decision.

It is claimed that the election was not advertised according to the law, and that but one notice was posted, whereas four were required. It is further alleged that the ballot box used was not of the regulation style, and that it was without a lock and key. However, the supporters of the bylaw contend that the box was opened and shown to the scrutineers, and that it was sealed with wax before the election, remaining in their presence all day.

Reeve A. C. Linden, of the village of Wardsville, was present, as well as Rev. Mr. George, a Methodist clergyman, Mr. Wilson, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, represented the opponents of the bylaw.

It is said that a number of residents of the village are willing to subscribe to a fund to establish a temperance hotel should the present house cease business when the bars are closed on May 1 next.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS IN LONDON MAY 9

All Applications Must Be Filed Before the 15th of April.

[Canadian Press.]

Ottawa, March 11.—Notice is given in the Canada Gazette that the regular civil service examination, preliminary and qualifying for the outside division of the civil service of Canada, will be held under the direction of the civil service commission of Canada on Tuesday, the 9th day of May, and following days at Halifax, Yarmouth, Sydney, Charlottetown, St. John, Fredericton, Moncton, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Saulte Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson, Vancouver, and Victoria.

Application forms for the examinations and all information relating thereto may be obtained from the secretary of the civil service commission, Ottawa. All applications from intending candidates must be filed on or about the 15th day of April next.

THE VICTORIAN POETS

Address By "Katharine Hale" Before Women's Canadian Club.

Miss A. B. Warnock, well-known as "Katherine Hale," the literary editor of the Toronto Mail and Empire, spoke before the Woman's Canadian Club Friday afternoon in the Normal School on the poets of the Victorian era. Her address was delightfully interspersed with interpretative readings from the leading poets of the period, particularly Browning and Tennyson. Miss Warnock is fortunate in being gifted with a pleasing originality and charm of delivery, and her paper showed comprehensive study of her subject. The reactionary poets, Arnold, Clough, Swinburne, Morris, Edward Fitzgerald and William Watson, were also extremely well interpreted, but her readings from Kipling and her remarks on this writer probably aroused the greatest enthusiasm on the part of her audience.

Following Miss Warnock's address Mrs. Fred. Scrafton delighted everyone with a solo. She was accompanied by Mr. A. D. Jordan.

SMITH DEFEATED BY BILLY PAPKE

Sydney, N. S. W., March 11.—Billy Papke, the middleweight, knocked out Dave Smith, the Australian middleweight champion, in the seventh round today. Last month Papke lost to Smith on a foul in the tenth round.

LONDON PEOPLE BEHIND MOVE

Took Prominent Part in Securing the Moving Picture Theatre Bill.

LITTLE ONES ARE BARRED

Children Unaccompanied May Not Enter the Nickel Shows If the Measure Becomes Law.

London people are widely interested in the bill which was introduced into the Legislature yesterday afternoon to censor moving pictures and to prevent children under 15 years of age from attending theatres unless they are attended by their parents or some responsible person.

It is not generally known that the ladies of the provincial W. C. T. U., of which Mrs. May R. Thornley, of this city, is president, are to a very large extent responsible for the bill being introduced.

Last November when the W. C. T. U. was in session at Owen Sound the matter came up, and it was unanimously decided to take it up with the Government at once. A committee composed of Mrs. Thornley, Mrs. McKee, of Barrie; Mrs. Dethor, North Bay; Mrs. A. G. Irwin, Toronto; Mrs. B. O. Britton, Gananoque; Miss Minnie Barrett, Mrs. Stevens, and Mrs. W. Pugsley, of Toronto, waited on the Attorney-General, and told him what had been reported to them regarding the pictures that were being shown.

Scenes of Violence.

They pointed out that scenes of violence were quite common, and that pictures of an immoral nature were being shown, and also that unpatriotic pictures were on exhibition, mentioning one in particular in which the American soldiers were shown chasing British soldiers during the war of Independence. They pointed out the increasing juvenile crime, and the terrible effects that going to picture shows was having on the eyesight of small children.

This application was supported by other smaller deputations, with the result that the present bill is now before the House.

"If the bill goes through as it is proposed," said Mrs. Thornley to The Advertiser this afternoon, "it will cover the main points that we wished to have dealt with."

Chief in Favor of Bill.

Chief Williams is strongly in favor of a bill preventing children from going to theatres.

"No child under 15, and particularly little girls, should be allowed to go to shows regularly," he said, "and never unattended. The increase in juvenile crime is traceable in children being allowed to run about the streets. We have any amount of cases reported of children taking money in order that they may go to shows. The craze grows up on them, and they want to be there all the time, and neglect their lessons to go. As far as the shows go, I have nothing to say against them, but it is no place for little children to be trained."

Inspector Sanders, of the Children's Aid Society, fully substantiated the views of the chief.

Various ministers spoken to by The Advertiser spoke very strongly in support of the proposed measure.

Rev. J. Gibson Inkster and Col. Chandler, who are preparing a report for the Ministerial Association in regard to the moving picture shows and other places of amusement in the city, are both out of the city today, but both, it is said, are in favor of the measure.

Regular Playgoers.

It was stated to The Advertiser today that the teacher of a class of boys had recently tried an interesting experiment with a view of finding out the effects of the shows on the class. She discovered that out of 20 boys and girls, only two little girls were not in the habit of attending shows frequently.

She asked one of the brightest boys what kind of pictures he liked the best, and he replied those showing train robberies, and the lad proceeded to give a detailed account of one in particular that he had seen where the bandits held up an express. He remembered every detail and was able to recount the whole story.

Another boy in the class said that he liked pictures of hunting scenes and those with cowboys and Indians. Several other lads like pictures of this kind. Three or four other boys all trying to speak at once, told of a burglary picture they had seen, and described minutely how the thief had got in at the window and went through the house.

PISTOL FIGHT WITH BURGLARS

Wyoming Bank Manager Tied and Gagged After Hard Battle.

DESPERADOES BLOW A SAFE

Bank Official Engages in Sensational Pistol Duel With Pair of Robbers Early This Morning.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Wyoming, March 11.—This usually quiet town was treated to a tremendous sensation today, when burglars, after binding and gagging the manager of the Bank of Toronto branch, blew open the safe, decamping, after a revolver duel, without getting any cash.

About 2 o'clock this morning, Mr. Weaver, who is in charge, returned to his room above the bank, and found it occupied by two strangers, who at once grappled with him. Weaver put up a desperate fight, but they finally succeeded in tying his arms and legs and gagging him. Leaving him helpless, the pair descended to the bank office and blew open one of the two safes. In the meantime, Weaver had managed to work loose from his bonds, and opening a manhole that leads to the vault poured a fusillade of revolver shots at the bandits. The pair immediately replied with a volley of bullets, but fortunately Weaver was not hit. One of the burglars yelled, and from that, Weaver thinks he may have wounded one of the pair. Weaver's plucky act put an end to the safe-cracking, as the burglars took to their heels. There is no clue as to their whereabouts.

FARMER WAS KICKED BY A VICIOUS HORSE

W. B. Foster, of Mosa, Badly Hurt—Is Complainant in Assault Case.

When the trial of Andrew Foote, the young Englishman charged by his employer, William B. Foster, of Mosa, with assault causing bodily harm and threatening to kill, was called before Judge Macbeth at the court house at noon today, it was discovered that the complainant last evening received very serious injuries on his farm while attending his horses, and as a result is confined to his bed.

According to the other witnesses brought in to testify in the case, Mr. Foster was working about the stable when one of the animals kicked him, breaking several bones, and inflicting deep gashes about his face and head. Mr. Foster is a man of advanced years, and what the result will be is difficult to forecast, it is said.

While the evidence of the complainant was considered most important, the case was proceeded with, the testimony of William McLean and J. D. McNaughton, neighbors of Foster, being heard. The prisoner was then released on bail, and will appear again one week from today. His solicitor, Mr. J. C. Judd, K.C., provided the necessary $100 bond.

THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW—MILD.

FORECASTS

Toronto, March 11.—8 a.m.

Today—Southwesterly winds; fair and mild today. Showers late tonight.

Sunday—Mild and showery.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations	Max.	Min.	Weather
Victoria	46	36	Cloudy
Calgary	44	30	Clear
Winnipeg	38	24	Fair
Port Arthur	38	24	Clear
Parry Sound	34	32	Fair
Toronto	44	34	Clear
Ottawa	40	8	Clear
Montreal	40	34	Clear
Quebec	36	8	Clear
Halifax, Pas.	36	24	Clear

WEATHER NOTES

The area of high pressure which was over the Western States yesterday is now centred in the St. Lawrence Valley, and a low area is approaching the Great Lakes.

Fair weather is general throughout Canada.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

A small disturbance which was in the Southwest States on Thursday moved rapidly yesterday across the lake region, and was centred off the New England coast last night. Showers attended its passage across Ontario during Thursday night. Mild weather prevailed yesterday throughout the Western Provinces.

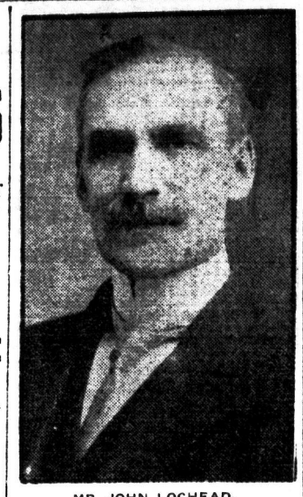
Minimum and maximum temperatures: London, 24—40; Dawson, 18 below—zero; Atlin, 18 below—zero; Victoria, 42—46; Vancouver, 40—50; Kamloops, 44—52; Edmonton, 10—50; Battleford, 8—32; Prince Albert, 12—28; Calgary, 24—44; Moosejaw, 22—42; Qu'Appelle, 18—40; Winnipeg, 4—28; Port Arthur, 16—28; Parry Sound, 10—34; Toronto, 34—42; Ottawa, 26—40; Montreal, Halifax, 18—44.

TODAY'S PROBS.

The East—Fair, with a little lower temperature.

Lake Superior—Milder, with local showers.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—Fair and mild.



MR. JOHN LOCHEAD.
Well-Known Bowler, Who Was Last Night Elected President of the London Bowling and Rowing Club.

DRASTIC MEASURE FOR FILM SHOWS

Children To Be Barred Unless Accompanied By Parents.

A BOARD OF CENSORS

Church Congregations To Be Held Responsible Under New Act for Ontario.

Toronto, March 11.—After the first of June, if the bill now before the Legislature becomes law in its present form, no children under the age of 15 years will be allowed to attend moving picture theatres unless accompanied by an adult. This clause, which will cause general consternation among the moving picture men of the province, is embodied in the measure introduced in the Legislature yesterday by Hon. A. J. Matheson, provincial treasurer. The restriction is the one the theatre operators opposed most earnestly in their calls upon the Provincial Secretary when the matter was under consideration. They declared that to prevent children from attending the shows would put many places out of business, since their audiences were for the most part children.

To Appoint Censors.

The bill provides also for the appointment by the Government of a board of censors to pass upon all moving picture films before they are publicly exhibited. This board will be composed of three persons, who will have power to permit or absolutely prohibit the exhibition of any films within the province. When a film is approved it will be stamped, and this stamp must show upon the canvas when the film is exhibited. A film that bears this stamp cannot be objected to by any municipal police officer.

This clause will prove an acceptabel one, and will do away with the present hazardous method by which an officer in one place may approve of a film while one in another may prohibit its use.

No municipal officer may issue a license to a moving picture operator until the applicant has produced a license from the province. If he does he is liable to a penalty of $20 and costs.

Where there has been any breach of the act, or of any regulations which results in bodily injury or the loss of life, the owner, manager or operator through whom such breach occurs shall, in addition to all other penalties prescribed, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

A clause also provides that all fines received from convictions under the act go to the province.

The penalty for infractions of the clause respecting the admission of children is not less than $50 and not more than $200, with $25 for each day the offence is repeated.

Another important bill was introduced by the Provincial Treasurer respecting egress from public buildings. It provides that in all churches, halls, schools or buildings used for public meetings the exit doors shall open outwards, and places upon all church congregations the responsibility for any infractions of the act. The congregations and trustees or other officers are to be held severally responsible. The penalty for non observance of the provisions of the act is fixed at $50, with a further penalty of $5 a week if the infraction is continued.

TORONTO EXPECTS TO CAPTURE NESBITT

Believed That He Is Not Far Enough Away to Escape Police.

Toronto, March 11.—Although interest in forgery warrant for Beatrice Nesbitt had naturally been discounted, its actual appearance creates a great deal of discussion. In some quarters a good deal of skepticism is expressed as to the intentions of the authorities and the probable results of the chase, but among those in touch with the police, it is thought Nesbitt has failed to make use of the rope given him, and will probably soon be a prisoner.

DESERTER ESCAPED.

Quebec, March 11.—A thrilling chase after a deserter from the Citadel took place last night. The alleged deserter made his way out of the fortress and managed to get down the face of the cliff to Champlain street. He disappeared, and his putees were found on a wharf.

SAFE-BLOWERS WORKED THE GAME IN LONDON

Two Offices Were Entered But Burglars Got No Money.

ONE SAFE WAS BLOWN TO PIECES

Police Are Working on a Clue Concerning Three Men With Peaked Caps.

Professional safe-blowers made two sensational attempts to rob offices in the east end last night. The big safe in the office of the Keenleyside Rendering and Refining Works on Florence street, just outside the city, was wrecked by nitro-glycerine, and the burglars made an unsuccessful attempt to force the door of the safe in Hyatt Brothers' office. The work is believed to be that of three men, all of whom wore peak caps. One of them is said to be quite conspicuous on account of his shortness of stature.

The robberies were attempted some time after 11 o'clock last night. In both instances the men were unsuccessful in obtaining anything. Not a cent was in the wrecked safe at the Keenleyside works, and while there was $150 in the safe at Hyatt Bros., the men gave up the attempt to get it as a bad job.

At the Keenleyside office the big steel door of the safe was twisted and warped by the force of the nitro-glycerine, as though it were a piece of paper, and the plaster of paris and asbestos filling used to make it fireproof was blown all about the office. A portion of the nitro-glycerine fuse used is now in the possession of the detectives, and the material shows that the fuse was made by an expert, and one accustomed to the work.

Smashed the Safe.

Mr. Lew Keenleyside, manager of the works, stated to The Advertiser that when he came down this morning soon after 7 he was surprised to find one of the windows of the office wide open and the blinds down.

"I had left the windows all closed," said Mr. Keenleyside, "and the blinds up. On going inside I found the big steel door lying to one side a twisted wreck, and the books that had been left in the safe scattered all about. On the floor lay a big hammer that is usually kept in a back shop. It had apparently been used to knock the handle off the safe door so that the nitro-glycerine fuse could be inserted."

Mr. Keenleyside at once notified the city police, and Detectives Egelton and Down went out. They found that the thieves had obtained entrance to the office by prying up a window with a pitchfork which they obtained from a neighboring shed. They took possession of the piece of fuse that was found on the floor.

Office Entered.

Not long afterwards came the report from Hyatt Bros. at 94 Egerton street that their office had been entered.

"There are marks on the front door where a chisel had been inserted in an effort to pry the door open," Mr. Hyatt told The Advertiser. "The men were unsuccessful in this, and then broke the glass and slid back the lock. They tried to open the vault with chisels, and there are many marks on the door and about the lock made by heavy blows of a hammer and chisel. As far as we know nothing was obtained but a little tobacco."

A Clue.

The most important clue the police have is that offered by Mr. A. Eadie, of Florence street, an employee of Hyatt Bros.

When Mr. Eadie was returning from lodge last night shortly after eleven o'clock he noticed three men standing on the interswitching line. When they saw Mr. Eadie approaching they walked northward.

Mr. Eadie is certain that the men were peak caps, and that one of them was very short, while the other two were of medium height. When this was mentioned at the Keenleyside works today, some of the employees remembered having seen three men answering the description given by Mr. Eadie loitering about the place in the afternoon.

The police have a good description of the men and are working hard on the case. It is supposed that the suspects probably left the city on an early morning train, but a description has been wired to all parts of the district and arrests are expected at any time.

The police think it not unlikely that the three men who on Thursday evening entered Henry's barber shop, and secured a quantity of razors and cigars were the same who made the attempt last night.

High Constable Hughes stated to The Advertiser that a number of attempts to blow safes have been made in various parts of the district of late and he thinks it likely that the same gang who worked London last night are responsible for the other robberies.

Late this afternoon the police state that no new developments have occurred.

FATALLY BURNED WHILE SMOKING IN HIS BED

Bed Clothes Caught Fire and Aged Arnprior Man Succumbed to Injuries.

Arnprior, March 11.—William Murphy, residing near Arnprior, was fatally burned last night. The deceased, who was a cripple, was smoking in bed. After lighting his pipe, he accidentally let the lighted match fall. The bed clothes quickly caught fire, and in a twinkling the unfortunate man was enveloped in flames. His frantic shouts brought his family, but he was so badly burned that he died an hour or two later. The deceased was 71 years of age. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done to the house.

CHARGED WITH STEALING LETTERS

Hector N. Johnson, of London Township, Was Taken Into Custody by Local Police.

WORKED IN POSTOFFICE

It is Alleged He Stole Missives From the Thamesville Office—A Very Serious Charge.

Hector Nelson Johnston, a youth aged 17, who has been employed as a clerk in the postoffice at Thamesville, was arrested on the street here last night by Detective Thomas Nickle on the charge of stealing letters from the Thamesville office.

It is stated that Johnston has admitted to the authorities that he took a number of letters containing money. He will appear for a hearing before Squire Chittick this afternoon.

Postoffice Inspector Dr. Cl. T. Campbell, who laid the information, stated to The Advertiser today that a number of important letters, some of them containing large sums of money, have been missed from the Thamesville district lately.

It is not known yet whether or not Johnston took these.

The authorities state that young Johnston has been suspected for some time, and has been watched.

Laying the Blame.

On Thursday the postmaster at Thamesville, having obtained the admission from Johnston that he had taken certain letters with money in them, not wishing to prosecute Johnston, sent him to the home of his mother in London Township. It seems the boy went home all right, but last night came into the city to have a good time. The authorities lay the whole blame of Johnston's thefts to his love of pleasure.

"He liked a good time," said an official to The Advertiser today, "and got living beyond his means."

Dr. Campbell stated to The Advertiser that there have been a number of cases of stealing letters lately.

"Of course," he said, "considering the very large number of clerks we have the number of cases is remarkably small, but every now and again there are letters reported missing."

Johnston, if found guilty, is liable to a term in Kingston of not less than three years.

TAKING HYDRO POWER

Grand Valley and Galt and Hespeler Railways Have Arranged.

Galt, Ont., March 11. The Grand Valley and the Galt, Preston and Hespeler Railways have both arranged for a supply of power from the hydro-electric commission, and their cars soon will be driven by power generated from Niagara Falls. The Grand Valley Company now is putting in a rotary converter, and all will be ready in a few weeks.

The Galt, Preston and Hespeler powerhouse will on Monday be connected with the main transmission line, and power will be supplied their line almost immediately.

The street lighting system in the town will be turned on Thursday or Friday of next week. At Preston all the power contracted for has been sold.

A CLERGYMAN WAS TAKEN SUDDENLY ILL

After a Short Rest Rev. Mr. George, of Wardsville, Was Able To Go Home.

Rev. Mr. George, a Methodist clergyman, of Wardsville, who came to London this morning to oppose the quashing of the local option bylaw there, was taken ill at the court house, but after a short rest was able to proceed to his home. Mr. George was formerly in charge of the Muncey Institute.

MARQUIS OF AYLESBURY DEAD.

London, March 10.—Henry Augustus Bruenell-Bruice, fifth Marquis of Aylesbury, is dead. He was born in April, 1842.

Knott & Sangster

REAL ESTATE BROKERS, VALUATORS, ARBITRATORS, OPTIONS OBTAINED, MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, PROPERTIES RENTED AND RENTS COLLECTED.

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650.

SEE HOUSE SURVEY, BEING THE PROPERTY FACING ON RIDOUT STREET, FORMERLY OWNED BY JUDGE R. M. MEREDITH, AND A MOST BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY, COVERED WITH FRUITS AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERS AND SHRUBS, ETC. THE RIDOUT STREET CARS PASS THE PROPERTY ON THE EAST AND WEST SIDES, MAKING IT MOST EASILY GOT AT. THE PROPERTY IS ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE BELT LINE AND ALSO THE TRACTION COMPANY'S LINE. LOTS IN THIS SURVEY HAVE A FRONTAGE OF 90 FEET. SEWER AND SIDEWALK WILL BE LAID FREE OF COST TO THE PURCHASERS OF LOTS ON WINDSOR AVENUE. ALL OF THE LOTS BEING OFFERED ARE HIGH AND DRY. SEWER NOW BEING LAID. CALL AND SEE PLAN.

VACANT LOTS—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY A LOT IF YOU INTEND TO BUILD THE COMING SPRING. WE HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF THE BEST LOTS IN THE CITY FOR YOU TO CHOOSE FROM. WE HAVE SEVERAL NEW SURVEYS WHICH WERE ONLY OPENED UP LAST YEAR, AND YOU CAN PURCHASE A LOT ON EASY TERMS IN ANY OF THEM.

LONDON NORTH—2-story red pressed brick, cement and block foundation, slate roof, 3 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, laundry, 2 mantels and grates, verandah and balcony. Lot 30x150, and right of way on side of ten feet. Price, $4,200.

PRINCESS AVENUE—2-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Lot 50x210 feet. First-class locality. Only $3,900.

HYMAN STREET—2-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Lot 108x143 feet. Price, $4,500.

PRINCESS AVENUE 2-story brick, semi-detached, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, laundry tubs. Lot 60x210 feet. Call for particulars.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—1½-story frame, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, room for bath, gas for cooking. Lot 33.4x223 feet. Price, $1,800.

REGAN STREET—1½-story brick veneer, cement and block foundation, 4 bedrooms, bath and w.c., piped for furnace, piped for gas, cellar under all of house. Lot 33.6 feet frontage. Price, $2,650.

FLORENCE STREET—Large brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, verandah. Lot 52x105 feet. Price, $1,200.

EVERGREEN AVENUE Brick cottage, 4 bedrooms, room for bath. Lot 132x180 feet. Price, $2,100.

VACANT LOT—Central, first-class locality, 30x149 feet; $50 per foot. Call and get particulars.

ST. GEORGE STREET—1½-story red pressed brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Lot 30x70 feet. Price, $3,700.

DUFFERIN AVENUE 1½-story brick, cement block foundation, 8 bedrooms, modern conveniences, two cellars. Lot 30 feet frontage. Price, $2,600.

CHANDLER AVENUE 1½-story brick veneer, 3 bedrooms. Lot 50x126 feet. Price, $1,600.

LONDON NORTH—2½-story red pressed brick, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, hardwood mantel and grate. Lot 42x140 feet. Call for particulars. Price, $4,500.

VACANT LOT—St. George street, 30x70 feet. Call for particulars.

RICHMOND STREET—1½-story brick-veneer, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, hot water heated, gas and fixtures, china closet, verandah, chicken coop, lot 45x89 feet. Price, $2,300.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, barn, lot 28x150 feet. Only $800.

ONE AND A HALF ACRES, near small village; frame cottage, with good cellar, choice garden land, small fruits. Price for quick sale, $400.

ONTARIO STREET—2½-story brick, stone foundation, 6 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 45x150 feet. Price, $3,800.

MARYBORO PLACE—1½-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, lot 38x100 feet. Price, $2,500.

ADELAIDE STREET—1½-story frame, 3 bedrooms, cement floor in cellar, hardwood floors, lot 28x100 feet. Price, $1,500. Easy terms.

YORK STREET—1½-story frame, 2 bedrooms, lot 29x108 feet and right of way. Price, $850. Easy terms.

FOR SALE—First-class cheese factory and dwelling-house, near railway, in one of the best farming localities, splendid spring water. Call for particulars.

AYLMER—About 2 acres, two-story frame house, brick foundation, good barn, soil black loam. Would exchange for city property in good locality. Price, only $3,000.

ELIAS STREET—1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, lot 25x100 feet. Price, $2,150.

VACANT LOT, Marley Place, facing Normal School. Lot 50x200 feet to lane in rear. One of the best vacant lots in South London. $27 per foot.

GENERAL STORE in good village, one close to London. Both doing first-class business. Call or write for particulars.

CENTRAL AVENUE 2-story brick, 4 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, lot 49x132 feet. $2,000.

PRINCESS AVENUE 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Lot 37.6x132 feet. Price, $2,100.

BYRON AVENUE—1½-story frame, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, soft and city water at sink, lot 30x75 feet. Price, $1,050.

TALBOT STREET—1¾-story frame, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, gas for cooking and bathroom, lot 32.3x110 feet. Price, $2,000.

EUCLID AVENUE 1½-story frame, 3 bedrooms. Lot 30x150 feet. Price, $1,200. Will trade for some place 1 to 5 acres, near town or village, with decent house.

THREE FRAME COTTAGES, rented for $22 per month. Lot 156x176 feet. Between Waterloo and Wellington streets. For quick cash sale, $2,200.

17 acres of good garden land, nice brick house, hard and soft water, bank barn, drive house, loganberries, good orchard, all kinds of fruit. Situated just outside of good town of over 2,000 population. Call for particulars.

258 RIDOUT STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen. Lot 44x100 feet, and line at rear. Price, $1,750. $100 cash, balance monthly.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—2½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, grates, verandahs, lot 50x152. Call for particulars.

SUBURBAN LOTS on city limits north, close to car and street lights; good garden land, fruit trees.

EASY TERMS—We have a number of properties that we can sell on easy terms, $50 to $100 down, and balance in monthly payments. Call and see us if you want a property on easy payments.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE. IF YOU HAVE ANY REAL ESTATE YOU WISH SOLD, WE CAN SELL IT FOR YOU, AND WILL NOT CHARGE IF THE PROPERTY IS NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH US. LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US, AND YOU WILL BE SURE OF HAVING IT WELL ADVERTISED.

THE PROPERTIES ON THIS LIST ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE PROPERTIES THAT WE HAVE FOR SALE. CALL AND SEE US.

TRANSCONA

THE TOWN TO BUY LOTS IN TODAY. Why today? Because no other western town has the possibilities for rapid growth that Transcona has. Firstly, Transcona is situated seven miles east of the city hall of Winnipeg, three miles from the city limits, and on beautiful level prairie ground. Secondly, here's where the Grand Trunk Pacific are building their MAMMOTH CAR AND LOCOMOTIVE WORKS. Thirdly, this is the only western town that had a manufacturing plant before the town started, and when complete that plant will be the largest of any kind in Canada, employing 5,000 men. The Dominion Tar and Chemical Company, of London, England, are also building their big plant here on the C. N. R., which runs through the town. Just between these works will be the main part of the town. People are rapidly coming in, stores, hotels, banks, churches and everything that goes to make up a live western town are already locating. With over 6,000 employees in the two works mentioned, a town of 20,000 to 25,000 must result, and will be there in three years at least. I was there, walked over the ground, through the immense buildings of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which are rapidly being pushed to completion and could not resist the temptation to urge my friends and relatives to invest in Transcona. Now, if it is good enough for them, it's good enough for you. Let me show you photos of the town and works, and point out the advantages of Transcona.

FRED M. BROCK

ONTARIO REPRESENTATIVE OF INTERNATIONAL REALTY, Limited.

Office—432 Richmond Street (Upstairs), next door north Free Press office.

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

IF YOU WANT A LOT in South London, look at those high elevated lots in the Baker survey, on the east side of Ridout street; sewer, water and gas connection. Now is your time to get a choice lot. Several lots in the North End—no better can be had. We have lots all over; also factory sites.

CENTRAL AVENUE, near Richmond street—A new 2-story brick house, cement block foundation, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, at a bargain. Owner going west.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD, South London—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 46x125 feet. Price, $2,400.

QUEEN'S AVENUE — 2-story brick house, stone foundation, slate roof, nine rooms, all modern improvements. Corner lot. Price, $6,500.

BROUGHDALE—New 1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, bathroom, frame barn, three-quarters acre of land, fruit trees. Wellington street electric cars pass this property, county taxes.

COLBORNE STREET Frame cottage, on cement foundation, 6 rooms, lot 25x99 feet. Price, $1,200.

ELMWOOD AVENUE, near Ridout street—New two-story red pressed brick house, 8 rooms, modern improvements, lot 40x120 feet. Price, $4,400, owner going west. Inspect at once.

MAPLE STREET—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements, good lot. Price, $5,000.

RICHMOND STREET NORTH—Grand two-story red pressed brick residence, 10 rooms, oak floors, hot water heating, finished in style, good lot. Call for price.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story brick house, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, 2 kitchens, lot 80x200 feet. Price, $4,500.

MARYBORO PLACE—New brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, frame barn, lot 40x100 feet. Price, $2,500.

A NEW red pressed brick cottage, six rooms, gas and water in the house, lot 34x125 feet. Price, $1,400.

WELLINGTON STREET (near Victoria park)—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, hot water in kitchen and bathroom, with all other modern improvements. Price, $3,400.

CENTRAL AVENUE—A splendid frame cottage, 7 rooms. Price, $1,650. Very central.

HYMAN STREET—An up-to-date 1½-story brick, stone foundation, 8 rooms, select location. Price, $3,600.

LORNE AVENUE—A new 2-story brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements. Price, $2,800.

GLENCAIRN STREET—New 1½-story brick house, cement block foundation, 7 rooms, large cellar, furnace, gas, wired for electric light, lot 50x150 feet. Price, $2,850.

WATERLOO STREET—New 1½-story brick, stone foundation, 10 rooms, large verandah, all modern improvements, lot 44.6x120 feet. Price, $3,300.

If you want to purchase an up-to-date residence, we have got them.

OTTAWA AVENUE—New 1½-story brick, 8 rooms, furnace, bathroom, lot 36x149. Price, $2,300 for a quick sale.

P. WALSH

PHONE 1021. 425 RICHMOND ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SPECIAL Spring Bargains

A partial list is given hereunder:

Pipe Line Road—Frame cottage, seven rooms, large lot. Price, $2,200.

Princess Avenue—2-story solid brick, 10 rooms, furnace, gas, plumbing, frame stable, lot 50 feet frontage. Price, $4,000 practically the value of the land.

Princess Avenue—2½-story modern brick, everything new and up-to-date. Price, $2,700.

English Street—1½-story brick, 8 rooms, everything complete, new. Price, $2,800.

Central Avenue—2-story brick, stone foundation, slate roof, 10 rooms, gas, plumbing. A splendid home. Price reduced to $3,400 to an immediate purchaser.

Cheapside Street Gentleman's residence, 10 rooms, all modern appointments. Price on application.

Stanley Street—2½-story brick, 10 rooms, frame stable. Price, $7,000.

Central Avenue—Semi-detached 2½-story solid brick, stone foundation, slate roof, 12 rooms, hot water heating, gas, modern plumbing. Close to Victoria Park. Special price. Inquire.

Oxford Street—2-story brick, 9 rooms, furnace, gas, plumbing. Price, $3,200.

Richmond Street—2½-story brick, stone foundation, slate roof, 10 rooms, all modern, also office suitable for physician or dental surgeon. Special price.

West Avenue—Frame dwelling, three rooms, lot 36x150 feet. Splendid value, $500.

Emery Street—Brick cottage, concrete block foundation, 6 rooms, besides wardrobes, scullery and pantry. Lot 40 feet frontage. Only $300 cash down. Balance easy terms.

Nelson Street—Brick cottage, 7 rooms, in excellent repair. A beautiful lot. Price, $1,550.

Five acres, Pipe Line, east of Waterworks, frame dwelling and barn. Apples, plums, pears, cherries, peaches, 1½ acres of raspberries, 500 strawberry plants. Price, $1,550.

LOANS.

Money to loan to complete purchase price, build (money advanced as building progresses). Remodel the old house and pay off old mortgages.

A. A. CAMPBELL

428 Richmond Street, London, Ont. 37tf-t

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE or to rent, 153 Emery street. Apply 31 Bruce street. 35n-wty

150-ACRE FARM, DELAWARE TOWNSHIP, con 4, Longwoods road, nine miles from London, three miles from Traction line, mail at door every day; store and cheese factory, one mile; school, eighty rods; good water, good brick and frame house, three good barns with stabling, drive barn granary, henhouse, pigpen; 35 acres timber, mostly maple; easy terms. Apply on premises. 28n-xwty-wt

FOR SALE—TWO ACRES, OPPOSITE Springbank; brick house, new, eleven room, furnace; small barn, fruit and ornamental trees. Apply Box 68, Byron P. O. 33h-yt

FARM FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST QUARTER lot 22, con. 2, West Nissouri, 87 acres, small brick house, stone stable under barn. Mrs. Jane Beckett, Thorndale. 31h

Anderson & Hatch

ROOM 22,
BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS.
PHONE 2322.

$3,200—Wellington street, 2-story brick, containing double parlor, dining-room and kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, gas, heated by furnace.

$2,700—Sydenham street, 2-story brick, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences.

$3,800—St. James street, 2-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences; exchange for a good farm.

$5,000—2-story red pressed brick, 4 bedrooms, steam heated, polished hardwood floors. Easy terms of payment.

$2,200—1½-story solid brick, 3 bedrooms, grate and mantel, furnace, central.

$3,000—St. James street, 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences.

$4,500—Princess avenue, 2-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences.

$4,500—2-story red pressed brick, attic floored, 5 bedrooms, modern and new; terms to suit.

$1,650—Ridout street, 2-story brick, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, etc., on easy terms of payment.

$2,000—English street, 1½-story brick, new, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences.

$1,500—Central avenue, frame cottage, good lot.

$2,800—South London, to exchange for a 50-acre farm.

$1,700—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen.

$1,100—Wrexy street, brick cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, summer kitchen, stone cellar. $100 cash.

$900—1½-story frame on Pine Lawn, lot 125x205, on easy terms of payment.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Butcher business in connection with city grocery.

Butcher business—Large butcher business, will exchange for a farm.

$350—Three-chair barber shop in city for sale.

$600—Store, dwelling, stock, groceries, 1 acre of ground, for sale.

$4,200—2-story brick store and dwelling combined, stable and warehouse with stock of groceries, about $1,200.

$1,000—Stock of groceries in city with fixtures at valuation.

$3,200—2-story brick store and dwelling, 5 acres of ground, with general stock.

MONEY TO LOAN.
INSURANCE EFFECTED.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY SOLID brick, modern conveniences, Princess avenue, near Victoria Park; cheap, easy terms. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas. 6tf-t-wy

TWO 1½-STORY FRAME HOUSES, on easy payment. For particulars apply 194 Wharncliffe road, West London. b

BRICK COTTAGE FOR SALE, SEVEN rooms; possession 1st of April; deep lot. Apply 366 Colborne street. 37tf-t

FOR SALE—ONE AND ONE-HALF story solid brick house, nearly new, all modern conveniences; lot 42 feet by 126 feet. 21 Becher street. 31tf-t-w

COTTAGE AND LOT ON MONTHLY installments; good barn on premises; must be sold. Apply Winnett & Greenlees, barristers, Talbot street. 23wt

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. McLELLAN, EYE, EAR, NOSE, throat. Hours, 10 to 4, 6 to 7.30. Sundays by appointment only. 564 Richmond.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., AND M.R.C.S. (England), 297 King. Phone 829.

DR. PINCH'S OFFICE, 326 QUEEN'S avenue, London. Electrical treatment. Diseases of women a specialty.

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

DR. ECCLES, QUEEN'S AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 till 2.

DR. G. L. CLARKE—EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat. 204 Dundas street.

J. R. CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D.—SPECIALTY, diseases stomach. Hours, 2-4, 7-8, and appointment.

DR. NELSON GEORGE, 322 DUNDAS street, northwest corner Waterloo. Phone 909.

DR. THOMAS PHIPPS — OFFICE, corner Wellington and Grey streets. Phone 2310.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 to 2.

DR. HUTCHEON HOGG, M.D., C.M., Surgical diseases. Corner York and Talbot streets.

DR. ALICE JAMIESON—REMOVED TO 389 Queen's avenue. Phone 1323 for appointments.

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

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

DR. E. PARDEE BUCKE, 207 QUEEN'S avenue—Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. JAS. L. STAPLETON, 405 DUNDAS —Phone 2713. Hours, 2-4, 7-8.

DR. ERNEST WILLIAMS — PHYSICIAN.

ARCHITECTS.

REMOVAL — GEORGE CRADDOCK, architect, 461 Talbot street.

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

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT, 111 (first floor), Masonic Temple. Phone.

OSTEOPATHY.

DR. MARIE B. HARKINS, GRADUATE American School Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo. Removed to 225 Queen's avenue.

DR. H. V. CATON, GRADUATE Osteopath, Consultation free. 570 Richmond street. Phone 1572.

Ontario Farming

If your present occupation is uncertain, or if it is injuring your health, buy a farm in Ontario and engage in an occupation which will yield you a sure income, restore your health and establish your independence. We have farms for sale of all sizes and kinds in every county in Western Ontario, suitable for all who want to engage in any kind of farming.

The following are short descriptions of a few of the farms we have for sale:

No. 6480—175 acres in the Township of Sombra, County of Lambton, soil clay loam, 8 acres of mixed fruit, fences wire and rail in fair condition, 1½-story brick house, a number of outbuildings, 4½ miles to Sombra market and railroad station, telephone in house.

No. 6478—50 acres in the Township of Burford, County of Kent, soil black loam with gravel bottom, 15 acres of mixed timber, 2 acres of orchard, 1-story frame house, barn on stone wall, other outbuildings, 1½ miles to Burford railway station, 3 miles to Falkland P. O.

No. 6477—100 acres in the Township of Westminster, County of Middlesex, soil sandy and clay loam, 2 acres of apples and cherries, 1½-story frame house, a number of outbuildings, 6 miles to London market, 1½ miles to railway station and P. O.

No. 6474—12 acres in the Township of North Dorchester, County of Middlesex, soil clay loam, fences wire in fair condition, 1-story frame house, frame stable and root house, 5 miles to London market, ½ rods to Crumlin store and postoffice.

CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

No. 1602—House and lot in the town of Parkhill, County of Middlesex, frame house, 4 rooms, brick cellar. Price, $125.00.

No. 1600—House and two lots in city of London, No. 878 Dundas street, 1½-story brick, modern. Will exchange for farm or city property in Chatham.

For further list of property which we have for sale, see today's Free Press or send for our catalogue.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, LTD.

TELEPHONE 696. 78 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

Bargains in Real Estate

For sale at a bargain—Six-roomed frame cottage and good lot, 12 Wharncliffe road.

For sale on easy terms—Six-roomed brick cottage, Hamilton road.

For sale at a bargain, and on easy terms—New eight-roomed brick house, Redan street.

For sale on easy terms—Two choice lots on Florence street, east of Cavendish, or will build you a house on it.

For sale—Frame cottage and two lots, or will exchange for 3 to 10 acres of land.

For sale—A delightful home on Woodward avenue, West London.

For sale at a bargain—Lot 93x216 feet, on Tecumseh avenue.

For sale—A delightful cottage, with beautiful garden, 96x216 feet, and stable, on Tecumseh avenue.

For sale—Two delightful homes, corner of Hill and Wellington streets.

I have a large list of choice properties for sale in London.

To let—New brick house, Smith street.

To let—Two six-roomed houses, Hamilton road.

To let—New six-roomed brick cottage, Hamilton road.

To let—Brick cottage, Adelaide street.

To let—Cottage, six rooms, Hill street.

To let—Six-roomed house, Cheapside street.

Call, write or phone.

Samuel Wilson

Real Estate and Fire Assurance Agent
Building Contractor.

Plans and Specifications Drawn and Estimates Given.

OFFICE: 155 WELLINGTON STREET. Phone 2103. b

FRAME COTTAGE, SIX ROOMS, large lot, 849 Wellington street. Apply 173 Oxford street. 32n

BRICK HOUSE, 173 OXFORD STREET, corner of St. George; modern conveniences, eight rooms, extra lot and stable, fronting St. George street. Apply 173 Oxford street. 32n

FOR SALE — EIGHT-ROOM BRICK house, all modern improvements, cheap. Inquire 75 Cathcart street. 29bu

WILL BUILD YOU A FIVE-ROOM cottage for $500. Address Box 37, Advertiser office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA—SUBURBAN small farms, about 20 minutes' ride on electric cars to centre of Sacramento; city conveniences, combined with country life; good income, low cost of living, and small investment; climate delightfully mild; twelve months' growing season and outdoor life; land very fertile; raises nuts, oranges, olives, great variety of other fruits, vegetables, poultry, etc. Panama Canal, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, deep water and suburban feature will all boost values; absolutely high class; closest investigation courted; prices very low, easy payments, supply limited; excursion rates. Write today to A. C. Rebbick, investments, farm land department 48, 1924 American Trust building, Chicago. b

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK COTTAGE, 100 Mamelon street, off Hamilton road. Easy terms. 37c-tyw

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, PRINCESS avenue east—1½-story brick, containing 7 rooms, bath complete, modern plumbing, hot and cold water in bath, pantry and cellar, gas and electricity; nicely papered; furnace; lot 33x131; price, $2,700. A beautiful home. A. A. Campbell, real estate, loans and investments, No. 428 Richmond street, London, Ont. 31k-ty

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, TWO MILES from town Dryden; will exchange for city property or cows. Box 40, Thorndale. b

VETERAN SCRIP AND WESTERN land for sale; values are advancing, order quickly. John A. Moody, 179 Dundas, London. 36n

TWO FRAME HOUSES ON DUNDAS street, opposite Eva; large lot. Apply Wm. Parsons, 1026 Mabel street. 31ct

SOLID BRICK HOUSE, 1½-STORY, modern, four bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen; immediate possession; owner leaving city. 626 Lorne avenue. 25c-t

BRICK HOUSE, 765 COLBORNE street, modern; first-class locality; lot 36x250; all kinds fruit. For particulars call at 235½ Dundas street. Must be sold. 31bu-tyw

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—100-ACRE farm on Lake Erie, six miles from Port Stanley; good, fair buildings, two acres orchard, splendid spring water, good fruit or dairy farm. Will exchange for city property or suitable farm. Address P. O. Box 244, or phone 696. 38c-ywt

Smallman & Ingram, Limited WEATHER PROBS. Fair. Smallman & Ingram, Limited

Spring Showing of Gowns and Suits



Just a few descriptions of some of the new styles along with the announcement of the arrival of many important lines in our Ready-to-Wear Section this week, including some very pretty gowns in natural pongee silk, black voile and fine serge. Everything with the suggestion of winter in appearance has been elbowed out by the multitude of new spring arrivals, and we might say you are safe, yes, perfectly safe, in choosing your spring suit or gown now, as you'll scarcely find at any time later in the season a better assortment, and in no department is the motto "Off with the old, and on with the new" acted upon quicker than in the Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Section. You may step in from the street with your winter suit on and in a few minutes appear in your new spring attire.

Ladies' One-Piece Dresses

Natural Pongee Silk One-Piece Dress, waist in surplice style, three-quarter sleeves, and waist trimmed with Guipure insertion; tunic overskirt with pleated flounce, tunic and flounce trimmed with lace; pretty up-to-date style. Price..... **$18.00**

Another pretty One-Piece Dress in Natural Pongee Silk; waist with kimono sleeves, low neck, insertion over shoulder and in sleeve; overskirt with pleated flounce; a charming gown. Price, **$19.00**

Pretty Black Voile Dresses

Just an outline of one of our leading styles in One-Piece Black Voile Dresses. This charming dress has yoke of embroidered net, kimono sleeve, collar and sleeves finished with pleating of silk, silk girdle and trimmings of silk, waist silk-lined; skirt with new flounce banded at top with silk; a simple but charming style, made of fine hard-twisted non-crushable voile, beautiful quality. Price..... **$29.00**

Fine Serge Dresses

Ladies' One-Piece Dresses of Fine Black and Navy Serge; waist with kimono sleeves, trimmings of military braid, silk girdle, yoke and undersleeves of gilt net veiled with chiffon; skirt braid trimmed; a useful style. Price **$25.00**

Expert Demonstrator From New York in the Corset Department on Monday and the Following Days

Take advantage of this special privilege and have an expert advise you as to the particular model you should wear. It will cost you no more and your new summer gowns will be made more charming if fitted on one of the new W. B. "Nuform" or Reduco models. Designs to suit all figures. Second Floor.

Elegance in Tailor-Built Suits at $15.00

The suit pictured at $15.00 will give you some idea of what specializing has done in the manufacturing of ladies' ready-to-wear garments. We don't make all our selections from one manufacturer, but nevertheless we see what each has to offer, and by careful scrutiny we make selection of what we find are made a specialty of by each. While one will make a leader of suits to sell at $15.00, another will specialize suits at $25.00, and so on, and we can safely say that every suit shown by us this season has some special features for which reason they have been selected in preference to dozens of styles which were rejected in making our spring selection.

This smart tailor-built suit is made in gray, navy, brown, myrtle and black Venetian; plain-tailored coat 26 inches long, silk lined, semi-fitted; skirt panel front, side gores pleated, as shown in illustration. Price, each **$15.00**

Also Ladies' Suit of Homespun Tweed, in tan and fawn mixtures; coat silk lined, semi-fitted, 26-inch length, patch pockets, fold on coat and pockets piped with satin; skirt gored, with fold piped to match coat. Price **$23.00**

Another Pretty Suit of Black and White Shepherd Check, 26-inch coat, satin lined, hip pockets, collar and cuffs finished with black silk and buttons; skirt panel front and back. Price **$25.00**

Second Floor.



THIS SUIT, **$15.00**

Have You Subscribed for the Designer?

If not, do so now, before this special subscription offer closes—Two years' subscription **$1.00** at Pattern Counter, **$1.50** if mailed to out-of-town subscribers.

DINNER—11:30 TO 2 P.M.
Lunches and Afternoon Teas Served Continuously.

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THE FRENCH VAUDEVILLE, IN THREE ACTS.

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Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

HICKSON—On March 2, 1911, to Mr. and Mrs. Elliot S. Hickson, of Sudbury, a daughter.

DEATHS.

GREEN—In this city, on March 10, 1911, William Henry Green, beloved husband of Julia Green.

Funeral from the family residence, 56 Richmond street, on Tuesday, March 14, at 3 p.m.; service at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. 27tu

PLASTOW—In this city, on Friday, March 10, 1911, at 8:30 p.m., at his late residence, 144 Mill street, Henry Vernal, eldest son of Clara and Henry Plastow, in his 24th year.

Funeral will leave above address on Monday, at 3 p.m.; service at 2:30. Brantford, Hamilton and Toronto papers please copy.

SNOOK—In this city, on Thursday, March 9, 1911, Eliza J. Snook, aged 49 years.

Funeral will leave G. E. Logan's undertaking parlors, 418 Richmond street, on Monday, March 13, at 3 p.m.; service at 2:30. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MAID FOR GENERAL housework, small family. Apply Miss Hannah, 555 Waterloo street. 27c

WANTED—A MAID. APPLY MATRON, London Asylum. 27c

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WANTED—A NURSEMAID, REFERENCES required. Apply 90 Albert street. 26tf

WANTED—GENERAL MAID, THREE in family. Apply 284 Central avenue. 26c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant; no washing; good wages. Apply Mrs. M. M. Fergusson, 265 Hellmuth avenue. 27tf

KITCHEN GIRL WANTED AT ONCE. Apply at Metropolitan Hotel. 26c

WANTED—PANTRY GIRL. APPLY AT once, Fraser House. 26c

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BIG DROP IN COAL; ONE MONTH only. Coal must be sold. Need money. Egg, stove, chestnut, $6.50 per ton; weight guaranteed. Phone 1785. Dominion Coal Company.

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SPRUCE TREES AND OTHER EVERGREENS from 5c up; flowering shrubs, ornamental trees, fruit trees, hedge plants, rose bushes, many kinds hardy plants, double buttercups and dielytes, primroses, polyanthus, cowslips pinks, 50 other varieties; 10c each, 3 for 25c. Baker's Nursery, phone 2222. 9tf

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MONDAY, EII, 8 P. M.—ALDERMAN J. McCarthy, of Toronto, on "Early Closing of Bars." Dundas Centre Methodist Church. 25c

HEAR MR. CASKEY, TORONTO, AND Canon Tucker, Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, Monday, March 13, 8 p.m.; subject "Missions." No collection. All are welcome. 24tu-wt

AUDITORIUM — MEN'S MEETING, 4 o'clock, Sunday, March 12. London Choral Society, 80 selected voices, J. R. Cornelius, conductor. Speaker, Evangelist Torrie, of Toronto. Soloist, Chris Pink. Association Orchestra. All men invited. 25c

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CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS arriving working in summer, fortnightly in winter. Apply The Guild, 21 Drummond street Montreal, or 14 Grenville street, Toronto. 12tu

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SMART, ACTIVE BOYS FOR CAP factory, to learn blocking and cutting; also for fur factory, to learn the trade; good wages. Apply John Marshall & Co., 68 Dundas street. 27c-tyw

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WANTED—SIX OR EIGHT ROOM house, with all modern conveniences, for sewing couple; state rent and all particulars. Address Box 116, this office. 27c

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WINNIPEG PROPERTY. ANY PERSON owning property in Winnipeg and willing to sell, please send full legal description, lowest price and terms to Chester R. Rowntree, 45a McIntyre block, Winnipeg, or to George Rowntree, 60 Stanley street, London. Phone 1233. 27n-tvw

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TWO YOUNG LADIES DESIRE BOARD and room in private family; central. Apply Box 112, Advertiser. 26c

WANTED TO PURCHASE, IN NORTH part of the city, A house of seven or eight rooms, with modern conveniences not to exceed $3,500; give location, description of house and lowest price. Address Box 92, this office. 22tf

WANTED—A LOT IN NORTH END, north of Piccadilly street and west of Waterloo street; state location, size of lot and price. Address Box 93, this office. 32tf

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LEE HING LAUNDRY COMPANY, 483 Richmond. Phone 1344. Goods called for and delivered. Our prices are very lowest that we can do first-class work for. Try first-class laundry. xt

STOCKBROKERS.

FOR SALE—DOMINION SAVINGS AND Investment Society's shares. John Wright, stockbroker, London, Ont. Phone 693.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

A MASS MEETING FOR MEN WILL be held in Talbot Street Baptist Church Sunday afternoon at 2:45. Address on "The Struggle of Temptation," by Rev. H. H. Bingham, B.A. Soloist, Mr. Walter A. McCutcheon. Mr. E. R. Wilson, of Y. M. C. A., will lead the song service. All men cordially invited. b

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Anniversary services. The Rev. W. A. Cameron, M.A., of the Bloor Street Baptist Church, Toronto, will preach. Sunday School at 3.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. J. E. Holmes, of Sarnia will conduct both services. Morning subject, "By the Rivers of Babylon"; evening, "Lost and Found."

BAPTIST CHURCH, MAITLAND street. Rev. C. M. Carew, pastor. Evangelist Torrie will preach morning and evening. Baptism in the evening. Seats free. Welcome.

BIBLE CLASS, 2:45, SUNDAY AFTERNOON. "Class Welcome." First Methodist Sunday School. Visitors always welcome. W. J. Underwood, leader.

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—The rector, Canon Hague, will preach at both services, 11 a.m., Mark xv. 25; 7 p.m., John i., 29. Holy Communion, 8 a.m.

CATHEDRAL ST. PAUL'S HOLY COMMUNION, 8:30 a.m. Morning Prayer, preacher, Rev. G. F. R. Doherty. Evening service, preacher, Rev. Canon Tucker.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. G. N. Hazen, pastor, will preach tomorrow. Evening subject, "The Tears of Jesus."

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Rev. Walter Moffat, minister. Morning, "A Strange Prophecy"; 3 p.m., Adult Bible Class; evening, "Thankfulness." All welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH. REV. C. R. GUNNE, rector. Services at 11 and 7.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST. Rev. W. T. Hill, rector. Services as usual.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. J. E. Maloff, pastor. Morning, "Church Members that Make Ministers Glad"; evening, "The Building You Are Putting Up." Grand service of Gospel song at night. Everybody welcome.

DUNDAS CENTRE METHODIST Church, corner Dundas and Maitland streets—Rev. Thomas Marriage, D.D., pastor, will preach morning and evening. Choir under the leadership of Mr. Parnell Morris, organist. Bible School at 2:45.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Rev. W. L. Steeves, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock; Men's Bible Class, 2:45; evening service, 7 o'clock; subject, "Weighed and Found Wanting." Everybody welcome. Seats free.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. G. W. Dewey, pastor. Morning, "A Contrast, The Wages of Sin vs. the Gift of God"; evening, "The Crowning Glory of Womanhood," sermon to young women. Ladies' choir at night.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Rev. E. H. Peadfield, pastor. Services as usual.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH. Dufferin and Wellington. Hear Rev. R. Whiting, B.A. 11 a.m.—"SHIPS BOUNDING ON BROKEN." 7 p.m.—"FREE MILLIONAIRES." Organ recital by Mr. A. D. Jordan following evening service.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST), corner Richmond street, Princess and Park avenues. Sunday service at 11 a.m. Subject, "Substance." Sunday School at 12:15. Wednesday, testimonial meeting, 8 p.m. Free reading rooms, open every weekday from 2 to 4:30. Everybody welcome. Literature for sale and free distribution.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. John Gibson Inkster, B.A., minister. 11 a.m., Professor Robert Law, of Knox College, will preach morning and evening.

GOSPEL HALL, HAMILTON ROAD, 2:45 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes. 7 p.m., Gospel meeting. A hearty invitation to all.

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST Church. Pastor, Rev. J. W. Baird. Rev. R. J. Currie, B.A., of Old Springs, will preach morning and evening.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS, Oddfellow's Hall, 422 Richmond street, at 2:30. Subject, "A Death Sentence Lifted." All welcome.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Hector Mackay, B.A., morning and evening.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS' CHURCH—ELDER Arthur Leverton, morning at 11, evening at 7. All welcome. b

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. T. H. Mitchell, B.D., minister. Rev. A. E. Mitchell, of Hamilton, will preach morning and evening.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., minister. Morning, Communion, "My Beloved is Mine"; evening, "Temptation." Offering for the benevolent fund. Bible Class at 3 o'clock; "The Kingdom of God."

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Rev. E. Davis, D.D., rector.

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, W. M. Walker. Morning, "The Risen Life"; evening, "The Content That Saves." Sunday School and Bible Class, 3 p.m. All welcome.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. H. H. Bingham, B.A., pastor. 11 a.m., pastor will preach; subject, "A Vision of God"; 2:45 p.m., Bible School and men's mass meeting; 7 p.m., pastor will preach; subject, "How Does Heaven Differ from Earth." Seats free. Strangers cordially welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. H. A. Graham, B.A., pastor. Services as usual.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL.—Morning, Christian Workers. Evening subject, "The Resurrection of the Righteous, and the Resurrection of Damnation." The Hicks family and the Mission Chorus will sing. Preacher, Evangelist Belcher.

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

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JAS. CRESSWELL, MUSICAL DIRECTOR Grand Opera House—Violin, band and orchestral instruments. 493 King. zxt

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MR. BERT WEIR HAS RESUMED teaching at his studio, 493 Adelaide street. t

MISS JEAN WALKER, TEACHER OF elocution. Concert engagements accepted. Studio, 242 Dundas street. t

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Is one of the strongest, most effective preparations of its class. Its effect is rapid, permanent and safe. Regular size box will be mailed to any address upon receipt of 25 cents. THE TAYLOR DRUG COMPANY, Talbot street. ywt

Order Some!

Labatt's

When you are jaded—your appetite poor—your whole system weary—just try a glass of Labatt's

Ale and Stout

Pleases the palate, refreshes the body, agrees with the weakest stomach. A truly wholesome beverage that really nourishes. For a milder drink try Labatt's

London Lager

Equal to the finest German brews. Has the true smack of choice hops. Very light, palatable, satisfying. Look for the lavender label.

Comet Beer

(LAGER STYLE)

A temperance brew—tastes and looks like choice lager, but has less than 2½% of proof spirit. Quenches thirst; refreshes; gives appetite. Order some today.

Premier Beer

(ALE STYLE)

The newest non-intoxicant, mild and delicious, with the real flavor and quality of good ale. Complies with local option requirements and may be openly sold anywhere. Order any Labatt product from your dealer, or direct from JOHN LABATT, LONDON, CANADA

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London Advertiser

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NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO., Limited, Publishers.
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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 11.

BREEDERS OF STRIFE.

Ambassador Bryce on Thursday addressed the New York Legislature, and was received with the cordiality due a great man and a friendly critic of the United States. His work, "The American Commonwealth," interpreted their institutions to the American people as no American writer has done. No living Briton has done more to promote a better understanding between the politically-sundered branches of the race.

While Mr. Bryce was pursuing this good work at Albany, a meeting was being held at Toronto to foment ill-feeling against the United States in the name of patriotism and imperialism. Three or four of the speakers called themselves Liberals, but it has never been possible to distinguish between Conservatism and a certain brand of Toronto Liberalism. A spirit of independence within the ranks of a party is an excellent thing, when it is conscientiously exerted to keep the party true to its traditions and principles. In the present case the Liberal leaders have "kept the faith," and some of their former followers have not. The reciprocity agreement is in keeping with the whole course of Liberal policy for half a century. The handful of Liberal deserters have a right to their opinions, but they have no right to affect to have a monopoly of Liberal righteousness, and in the name of Liberalism place the stigma of disloyalty upon the Liberal party. The Government's legislation is truly Liberal, and those who oppose it are not.

The crowd at Massey Hall hissed the mention of the Stars and Stripes. The United States has not always been neighborly, but it now is giving Canada many evidences of goodwill and sincere admiration. There never was a time when there was less excuse for a demonstration of hostility to the United States in this country. The Massey Hall meeting was an insult to a Government that has extended to Canada the hand of courtesy and friendship. Self-respecting Canadians ought to be thoroughly ashamed of the spirit shown by the Toronto crowd. The men who organized the meeting ought to be as thoroughly ashamed of their work. Nothing could be more detrimental to the true well-being of the Empire than the attempt to sow ill-will between the American and British peoples. Selfish interests on both sides of the line are playing on jingoism and prejudice, but the game will not succeed in Canada—which is not Toronto.

IN NORTH PERTH.

The Conservative meeting at St. Marys last night was a disappointment to the big-drum brigade. The local candidate, Dr. Steele, unfeelingly spiked the heavy guns from Ottawa by deprecating any talk of annexation in relation to reciprocity. Mr. Meighen, M. P., and Mr. Cowan, M. P., were compelled to shift their ground at a minute's notice, and endeavor to discuss the commercial side of the agreement. They were not entirely equal to the sudden requirements of the situation. Mr. Meighen, with a cheerful disregard of market quotations, was not sure that the wheat growers would benefit by reciprocity. He was quite certain that it would injure the milling industry, but he is a miller himself and likely to be sensitive about a tariff item that touches his pocket-nerve. The duty on flour has been reduced from 60 cents to 50 cents a barrel. Mr. Meighen sees disaster in shaving the tariff a trifle on his own product, but an equal reduction of the duty on agricultural implements counts for nothing at all in his estimation. He would cut the other man's protection still lower, but he insists that no hand be laid on his own.

Mr. Cowan, M. P. of Vancouver, had to omit the flag-waving rhodomontade, which has been the staple of his speeches elsewhere, but he showed little improvement in his discussion of the practical aspect of the trade compact. To contend that the American market is of no value to the Canadian live stock interests is to insult the intelligence of every breeder who knows his business.

Which horn of the dilemma do opponents of reciprocity like Messrs. Meighen and Cowan take? The annexation cry assumes that the American market will be so powerful a magnet that it will draw Canada into the orbit of the republic. And the very men who raise this cry try to make it appear that reciprocity has no commercial value! The absurdity of the performance is matched by its insincerity.

TWO GREAT SPEECHES.

The speeches of foremost British statesmen on great occasions ought to make interesting reading in any part of the British Empire. We offer no apology for devoting a good deal of space in this issue to reports of Mr. Asquith's presentation of the case against the House of Lords, and Mr. Balfour's reply.

The British House of Commons is becoming more and more a business body, and less and less a forum. Eloquence after the manner of Burke, or even Gladstone, is almost taboo, but there is still plenty of excellent speaking of a kind adapted to the changed conditions of parliamentary life. Its characteristics are simplicity, directness, and the absence of emotional coloring. Perhaps the greatest master of what is now regarded as the best parliamentary form is Mr. Asquith. The London Times, commenting on the speech published in this issue, says that "no one since Macaulay has possessed in an equal degree the art of appearing to use the language of plain common sense and dispassionate discussion, while in fact rearranging the elements of his subject in artificial perspective and gliding serenely over formidable logical chasms." Whether this is just or not, it is true, as the Times says, that Mr. Asquith's oratory is admirable for its "economy of words" and "mastery of flowing yet clean-cut phrases."

Mr. Balfour's style, while conforming to existing parliamentary standards by eschewing emotion and rhetoric, is somewhat different from Mr. Asquith's. It is not less dexterous, nor inferior in intellectual qualities—Mr. Balfour has perhaps the subtler intellect—but it is less finished, less direct and less orderly. Mr. Balfour is fond of dialectics, and verbal fence; he turns a subject round and views it from various angles for the fun of playing with it and as a mental gymnastic, and he has a habit of wandering into philosophical bypaths. A duel between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour is a battle of giants, although they fight with different weapons. Their speeches on the veto question were in their best form, and are worth reading for both matter and manner.

The Mexican uprising appears to have passed the comic opera stage. There are evidences of a real plot.

The attempt to array East against West is one of the most mischievous sides of the anti-reciprocity campaign.

Whatever the motives of Mr. Haultain and his followers, they have shrewdly sensed the feelings of their constituents.

Dr. Pyne boasts that he is the first Orange minister of education in Ontario. This is not so high a compliment to the Orange order as he seems to imagine.

A local journal that lauded Mr. Haultain to the skies when he came to help the Conservative candidate in London, now describes him as "dangerous to Canada."

A provincial board of censors for moving picture films will be created. The legislation is praiseworthy, and it will work ultimately in the interests of the moving picture business.

The Dominion Government is to supply Central Ontario municipalities with power from the Trent Canal. It is another proof that there is sufficient water power in Ontario to carry electrical energy into every municipality in the province, if it were handled as a provincial enterprise.

Mr. Churchill intimates that the House of Lords will be placed on an elective or semi-elective basis, but that the limitation of its veto power will remain. To restore the absolute veto power to an elective second chamber would make it as powerful as the House of Commons.

Vice-President Bosworth of the C. P. R. says that Sir William Van Horne speaks for himself, not for the company, in denouncing reciprocity. "The company," says Mr. Bosworth, "is taking no stand for or against the agreement. The C. P. R. will continue to do business at the old stand, and has no reason to fear any railroad on the continent." This certainly sounds more like the C. P. R. than Sir William's jeremiads.

GIVE US A MAPLE LEAF FLAG.

[Ottawa Journal.]

What is called the Canadian flag at present, the red ensign with the alleged Canadian arms on the fly, is unpopular because nobody cares a hang about a coat of arms, or understands it, or would know it if he saw it, without being told. Put a maple leaf on the fly, and it would sweep the country, so it would.

POETRY THAT LIVES

[Westminster Gazette.]

Mrs. Thomas, a poet of Hollingbourne, near Maidstone, Kent, who will celebrate here 101st birthday this week, is in full possession of her faculties, and is able to read and write without the assistance of spectacles. She has five daughters, thirty grandchildren and fourteen great grandchildren.

SHOULD PLANT ALFALFA

[Farmer's Advocate.]

Every time we travel over the Grand Trunk between Brantford and Hamilton, those steep, bald hills fairly shriek out the word "alfalfa." There is no shadow of a doubt but that it would do magnificently on those clay hillsides, protecting the soil from destructive erosion, obviating the gymnastic exercise of cultivating them, and furnishing an immense quantity of the best hay or pasture produced on our farms. There are a few moderate-sized hills of this kind on the Farmer's Advocate farm, and they will grow alfalfa as soon as they can be gotten into proper condition for seeding.

OLDTIME BARBARITY

[Vancouver World.]

Some sharp punishment has lately been meted out in Great Britain to men convicted of golf-ball stealing, and one boy was sentenced to six strokes with the birch. The offenders, however, may congratulate themselves that they live in a merciful age. In 1807, at an assize in Banff, a lad of the town, having confessed to stealing a few trifles, including some golf balls, was actually hanged for the offense. The indictment ran that he was "ane lewd liver and boy of ane evil life and conversation, and ane daylie reuealer from the kirg in tyme of dyvyne worschip." The humane judges "ordaint the said Francis to be presentlie tackit and cariet to the Gallows hill of this burgh, and hangit on the gallows thereof to the death."

THE SUREST PLACE.

[Penny Illustrated Paper.]

Speaker (warming to his subject): What we want is men with convictions. And where shall we find them?

Voice—In jail, guv-nor!

LOOKING AHEAD.

[Life.]

"My dear," says the husband, as his wife comes to join him for a walk, attired in her bobble skirt, basket hat and other things of the present mode, "I want you to come to the photographer's and have your picture made just as you are."

"Why, do you like me so well in this costume?" she beams.

"Well, my idea is that two years from now I can show you the picture, and you will say things about it that I would like to say about your appearance just now."

MISAPPREHENDED.

[Baltimore American.]

"You know old Jollaby? Well, he has locomotor ataxia."

"He has? I thought all the time it was a limousine."

NEVER WASSER.

[New York Telegram.]

"She isn't the beauty she used to be."

"No, and it's my opinion she never was."

USUAL AFFECTION.

[Tit-Bits.]

"What a very affecting piece, my dear," remarked the husband, as they returned from the suburban theatre the other night. "I suppose there wasn't a dry eye in the house."

"I observed, however," said the wife, "that there seemed to be the usual number of dry throats."

CANADA'S BUDGET MAKER.

[London Daily Mail.]

The Hon. William S. Fielding, the budget-maker of Canada, has never forgotten that he was an office boy in the Halifax Chronicle. His loyalty to the people from whom he sprang is a secret of his popularity. The finest proof of that popularity was when last year's anonymous friends contributed a purse of £1,000 to become a trust fund for the minister and his family. For though he handles millions he is a poor man, and latterly his health has been indifferent, and Canadian ministers on retirement receive no pension.

Mr. Fielding is 62, and a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia. At the age of 16 he entered the office of the Halifax Chronicle. Four years later he was a leader writer, at 27 he was editor. He entered Nova Scotian politics in 1882. In 1884 he was premier. In 1896 he was called by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to be Dominion Minister of Finance.

SINCE THE PRICE OF EGGS ROSE.

[Woman's Home Companion.]

Hewitt—How did he make his fortune?

Jewitt—He kept a hen.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

[Judge.]

"Isn't it awful? According to the papers there just seems to be one revolution after another."

"Yes; that's the way the world goes round."

WORST TO COME.

[Washington Star.]

"Do you think we have heard the worst of the discords in our parts?"

"Not yet," replied the musical man. "Just wait till our glee club gets to practicing."

THE DIFFERENCE.

[Life.]

Fanatics strive to death, while bigots die of gout. Otherwise they are much alike.

Medicines that aid nature are always most successful. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. It loosens the cough, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Sold by all druggists.

London Life POLICIES GOOD AS GOLD

Facts for the Uninsured and the Under-insured

Are contained in the following pamphlets:

"Endowment at Life Rate"

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"Press Comments"

"Reasons Why"

Ask for Them

GEORGE McBROOM, Inspector,
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R. P. PEARCE, Superintendent, (Industrial Branch).

Hydro-Electric Power

Is here and has **come** to **stay.** It will be lighting London homes and revolving the wheels of her industry long after the present generation has passed away. Not a light will be burning, not a wheel turning, except by the **people's own power.** Cooking and heating will be done by it and at a cost that will be the **envy** of all who will not be thus blessed.

The sooner **ALL** citizens use Hydro Power the sooner **ALL** the advantages resulting therefrom will be realized, and it is, therefore, in the **BEST INTEREST** of the good people of London to **IMMEDIATELY** install Hydro-Electric light and power in their houses and factories, as well as in all buildings supported or controlled by them.

Every ratepayer is **vitally** interested because the **HYDRO-POWER PLANT IS OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE CITIZENS,** and every dollar accruing in earnings goes in to the City Treasury. On the other hand, if the citizens do not support their own Company, the resulting deficit will have to be met by them.

TAKING NO CHANCES.

[Washington Herald.]

"I have a remarkable history," began the lady who looked like a possible client.

"To sell or sell?" inquired the lawyer, cautiously.

TREASON NEAR THE THRONE.

[Winnipeg Tribune.]

If Premier Asquith and Right Hon. Lloyd George keep on supporting the reciprocity agreement, first thing they know R. L. Borden and Sir James Whitney will ask King George to charge them with high treason.

WHERE IS MR. SIFTON'S MANDATE?

[Toronto Star.]

Mr. Sifton admits he is going to vote against the wishes of his constituents. He admits he has no mandate to oppose reciprocity. What become, then, of his complaint that the Government has no mandate to negotiate the agreement and should not, therefore, have done it? As a matter of fact, the Government thinks, and has reason to think, taking the country as a whole, that it has done what the people will approve of. But in what a different position, by his own admission, is Mr. Sifton, turning his back on his constituents' views and his own record!

A STRANGE ARGUMENT.

[Sydney Record.]

But it is a strange argument to use against a trade arrangement that it will be so successful that Canada will want more of it.

LONDON MARYS TO HELP TOWARDS GIFT

Daughters of the Empire May Take Up a Subscription for the Queen.

The London Daughters of the Empire are considering the launching of a movement among London girls and women named Mary, by which each can contribute a nominal amount towards a gift to be presented to Queen Mary upon the occasion of her coronation. A meeting will be held next Wednesday afternoon to make further arrangements, and in the meantime the local order is awaiting communications in regard to the matter from the National Chapter.

In Ottawa, an organization has been formed for the purpose of giving everyone in Ontario whose name is George a similar opportunity of subscribing towards a coronation gift for King George V. Contributions of from 5 cents to $5 will be accepted. The following were appointed a committee for the province, with power to add to their numbers. His Worship George R. Geary, mayor of Ottawa; Col. Geo. A. Sweeny, Col. Geo. T. Denison, Col. Geo. S. Ryerson, Geo. W. Beardmore, W. K. George, Geo. H. Gooderham, Geo. H. Watson, K. C., Geo. Tait Blackstock, K. C., Hon. Geo. A. Cox, Geo. McMurrich.

It is expected that the King will be consulted as to the form the present shall take and that there will be enough to pay for a handsome personal ornament, and in addition a large sum to hand over to charity.

It is not yet known what local form of organization will be arranged to look after the "George" movement in this city.

A NEW SOCIETY LIST IS ISSUED

Inspector Galpin Has Revised the Indian Listers.

License Inspector Galpin has issued a new Indian list, and it shows that at the present time there are no less than 118 members of the fraternity which is prohibited from taking strong drink. This is a slight reduction over the number that is usually on the list. Among those who are on there are six women, which is quite a reduction from the number on last year. More than 25 per cent of the listers are laborers, 9 are cigarmakers, 8 are clerks, and the remainder are engaged in various occupations.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs - - 25 cents.

ANTI-RECIPROCITY MEETING CALLED OFF FOR BLENHEIM

Conservative Organization at Toronto Had Arranged for Gathering. But Affair Was Dropped as the Farmers Are for Arrangement to a Man Irrespective of Party.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Blenheim, March 11.—The Conservative rally announced to be held here last night to denounce reciprocity was called off.

The central association at Toronto has been organizing scores of meetings throughout the province to work up enthusiasm against the reciprocity agreement. Blenheim was selected for the place of meeting in Kent County last night, and a formidable list of speakers from Ottawa was arranged to be present.

Not Wanted.

The meeting was arranged, it is understood, with the consent of the local Conservatives, who had at that time not judged the feeling of this district on the reciprocity question.

Some days ago, however, it commenced to dawn upon them that it was dangerous to hold a meeting here, and word was sent at once to Toronto, calling the gathering off. They were afraid of public opinion.

The announcement was not made public, some Conservative newspapers having sent representatives to report the meeting for their papers.

The speakers were notified that they would not be needed in Blenheim, and as a result they gave the town a wide berth.

All for Reciprocity.

It has developed that sentiment here, as well as all through Kent and Essex Counties, is strongly in favor of reciprocity. Conservatives are with the Liberals on this issue, and the party leaders have come to the conclusion that Mr. Borden will not make any advantage whatever by the meetings in this riding.

Blenheim is in the centre of the fruit district here, and they do not fear the destruction of the industry.

"Why, fruit men in Kent sent carloads of stuff last year to the Detroit and other markets and paid the duty," Mr. J. R. Dundas, of Wallaceburg, informed The Advertiser. "They want that market, and reciprocity will give it to them. If they can do that and pay the duty, they certainly should do better with it removed."

There will be a meeting in Chatham tonight. It is a bad night for the farmers to attend meetings, and it is not expected that many of them will be in attendance. Among some of the manufacturers in that city opinion is against reciprocity. The farmers, however, are for it to a man.

DR. SAUNDERS HAS RESIGNED

Well-Known Former Londoner Gives Up Post at Experimental Farm.

MAY RESIDE IN THIS CITY

Was at One Time a Druggist Here—Long Years of Service for His Country.

Dr. William Saunders, superintendent of experimental farms for the Dominion of Canada, a former Londoner, has announced his retirement from the department of agriculture. As he is now nearly 75 years of age, he feels the need of a rest. Dr. and Mrs. Saunders will spend the summer travelling in Europe. On their return they will settle in Canada, possibly in London, where they will spend their remaining days.

The resignation of Dr. Saunders marks the close of a public career that has been singularly successful. Born in Devonshire in 1836, he came to Canada when 12 years of age, settling in London. Early in life he demonstrated that he was particularly fitted for scientific research work, and when quite a young man he started a chemical manufacturing business. It prospered, and although a very busy man, he showed marked activity in other branches.

Organized College.

Dr. Saunders organized, or was the chief spirit in the organization of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, being its president for two years. His talents as a chemist became recognized, and in 1882 he was appointed public analyst for Western Ontario. The Western Medical College claimed him that year also, and he devoted much time and a great deal of energy towards making that institution so great a success as it has proved to be. The Entomological Society of Ontario was founded largely through his efforts, and he acted as president during the years 1885-86. He edited the society's paper for thirteen years.

Always interested in fruit growing, he took an active part in the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, being president of the society at one time. He was later elected president of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science.

Experimental Farm.

One of the most interesting experiments of middle life was the small farm conducted by Dr. Saunders near this city. He purchased 60 acres, on which he planted many varieties of fruit trees and vines. Here he conducted many experiments, observing particularly the insect pests that attack fruit trees and vines. As a result of these experiments he wrote a book entitled "Insects Injurious to Fruit." It has been of inestimable benefit to the fruit growers and farmers in protecting their orchards from the ravages of these pests.

Dr. Saunders conducted many experiments in hybridization and originated many varieties of fruits and grains.

In addition to the number of honors that have fallen to him—more than perhaps any Canadian scientist ever had given to him—he was president of the Royal Society of Canada. He is also Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London, England; a Fellow of the Entomological Society of London; corresponding member of the American Entomological Society, of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, and of the Royal Botanic Society of London. He has received the Mantua gold medal for distinction in scientific knowledge, and is an LL.D. of Queen's University.

Placed at Head of Farms.

In 1885 Dr. Saunders was instructed by the Dominion Government to visit the experimental farms in the United States and report. In 1886 his report was brought in, and he was named to take charge of the five farms to be established in Canada.

Since that time he has remained in charge, and has devoted all his energies to the improvement of the farming industry of Canada. The experimental farms have today reached a wonderful state of efficiency, due largely to the scientific and practical knowledge of Dr. Saunders.

Londoners have followed his work with much interest. His success has always pleased them, and now that he has reached the culmination of a public service second to none in Canada in efficiency, they all wish him a peaceful old age.

His exceptional knowledge of the agricultural conditions of Canada and their possibilities, aided by a sympathetic appreciation of the work, made him an ideal man for the position he so long occupied, and will make his place a difficult one to fill.

Son in London.

Mr. W. E. Saunders, of this city, is a son, and Mrs. Skinner, wife of ex-Ald. William Skinner, of York street, a sister.

"My father is going to take a trip this summer for a rest," Mr. W. E. Saunders informed The Advertiser. "He has not decided where he will spend the rest of his days, but he may come to London."

JOINT BUILDINGS MUST BE DISCUSSED

City and County Committees Recommend Expenditure of $20,000 on Old Structure.

The action of the joint committee of the city and county recommending that nearly $20,000 be expended on repairs to the court house and county buildings will bring the question of new joint municipal buildings to a climax very soon.

At the next meeting of the city council, this question will inevitably come up, as that body will have to decide whether or not they will expend that amount of money on the buildings or whether they will suggest that negotiations be opened with the county at once.

It is certain that some of the aldermen will move to that effect. Ald. Ashplant is enthusiastically in favor of such action, and he will bring the question up at the council meeting.

Considerable support will be given him, and it is quite probable that a motion to open negotiations will carry.

Several of the aldermen are in favor of it, a canvass showing a majority at the present time.

Mayor Is Waiting.

"We are ready to open negotiations," said Mayor Beattie. "It perhaps would be better to go our own way, but if the county have any proposition to make, we will hear it."

"We are ready to talk business at any time," said Mr. S. Frank Glass, of the county council. "We can get together if the city want to do so."

It is understood that the values the site on Ridout street at $50,000.

Some of the aldermen consider an exorbitant price to pay for land, and point to it as one of the difficulties that will stand in the way of making a joint agreement.

However, from the way matters are progressing now, it is quite certain that the city council will instruct the city hall committee to open negotiations with the county.

JUNK MEN MUST WEAR CITY BADGES

Jacob Coppersmith Was Fined in the Police Court.

Jacob Coppersmith, a Hebrew junk peddler, charged with not wearing his badge where people can see it, found it rather expensive to talk back to the court today. Coppersmith insisted that he had never seen P. C. Bolton, when the officer told the court that on March 4 he had seen the accused going about without his badge and warned him regarding it.

P. C. Bolton was positive that Coppersmith was the man, and some time later Coppersmith's memory came back, and he admitted that the officer was correct.

Sergeant Birrell said two other officers had also warned Coppersmith, and he pointed out to the court that in many cases of sneak-thieving had occurred that it had been necessary to make junkmen wear a badge, so that people could tell who they were when they found them in their yards. Coppersmith had a lot to say, but the court shut him off by telling him that if he were honest he would wear the badge, and that he would have to pay a fine of $2 and $1.85 costs.

Royal Vinolia Tooth Paste



A more convenient, better form of a better, more scientific tooth paste.

Royal Vinolia Tooth Paste not only makes the teeth white and lustrous, but also preserves them from decay.

Royal Vinolia Tooth Paste and Dentifrices are the best that the very latest and most advanced scientific knowledge can produce.

Royal Vinolia Tooth Paste has a special ribbon shape which clings to the bristles of the tooth brush.

The special winding key always keeps the tube neat and presentable.

PRICE 25 CENTS

Sold by all good druggists 115

"Royal Vinolia" Toilet Soaps and Toilet Preparations are on sale in London, Ont., by the following:

Anderson & Nelles, 268 Dundas St.
E. W. Boyle, 652 Dundas St.
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E. L. Guillemont, 424 Richmond St.
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T. N. Sumner, 272 Dundas St.
T. B. Taylor & Son, 399 Talbot St.
W. R. Vining, 269 Dundas St.
P. B. Wallace, 419 Richmond St.
Isaac Wildern, 159 Wortley Road.
N. W. Emerson, 120 Dundas St.

Of Interest To Women

The Steering Wheel

BY ROBERT ALEXANDER WASON.

Copyright 1910, The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

Dick leaned against a tree. "Lorrain and Gladys, Great Scott!" he exclaimed beneath his breath. "Oh, this is only a dream. Nothing like this could really happen. I suppose my respected uncle and the cook will next appear."

He walked over to the den, wondering as to the fate of Ivan, and deciding that if he did not appear shortly he would go and get Emil. "But if I leave here and he comes back and is captured with that dress on, he'll commit murder," he said, stopping short and throwing out his arm as though inviting controversy. "But," he added, "if I delay much longer Miss Burton will reach home and call out the militia."

He composed himself with an effort and approached the den. "Did you hear a scuffle?" he called.

"Yes, I did, and I can't stand this another minute. If you do not get me out I shall go hysterical and scream, or else I shall faint."

"No, no, you mustn't!" cried Dick in alarm. "It would spoil everything. If you are calm enough to make choice between two such perfectly silly performances, I don't see why you can't cut them both out altogether."

"Of course you can't see!" angrily. "You're a man, and a man can never see anything except something to eat or drink. What kind of nerves do you think I have? Here I am, locked up in a bear den, my family searching the neighborhood for me, and I just heard you fighting with someone. Who was he? Did you injure him?"

"You poor little thing," comforted Dick. "I don't blame you a bit. It was only a fool flirting with the maid. No, I did not injure him. Merely frightened him. I never injure a man unless it is absolutely necessary."

"Will you please tell me why you do no try to get me out? It must be nearly morning."

"It isn't nine o'clock. I thought it was late myself, until I heard the clock strike down in Minster."

"What did it strike?"

"It struck one, for half-past eight," answered Dick promptly.

"Oh half-past anything else, or really one, and I am sure it will strike two next. Why don't you do something?"

"I have done a lot of things. You're unreasonable," replied Dick. "I have laid plans which would make Napoleon green with envy, and in a few minutes I shall—— Hist! I think it is about to happen."

Dick dropped into his shadow, and the next instant Ivan burst from the path, running high and holding his skirts nearly to his waist. Close behind him was the smaller keeper, running low and gaining at every step. Just as he was passing Dick, he reached forth to seize his breath, I have one small favor to ask of you. This poor girl inside is nearly distracted. It would comfort her a lot if she could hold my hand, just for a minute. You see how high that small opening is. Would you mind kneeling under it for a second, while I stand on your back and reach my arm through?"

"This is too much! I have stooped to become a woman for you; but I refuse to put myself beneath the heel of any man."

"As a figure of speech this phrase has a most humiliating significance; but, literally, there is nothing to it. I have myself been beneath the heels of eleven men at the same time, and they were applied with emphasis, and not with the loving care that I shall use—or I'll stand on my toes just to please you."

"There is no sense in it. Think of it—me in a woman's garb, beneath the heel of a man!"

"Great guns, you have told me a hundred times that for countless generations your line has been ground beneath the heel of tyranny. Look what grand training this was; and anyway, there is nothing in this to wound your dignity. I would gladly kneel and let you stand on me and put your hand in, but it wouldn't answer the purpose. Even in the dark, hands are purely individualistic, and she would not get any comfort out of your hand. Haven't you ever been in love?"

"No, I have never stooped to selfish love. My love is for the entire human race."

"This is the age of specialists, Ivan, and if you would concentrate your love on just one woman, it would pay a heap sight bigger dividends. But this is only a bit of sentiment, and I shall not urge you. You have already proven your friendship. Go and decoy the other."

"I have put my hand to the plow," sighed Ivan. "An extra furrow will not matter."

Holding his skirt bunched in front of him, Ivan stalked to the den, and, as though preparing for the guillotine, knelt beneath the opening. "I am ready," he said bravely.

Dick had been forced to bite his lips at Ivan's preparations; but as the fullness of his sacrifice came over him, he patted Ivan on the head and said with sincere feeling: "I'll square up for this, old boy, if we both get out alive."

He placed one foot gently on Ivan's shoulder and the other on his hips, and reached his hand through the opening.

"Can you reach my hand, dearie?" he asked.

A few hours earlier the girl would have vehemently denied having the slightest desire to hold his hand; but great changes had taken place during her brief term of imprisonment, and Dick was playing a much larger trump than he was aware of. "Yes," she answered, with a little catch in her voice. "Oh, Dick"—this was the first time she had ever called him Dick, and yet he did not notice it—"Oh, Dick, this is such a comfort. You won't leave me again until you get me out—will you?"

Ivan twisted his neck and looked up anxiously.

"You know that I never wish to leave you again" answered Dick, and Ivan's expression of anxiety deepened; "but I'll have to let go in a minute to capture the other keeper."

Ivan's head dropped in relief.

"You must be careful not to be hurt," cautioned the girl.

"Don't worry," said Dick. "I can take care of myself. We have one guard safely tied, and you will be out again on the next down. I wish you could climb up and look out. It's great sport."

Ivan was anxious to bring things to a close and began to squirm.

"Oh, I do want to get out; but I shall be wretched again as soon as you let go my hand."

"Do you smoke?" asked Dick. "That's a heap of comfort."

"Of course I don't," she replied indignantly.

(To Be Continued.)

quarry. Dick tackled as four years' coaching had taught him how, shut the keeper's knees together as with a vise, and the next moment they were struggling on the ground, Dick uppermost, and the keeper breathless from shock, mental and physical. Ivan tried to assist, became tangled in his skirts and fell in a heap on the keeper's head, which had a tendency further to delay the man's recovery. As soon as Ivan had seized the keeper's wrists, Dick took one of the ropes and bound him securely.

"Where is the key to this building?" he asked in a gruff, muffled voice.

"I half id nod," answered the Austrian thickly.

"Where is it?" demanded Dick.

"De oder keeper haff id," growled the man.

"Just for that, Willie vouse gits a gag in your mouth," said Dick, suiting the action to the word. "Now, Belinda, just a little lift on the feet." Ivan sullkily lifted the feet of the tightly-bound man, and after they had carried him a short distance into the bushes and had started to return, Dick threw his arm about his friend's shoulder and exclaimed: "Gee, old sport, I haven't had so much fun since I sophomored the freshmen."

Ivan made no reply, but started to remove his disguise. Dick, who had failed to notice this, continued after a moment's pleasant recollection: "Now, Ivan, just pike out in the other direction and trail the remaining sleuth to his doom. He ought to be heading this way by now, if they have any plan to work by at all."

Ivan sat down on the grass, elbows on knees, chin in hands. "I go not forth again," he stated. "I was taken by surprise and twice was I nearly captured. See—my robe is ripped crossways and also up and down."

"What do you care?" argued Dick. "It don't belong to you."

"I care not for the robe," returned Ivan angrily. "But think of my shame if found in the garb of a woman—of a cook."

"That is true, Ivan," said Dick in a low, sad tone, affecting to give up all hope. "I do not ask you to risk yourself further, and I full appreciate the noble sacrifice you have already made. I should never have asked you in the first place if I could have seen any other way. No, not even in the holy cause of friendship would I have asked you; but it was to save the good name of an unfortunate girl, whose only crime is poverty and——"

"I shall do it, no matter what happens," cried Ivan, springing to his feet.

"Nobly spoken," said Dick, lifting his hat reverently. "Ivan, you are a true hero, you have conquered yourself. He who conquers himself is—— I've forgotten the rest, but it just fits the occasion. Now, while you are recovering your

Six

minutes is all the time required for brewing Red Rose Tea; and the result is a beverage of matchless flavor and satisfying strength. The verdict of your family will be that

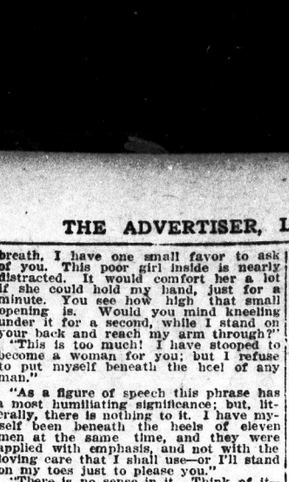
RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

NEVER SOLD IN BULK

Your Grocer Will Recommend It 86

Advertiser Patterns

Beauty Pattern Company.



No. 8878—A Charming, Effective Dress for Mother's Girl.

Girl's Dress With or Without Bertha Trimming—In linen or lawn with embroidery for decoration, or in cashmere with braid or contrasting material for trimming, this model will be very lovely. If the bretelle trimming is omitted, the design forms a simple, practical dress for general wear. The box plaits give length to the figure, and are very much in vogue now. The pattern is cut in five sizes—6, 8, 10, 12, 14 years. It requires 5¼ yards of 36-inch material for the 12-year size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

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

Name .....

Street Address .....

Town .....

Province .....

Measurement—Bust..... Waist.....

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

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

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, LONDON ADVERTISER.

Correspondence

Edited by Cynthia Grey.

Dear Miss Grey: Do you know of anything that will remove freckles?
A READER.

A.—See Woman's Page on Thursday of this week.

Dear Miss Grey: Please tell me how I can get rid of black-heads on face. Thanking you in advance, I remain,
Yours truly, LIGHT EYES.

A.—See article on complexion on Woman's Page of Thursday this week.

Dear Miss Grey: Will you please answer these questions as soon as possible in the column of The Advertiser? (1) What is the history and meaning of "Marie" and "Louise?" (2) What is a sure cure for superfluous hair? (3) What is good for a complexion that is not clear but is mottled with brown spots and specks, like freckles? (4) What will cure blackheads? TROUBLED.

A.—(1) It would take too much space to give the history of these names in this column. Enquire at the public library for a book on this subject. The meanings generally accepted are, "Marie" (which is the French form of "Mary), bitterness; "Louise," renown. (2) Electric treatment, which is rather painful and expensive, is, I believe, the only "sure cure." An application of diluted ammonia, followed by one of peroxide of hydrogen will make the hair less noticeable. (3) Better clear up your blood with a tonic, eat plain food, drink several glasses of cold water between meals. (4) Thoroughly cleanse the face with warm water and good soap, thus softening the skin, then apply this lotion: Carbonate of magnesia and zinc oxide, each one drachm; rosewater, four ounces. In about half an hour press out gently so as not to break the skin. Then dash with cold water and rub with cold cream. This treatment should be given at night.

Dear Miss Grey: Will you be kind enough to answer a few questions of one in doubt? (1) I have a piece of black Persian Lamb fur which does not seem worn, and yet the curl seems matted and the lustre gone. Can you suggest something to bring back lustre and help the curl? (2) Are white embroidery hats to be worn this summer? (3) If so, what shape? (4) Also, would one large rose be a suitable trimming? (5) Is gold cord to be worn on the spring turban? (6) If not, kindly suggest a simple and effective trimming for a black straw turban. Thanking you, I am,
INQUISITIVE OLIVIA.

A.—(1) It will pay you to take the fur to a renovator or professional cleaner, rather than to try experiments at home. (2) Yes. (3) Consult a milliner. It is hard to give a description here. (4) Yes, or a bow of rose-colored ribbon. (5) I hardly think so. (6) Velvet ribbon in a dark crimson or olive green shade, or fancy straw trimming in a light color.

OBSERVATIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL.

The man who says his life is an open book really means that we can only see two pages of it.

Girls do the most flirting before they are married, and men do the most afterward.

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you want relief? If so, take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and you will be pleased. Sold by all dealers. 1

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold all over the world

DAILY MENU

BREAKFAST.
Oranges.
Hominy. Cream
Fish Balls.
Rolls. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Corn Soup.
Bread Omelet.
Grape Jelly. Cookies.
Chocolates.

DINNER.
Clear Soup.
Roast Beef. Browned Potatoes.
Rolled Onions.
Frozen Dessert.
Cafe Noir.

MARY'S COOK BOOK

Almond Horseradish Sauce—Blanch and chop very fine 24 Jordan almonds. Press the vinegar from four tablespoonfuls of horseradish, and add to it the beaten yolk of 1 egg, ½ teaspoonful of salt, and the chopped almonds. Mix these thoroughly, and then stir in 1 cupful of whipped cream.

Water Lily Eggs.

Boil 6 eggs hard; when boiled cut in cubes so as to form petals. Place your petals on a plate in the form of a lily. Six eggs will make six lilies. Now take your boiled yokes and mix with lemon juice, salt and pepper. Pour this into the centre of your lilies and finish your plate with lettuce leaves. This will make a delicious luncheon dish.

Potato Noodles.

Grate 1 dozen boiled potatoes, add 2 eggs, a little salt, ½ cup milk, and enough flour to knead stiff. Then cut in small pieces about 1 inch thick. Fry in plenty of hot lard to a nice brown. Serve hot.

Baked Omelet.

To make an omelet beat yolks of 6 eggs lightly. Add 1 teaspoon milk for each egg, a little salt, and lastly the well-beaten whites. Have ready a baking pan in which a small lump of butter has melted. Add omelet and bake 20 minutes in hot oven. This is fine.

Ragout of Vegetables.

Parboil 1 carrot, 1 turnip, 2 potatoes, 1 cup lima beans and the same of peas. Put in a good tablespoon of butter. Drain off water and slice carrot, potatoes, turnip and onion. Put into a saucepan with a cup of some good soup stock; thicken with flour; season well, and add 1 cup of canned corn, the peas and beans, and 2 tablespoons of tomatoes, as soon as the rest is hot. Stew all together for 5 minutes, and serve in a deep dish.

The Bible on the Harem Skirt

Do you know that the wearing of the harem skirt is forbidden in the Old Testament, that Moses legislated against it while the children of Israel were wanderers in the wilderness?

The law is simple and direct and will bear only one interpretation. It is in chapter xxii., verse 5 of Deuteronomy. Here it is:

"THE WOMAN SHALL NOT WEAR THAT WHICH PERTAINETH UNTO A MAN."

MARK'S SCRAP BOOK

Candied Orange—Peel and break into sections, not allowing the juice to escape. Make a syrup in the proportion of 1 pound of good granulated sugar to 1 pint of water and let it boil until it will harden in water. Take from the fire and dip the orange carpels in the syrup, using a candy dipper or two-tined fork. Drain on a fine sieve, place over a platter so that the syrup will not be wasted.

Delicious Ice—Juice each of 4 lemons and 4 oranges, 1 can of sliced pineapple, ½ cup of red raspberry juice, 2½ cups sugar, enough water to make 2 quarts. Strain all and freeze. When nearly frozen add beaten whites of 3 eggs. Stir in well. The sliced pineapple can be used for salad.

All Around the Home

CYNTHIA GREY.

When in need of a particular shade of thread in doing darning or mending, a thread or ravelling drawn from the material upon which you are working will be found to be an excellent substitute for thread, and the stitches taken with it are almost invisible. One of the lengthwise threads is usually better to use, and is sufficiently strong for all ordinary fancy sewing.

Never use a sponge for bathing; they are filthy things at best. If used at all, they should be boiled very frequently. A cloth is far better, a flannel one being preferable.

To prepare oatmeal for the bath take 2 tablespoons of the meal and boil in 2 quarts water for 3 hours, then strain and cool. Add the juice of a lemon, and 1 tablespoon alcohol. Apply after face has been bathed with warm water, pure soap and a complexion brush. Do not wipe off the lotion, but let dry into the skin. The oatmeal will make the skin soft, the lemon-juice will whiten it, and the alcohol will remove greasy appearance.

To remove paint from china boil in water in which a liberal amount of concentrated lye has been dissolved.

In baking cakes, gems and other things which are apt to come out of the pan rough or torn on the bottom, try cooling the bottom of the pan quickly on ice or on a cloth that is soaked with cold water. The cakes will come out of the pans easily and perfectly whole.

The ravages of the moths must be carefully guarded against as regards blankets. Those which are not in use should have small pieces of thoroughly dried yellow soap scattered liberally in the folds when they are put away.

To prevent mattress or sanitary couch pad from slipping out of place: Sew large coat or trousers hooks on under side of pad in a row and hook these hooks into the wire spring. This will be found much more comfortable and also give the couch a neater appearance.

Spring Medicine

Is

Made a Yearly Necessity by Impure Blood.

The Best is Hood's Sarsaparilla, Which Cures All Humors and All Eruptions, Relieves that Tired Feeling, Creates an Appetite.

More Profit is the object of substitution. If urged to buy any preparation said to be "just as good" as Hood's you may be sure it is inferior, costs less to make, and yields the dealer a larger profit.

Insist on Having Hood's, which effects its wonderful cures, not simply because it contains sarsaparilla, but because it combines the utmost remedial values of twenty different ingredients.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

Latest Fashions

Dainty and attractive negligees are made of colored albatross, embroidered in white.

Stock collars of white mousseline, banded with narrow black velvet ribbon, dotted over with colored beads and finished at the upper edge with gold lace, are very attractive.

Satins remain in favor for foundation purposes, over which are draped silk voiles and marquisettes.

Handsome new ribbons are shown in black, in black and white, and in white.

Serges and cashmeres in plain colors, fancy mixtures, checks, stripes, and plaids, also worsteds, are now being featured for early spring wear. These are shown made up in tailor effects, Peter Thomsons, Russian, bretelle and jumper styles for young girls.

Sashes are worn a great deal with afternoon toilettes.

There is a new satin called felt satin. It is faced with woollen and makes a serviceable as well as elegant outer garment—either mantle, suit or coat.

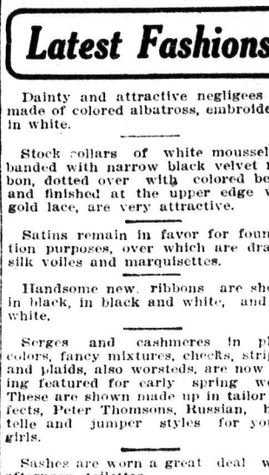
I QUICKLY CURED MY SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

You May Cure Yours, Too, by a Simple Remedy Learned from the Japanese.

I Will Give the Benefit of My Experience to Anyone Free of Charge.

Ever since I was a little girl, I was cursed with a growth of Superfluous Hair. I didn't mind it so much then, but when I grew to young womanhood, the humiliation grew upon me until it became almost a nightmare. It finally got to the point where I was ashamed to go out of the house, and at the coming of a stranger I wanted to run and hide my face. The thing preyed on my mind until there were times when my spirits were at their lowest ebb, and I often thought life a burden.

I tried every sort of powder, paste, cream, lotion and remedy that I could lay hold of—even the painful electric needle—but to no avail. The hair not only would not leave, but it grew worse. What I suffered under the needle I can't describe.

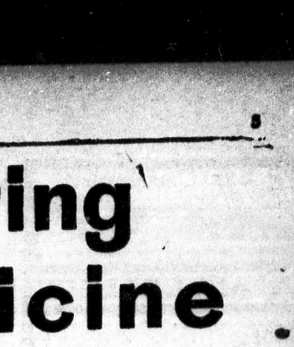


One day a friend, who had travelled much, recommended a simple little remedy learned from the Japanese. It removed the hair at once and without pain, and in a few days I was the happiest girl in America. The hair had disappeared. It left no scar, and it didn't hurt at all. Today my face is still free from any trace of it.

I am so happy at my own success that I want every other woman to have the chance to remove the ugly, disfiguring hair from her face, neck and arms, so that they can go into society or to business, free from embarrassment, able to wear short sleeves, and go without a veil. All who want to destroy their growth as I did may secure full particulars to enable them to do likewise, free of charge, by just sending me a two-cent stamp—that's all I ask—just to pay actual postage for reply in plain sealed envelope. Address, Mrs. Caroline Osgood, 165 B.L. Osgood Building, Providence, R. I.

SPECIAL INDORSEMENT—As the method above referred to has been indorsed by doctors, true specialists and many other publishers, we advise all readers thus afflicted, to take advantage of Mrs. Osgood's offer, and write her at once at above address. b

Just WHY



Using Old Dutch Cleanser ALWAYS gives a Clean Sink

Because no dirt, grease or grime can withstand its wonderful action. The thick scum which often gathers on the sides and bottom of the sink and defies soap-cleaning disappears like magic when Old Dutch Cleanser is used.

Many other uses and Full Directions on Large Sifter-can 10¢



SANITOL is Life and Accident Insurance for your teeth. The germs that produce decay and discolor teeth cannot exist where Sanitol is used. Sanitol is a scientific germicidal preparation assuring white solid teeth, hard healthy gums and leaving a refreshing taste. Sanitol is pure white—no coloring matter to cover a deficiency.

SANITOL Tooth Powder & Paste
At your Druggists 25c. each.

THE BEST GIFTS are those which last. For this reason gifts of silver are always appreciated. To distinguish the best, look for the trade-mark 1847 ROGERS BROS.
Handsome presents may be selected in spoons, knives, forks, or fancy serving pieces.
"Silver Plate that Wears"
Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped
MERIDEN BRITA CO.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

Drop that grouch. Take a "Little Digester" after each meal and be happy. "Little Digesters" are a sure and certain cure for Indigestion and Dyspepsia. They make the old stomach feel young and vigorous again. Try a box. Sold at your druggist's or by mail. 25 cents the box. The Coleman Medicine Co., Toronto.

FROCKS FOR THE LITTLE FOLK



Here is a paneled dress which makes up best in the heavier materials, such as pique, linen or Indianhead. The tucks at shoulders give the necessary fullness for the waist and the short skirt is plaited at the side from panel to panel.

The middle girl wears a little frock of lawn with long, val. insertion-trimmed yoke, and ruffled skirt. The ruffle is set on with a row of insertion and edged with lace to match, as are the sleeves and collar.

The little boy's sailor frock is made of white material of heavy character, with yoke, cuffs and belt of plaid. Linen crash towelling may be used for these little suits and is found to be most satisfactory. The colored edge is used for a trimming for belt, collar and cuffs.

BUILDINGS MUST BE DISCUSSED

MEN MUST EAR CITY BADGES

Coppersmith Was Fined in the Police Court.

Mayor Is Waiting.

A REAL EDUCATION
for its students, with mental, spiritual, and physical development, in an ideal home environment — with thorough instruction, and agreeable social relations, is the purpose of Alma College. Your daughter will enjoy life here, because

ALMA COLLEGE

is attractive in situation, with ample grounds. Good food, home cooked. Rational exercise. Classics, art, music, domestic science, commercial, elocution and physical culture. Tuition low. Picked faculty. Address the president, Robt. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ontario, for prospectus and terms. 11

"Royal George"

Is our latest make in Safety Silent

Matches

Ask your grocer for them. They are safe and sure.

The E. B. Eddy Co
LIMITED,
HULL, CAN DA.

London Branch, 155 Carling Street
DONALD McLEAN, Manager

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR



Is the desire of every lady. Thousands of ladies are today enjoying a full head of hair only through Professor Micheel's treatments.

Professor Micheel imports human hair of the finest quality direct from Germany, which he manufactures into switches, puffs, etc.

Braids from 50c to $60; puffs 15c up, pompadours, $1 up; transformations, $6 up; wigs, $12 up.

Hair dyed or bleached any shade you want.

Toupees and Wigs

We always carry in stock an assortment of Men's Toupees and wigs. The prices range from $12 50 to $75 each.

PROF. MICHEEL

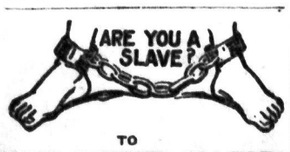
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4 Doors East of Clarence.

Six private parlors equipped with modern appliances. tx

FOR THE PUBLIC

New Formula Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Hoarseness in Five Hours.

Much is being done in these days to stop the ravages of consumption, but probably nothing has been so effective as teaching the public how to break up a cold and cure coughs, bronchitis, tonsilitis, etc., with simple home-mixed medicine. A laxative cough syrup, free from whiskey, is the prime need. A cough indicates inflammation and congestion, and these in turn are due to an excess of waste and poison in the system. A tonic laxative cough syrup rids the system of congestion, while relieving the painful coughing. One-half ounce fluid wild cherry bark, one ounce compound essence cardiol, and three ounces syrup white pine compound. Shake the bottle and take twenty drops every half hour for four hours. Then one-half to one teaspoonful three or four times daily. Give children less, according to age. Cut this out and save it for some friend.



TO
THE DRINK HABIT?

You may be free—In three days—absolutely free for all time, with no more appetite for liquor than the man who has never tasted it.

THE
NEAL
TREATMENT

Can set you free. Safe, sure, speedy—a child could take the treatment with safety, yet it absolutely cures the habit in three days. Costs nothing to inquire. Write the NEAL INSTITUTE, 78 St. ALBAN'S STREET, TORONTO. ywt

COST $20,000 TO REPAIR BUILDINGS

Committees of City and County Councils Held a Meeting Yesterday.

PLANS WERE APPROVED

There Was No Discussion Whatever on the Matter of Joint City and County Buildings.

The cost of making the alterations to the court house and county buildings, necessary to comply with requirements, will amount to nearly $20,000.

At a meeting of the representatives from the board of works of the city council, the jail committee of the county council, and the Middlesex Bar Association, held Friday afternoon in the county buildings, plans were presented by City Architect Nutter, and approved of. There will be a few slight alterations, but nothing of any moment. Mr. Nutter will make the changes, and place them before the county representatives on Thursday next. Then the latter will submit a proposition to the city as to the proportion each will pay. From the feeling of the meeting yesterday, the city nor county representatives half the cost, or practically $10,000.

There was no discussion relative to joint municipal buildings. Neither the city or county representatives mentioned the matter, and apparently there was no desire whatever to bring that question into the debate at all.

Cost of Repairs.

The cost of the repairs is as follows:

New and additional alterations	$7,500
Plumbing, etc.	1,600
Heating, etc.	9,500
Total	$18,600

In addition, it will require $900 to give proper heat and ventilation to the jail. Although this part of the buildings has been put in fairly good shape, the expenditure of this additional sum would make it first-class for many years to come. The total cost, heating plant included, would reach $19,500. The city will have to pay half the cost, in all probability.

Ald. Cooper, on behalf of the board of works, approved of the plans, as did also the deputation from the Middlesex Bar Association. The county representatives made a few slight changes.

"We want your proposition in writing," said Ald. Cooper. "All we can do is to refer it to the council, and see what action they will take. We are perfectly satisfied with the plans."

The bar association were particularly interested in the improvements to the library. The rooms at present used for this purpose are too small. They measure 21 by 25 feet. The new room will be 32½ by 44 feet, giving almost double the space. The association approved of the other changes.

Submit a Report.

The county committee decided to see the plans on Thursday, and in the meantime Mr. Nutter will make the alterations to them. If the results are as anticipated, the committee will approve the plans, and draft a proposition to be submitted to the city in time to be considered at the meeting of the board of works on Thursday evening next.

Those present at the conference were Warden W. D. Moss, Glencoe; D. Campbell, Adelaide; S. Frank Glass, London; C. M. McFie, Newbury, and T. W. Hodgins, Biddulph, representing the county council; Judge Talbot Macbeth, J. B. McKillop, J. H. Flock, K.C., and E. B. Betts, K.C., representing the Middlesex Bar Association, and Mayor Beattie, Ald. Cooper, Ald. Morgan and Ald. Mitchell, representing the board of works.

THAT "BOOTBLACK" TRUST

George Munroe on Trial, Charged With Misuse of United States Mails.

New York, March 11.—The "boot-black trust" phase of the charges against George H. Munroe, formerly of Montreal, on trial here in the federal courts for alleged misuse of the mails in extensive fraudulent stock sales, was taken up at yesterday's session of the court. The "boot-black trust" was formed by Munroe last summer, after his return from Canada, and the Government alleges that its stock was not and is not worth the paper it is printed on.

Dr. Harris Smith and other witnesses testified to meeting Munroe, who was introduced to them as "Mr. Hill," and to buying blocks of "boot-black trust" stock up to 1,000 shares in size at 35 cents a share. It was represented to them that a chain of boot-black establishments was to be established in New York and vicinity, catering to both men and women, with female polishers to attend to the shoes of the women patrons. Later, to connect Munroe with the profits of these transactions, Walter M. Watson, a bookkeeper formerly employed by Munroe, testified to paying Munroe various amounts as the latter's share of the "boot-black trust" stock sales.

Dr. William E. Klein testified that he bought 1,000 shares of stock in the "boot-black trust" for $550, upon Munroe's representation that the concern was making a net daily profit of $2,000. Munroe introduced himself as Mr. Hill, Dr. Klein said.

John Lordi, an Italian banker, William S. Kinsey and Raymond Lee Dittmars, curator of the Bronx zoological reptile house, testified that Munroe had persuaded them to become members of the advisory board of the "boot-black trust." None of them had attended meetings of the board or owned stock in the concern. Each had heard, however, that 4,000 shares of stock had been credited to him.

The trial will be continued on Monday. There are 24 counts against Munroe and the maximum penalty in each case is five years' imprisonment and $5,000 fine.

WOMEN AND RECIPROCITY

Some Montreal Ladies Organize to Kill the Agreement.

Montreal, March 11.—Some women of Montreal have banded themselves under the name of the Women's branch of the Anti-Reciprocity League for the purpose not only of helping the men, but of appealing to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on behalf of the home life of Canada.

Definite plans were laid at a meeting held today in the home of Mrs. Henry Joseph, 404 Dorchester street west, who has organized the women's branch of the league. Mrs. S. W. Ewing, of 660 Sherbrooke street west, has been appointed secretary, and the canvassing is already in progress throughout the city. In fact, the ladies have been working for some time in a quiet way, helping the men to get their petitions signed.

"We wish to arouse the interest of the women of this country in this campaign," said Mrs. Joseph. "We are not entering particularly into the political or commercial discussion on the subject. We are concerned chiefly in the home life of our country. That is where women chiefly are concerned."

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs 25 cents.

THE PRESIDENT EXPECTS RECIPROCITY TO WIN

Will Be the Only Business Discussed at Extra Session of Congress.

Atlanta, Ga., March 11.—President Taft does not expect the sixty-second Congress at the special session which he has called for April 4 to take up any important legislation except the Canadian reciprocity agreement. The President made that plain in his speech before the Southern Commercial Congress tonight. He believes a majority of the new Congress will favor reciprocity, and he thinks it will be passed regardless of party lines.

If the special session attempts to undertake a general revision of the tariff, or if it tries to revise schedules of the Payne-Aldrich law without sufficient scientific data, the President likely will exercise his power of veto. There is reason to believe the President has been assured he will not be compelled to use the veto.

It was asserted yesterday by friends of the Administration that the President has been told by Democratic leaders that no effort to tinker with the tariff will be made at the special session, but that the Canadian agreement will be taken up promptly and disposed of, and then other less important matters will be put through. The President expects to confine his first message to the special session of the sixty-second Congress entirely to reciprocity. He called the Congress in extraordinary session only because he believed the preliminary understanding with Canada required him to do so. He will confine his attention, therefore, to that subject.

The President spoke last night to more than 5,000 people. With him on the platform were the governors of more than a dozen southern states; Secretary of War Dickinson, Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, and George Westinghouse, who also spoke.

WOMAN'S MUSIC CLUB

Ninth Recital Given Yesterday in the Auditorium.

The Woman's Music Club held their ninth recital of the season yesterday in the Auditorium. An excellent programme was presented, which had been arranged by Mrs. E. B. Smith and Miss L. Labatt. It was devoted to Polish and Russian music. A feature of the programme was the "Intermezzo" from "Cavaleria Rusticana," by Mrs. Arthur Little and Miss Ivey, with harp accompaniment by Miss Ruth Mansuret. "O, That We Two Were Maying," an extremely beautiful composition by Neidlinger, was also exquisitely sung by Mrs. Little and Miss Ivey. A piano solo, "Cantique D'Amour," from Liszt, was well rendered by Mr. J. C. McAlpine. Mrs. Jerdon played by request "Valse Brilliante in A Flat," a pretty composition by Moszkowski.

The rather difficult aria, "O Don Fatalie," from Don Carlos, by Verdi, was excellently rendered by Miss Edith McBride. Miss McBride was also heard with good effect in Nevin's "When the Land Was White With Moonlight," and Schubert's "Haiden Roestein."

"The Hills o' Skye," by Victor Harris, was sung by Miss C. Armstrong.

The last recital for this year will be held two weeks from Friday, and the Music Club will also hold a concert on Monday evening, April 5.

TOLSTOI'S LAST DAYS

His Leaving Home Not Due To Family Dissension.

New York, March 10.—"What do you want to know about me?" asked Count Leo Tolstoi, son of the late Count Tolstoi, "I am only the son of a great man."

Count Tolstoi came here today on the Mauretania, and is visiting America to study social conditions.

At the concert given on shipboard last night, at which Sir Edward Tennant presided, Count Tolstoi spoke for ten minutes, telling of the last days of his father. Count Tolstoi repudiated the stories which have gained circulation that the elder Tolstoi left his home to die, because of domestic dissension.

"His life was a very happy one," said the young man. "He loved his home and his family. But in the latter days of his life, Lord Redstock, the English evangelist, obtained great influence over him. Lord Redstock persuaded my father that the life he lived in his comfortable home was not in accord with the theories he professed. Acting on this, my father left his home. The end of that weary pilgrimage is known to all the world. There was no less affection on his part toward his family. His action was taken to demonstrate the theory of life he had always urged."

THOSE MORMON MISSIONS

The British Government May Stop Proselytizing in England.

London, March 10.—Hans P. Freece, who represents the Interdenominational Council of Women in America, and who is here for the purpose of combating the work of the Mormon missionaries in England, saw Winston Churchill today. The latter assured Freece that he was seriously considering the question of proselytizing by Mormons and that he would take action against it if he could do so under the existing laws. Freece, it is learned, has enlisted the active cooperation of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London.

In an interview today, Freece said that there were at the present time 322 Mormon elders in Great Britain, who were engaged in persuading women to go to Utah. He added that politics plays a large part in the propaganda.

He asserts that women are told that they will have votes after they have been five years in Utah.

Fully nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism is simply rheumatism of the muscles, due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism, neither of which require any internal treatment. All that is needed to afford relief is the free application of Chamberlain's Liniment. Give it a trial. You are certain to be pleased with the quick relief which it affords. Sold by all druggists. 3

MILLION-DOLLAR ACTION.

Montreal, March 10.—A one-million-dollar action was entered this morning in the superior court by Fleming, Blanchard, McCurdy & Co., against the Mexican Securities Corporation, the Mexican Northern Power Company, Limited, and the Royal Bank of Canada mis en cause. The claim is relative to a stock issue.

DANGEROUS WEAPONS CANNOT BE CARRIED

Bill to Prohibit It Introduced Into the Ontario Legislature.

Toronto, March 1. — The carrying and sale of firearms, air-guns, knuckle dusters, and other dangerous weapons, is to be prohibited in Ontario. Hon. J. J. Foy, attorney-general, introduced a bill to that effect in the Legislature yesterday afternoon.

Exception is made for certain cases, such as the militia, and persons to whom permits have been granted by police magistrates.

A STANDARD CAR FOR PAY-AS-YOU-ENTER

Either That or Submission to the Railway Board.

Toronto, March 11.—Sir James Whitney, prime minister of Ontario, came to the rescue of the city of Toronto yesterday morning, and the result is that the Toronto Railway Company will either have to build pay-as-you-enter cars, according to the specifications set out in W. K. McNaught's bill, or give unquestionable submission to the jurisdiction of the Ontario railway and municipal board.

The railway committee of the Legislature was considering Mr. McNaught's bill to fix a standard pay-as-you-enter car. The question was being argued at length, when Sir James came in. E. B. Osler and R. J. Fleming represented the company before the committee, and W. H. Moore was on hand in the background. Sir James helped turn the sympathy of the committee, and then Hon. J. J. Foy came forward with an amendment, at which everybody shouted "Carried," and the bill was passed.

Manager Fleming said that if the bill became law the company would never adopt the pay-enter system.

ORANGE LODGE TO MEET HERE

London Selected as the Next Annual Convention City.

Barrie, March 10.—The Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario West will meet next year in London. The London deputation, led by County Master George Loney, District Master Joseph Loney, Dr. W. J. Wilson and E. J. Luck, put up a hard fight against Listowel, North Bay, Owen Sound and Windsor. About 800 delegates will attend.

The officers elected today for the year were: Grand master, Harry Lovelock, Toronto; deputy grand master, Fred Dane, Toronto; junior D. D. G. M., Dr. J. J. Williams, Woodstock; grand treasurer, John Hewitt, Toronto; grand chaplain, Rev. John Cobourn, Toronto; grand secretary, Wm. Fitzgerald, Toronto; assistant grand secretary, Wm. Cook, Meaford; grand director of ceremonies, C. A. B. Jennings, Toronto; grand lecturer, J. J. D. Branting, Cookstown.

The grand lodge also expressed itself unanimously as fully satisfied that the appeal on behalf of Rev. G. M. Atlas, of Toronto, should be proceeded with, and voted $100 towards that purpose, with a promise of further assistance if necessary.

Grants were made as follows: $175 to each of three Protestant missions in Quebec, and $100 each to the Protestant Orphans' Home, Toronto, and the True Blue Orphanage, Picton.

Past Grand Master E. T. Essery, of London, was presented with a cabinet of silver.

MEXICAN SITUATION WORRIES OLD LONDON

Concentration of American Troops Considered a Grave Matter.

London, March 11.—The latest news received here concerning the situation in Mexico and the concentration of American troops and warships appears to be regarded with great seriousness. An indication of the nervousness of the commercial community over the situation is the fact that many insurance policies are being issued by an underwriting corporation against revolution or hostilities in Mexico.

The underwriters gave notice yesterday that after March 26 a clause in their policies would become operative warranting the holders against the capture, seizure or detention and the consequences thereof arising from riots or warlike operations of all vessels trading in Mexico, together with their cargoes.

The Morning Post in an editorial today declares that no good can come from the attempts to minimize the gravity of the Mexican situation.

The Spectator regards the action of the United States as a very grave matter and one calculated to cause anxiety to all friends of that country.

The Spectator points out that the Germans never have admitted the Monroe doctrine, and says that in the event the United States became thoroughly involved in Mexico it would not be surprising to see the Germans pushing claims in South Brazil or the West Indies. It would be exceedingly awkward at such a moment, the newspaper adds, if some foolish action on the part of a San Francisco mob aroused ill-feeling in Japan. For these reasons the Spectator hopes that the American action will be short, sharp and decisive.

A SUIT ADJOURNED.

Toronto, March 11. — The case of J. E. Wilkinson vs. the Hamilton Herald for libel has been adjourned until Monday morning. Wilkinson was on the stand yesterday morning and during his cross-examination it came out that there had been transactions in silver ore occurring prior to 1908 and not included in the list of sales which formed an exhibit in the case.

G. T. Blackstock, counsel for the Herald, thereupon insisted on an adjournment, which Sir William Meredith granted. Wilkinson intimated in his replies to Mr. Blackstock that it may be difficult to obtain the records of the transactions wanted.

SAYS FOUND BULLION.

Montreal, March 10.—With a 35-pound package of silver bullion tucked under his arm, Louige Fabrio entered a second-hand store on Craig street yesterday afternoon with the intention of disposing of it. The dealer telephoned the detective department and held his would-be customer until Detectives Le Huquet and Demers arrived.

Fabrio said that he had found the silver outside a mining shack at Copper Cliff. He was placed under arrest and this morning pleaded not guilty to a charge of suspicion of theft.

CARLING'S
GOLD MEDAL
ALE & PORTER

For Sixty Years Canada's Finest Brands
These famous brands are brewed exclusively by the old English methods, as adopted by BASS & CO. and GUINNESS & CO.
Our Ale, Porter and Lager are recognized as the greatest health giving tonics on the market today.

BRYCE'S VISIT OFF.

Ottawa, March 10.—A telegram from Washington today announces that the visit of Ambassador Bryce to Ottawa is deferred indefinitely. He was to have arrived today.

BEEF CATTLE SCARCE.

Calgary, March 10.—P. Burns, largest dealer in beef cattle in Canada today, said beef cattle was a very scarce article. Thousands died in Alberta and Montana this winter. The price of beef will be very high in Western Canada and States this year.

Reports filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States for the months of December make possible a comparison of the earnings and expenses of the railroads for the calendar year 1910, with the calendar year 1909. The total operating revenues increased about $220,000,000, while the operating expenses increased about $216,000,000, leaving an increase in net revenue of but $4,200,000. When this amount of net revenue is reduced to a per mile basis, and allowance made for the increased mileage of 1910 over 1909, what appears to be an increase in the net revenue becomes a decrease of about $40 per mile.

Of the increase in expenses over one-half was in conducting transportation in which wages were the largest item. The increase in the net earnings of the first half of the year was almost exactly counterbalanced by a decrease in the second half, during which the advances in wages were fully effective. It is evident that a prolongation of the conditions of the last six months of 1910 throughout the year 1911 will have a very serious effect upon railway revenue.

NOTICE

To Gas Consumers

In order to make sure that every one of our many patrons are always fully satisfied, we are sending from house to house, our very best fitters, men who are thoroughly trained in the gas business, to show you how to use to the best advantage, the many different appliances in which gas is used.

It will also be the duty of these men to adjust burners to highest point of efficiency. If you have any trouble either great or small tell it to the inspector when he calls, and he will either fix it at once or explain to you the course to follow.

Our inspectors will be furnished with badges, and as they have been meter readers for some time they will be recognized by most of our consumers.

CITY GAS CO. b

LINSEED COMPOUND
is a reliable old English Home remedy for —
COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Bronchitis, & all Lung & Throat Troubles.

SANTAL-MIDY
Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhoea and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles. MIDY

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Opp. GRAND CENTRAL STATION NEW YORK CITY
ROOMS $1.00 a day and upward
Baggage to and from Station Free
Send 2c stamp for N. Y. City Guide Book and Map

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We give our customers an absolute GUARANTEE which fully protects them from any loss in purchasing direct current motors for our system.

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J. W. WESTERVELT, Jun., C. A., Vice-Principal.
J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal. 32c

York Fire Insurance Co., Toronto, Ont.
D. Campbell & Sons
SALE AGENTS.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS.

The most notable monuments in Elmwood Cemetery, Memphis, were erected in honor of Mattie Stephenson and Emily Sutton, who opened their doors to homeless victims of the yellow fever in 1872 and nursed them until they both succumbed to the dire case.

Nearly one-fifth of the area of France is forest land.

All the Latest News and Gossip of the World of Sport

FIRST SESSION OF EAST END LEAGUE

Held in Rambler Club Rooms in East London Last Night.

ANOTHER MEETING SOON

Some of the Teams Wanted More Time to Orgahize, and Were Given a Week.

The first meeting of the year of the East End Baseball League was held in the Rambler Club rooms in East London last evening, but as the representatives of several teams desirous of entering asked for more time to organize, it was decided to postpone the session until next Thursday.

The Ramblers, St. Marys, and a south end team are after berths, but the management of the league would like to hear from others in order to secure the strongest set possible. It is understood that St. John's A. C. wants to get above the Springbank League, and the North End Stars have signified their intention of entering. It is also possible that the Empire Brass will be on hand.

The league is in good shape and will endeavor this year to have everything in order for the opening day.

LONDONERS LOSE ON THE INGERSOLL ALLEYS

Drop First Match of Home-and-Home Series by 90 Pins—West Sprains Wrist.

Joe West's imperials went to Ingersoll last night to play the Pork Town boys. They were beaten 90 pins on the first half of home and home series, but are confident of gaining them back next Tuesday evening. After the match Reg. Bloor and Frank Fisher entertained the boys at the Oak Lodge. A. O. U. W. Hall. A dance and concert were held, the boys having a very enjoyable time. Solos were rendered by Dick Jones, Lester James and Irvine, of London and speeches made by members of both teams. Following were the scores:

Ingersoll.				
Bill Duke	158	164	211	533
R. Brown	155	163	152	470
H. Wilson	161	190	179	530
R Warden	224	200	206	630
R Bloor	153	180	164	497
	851	897	912	2,660
London.				
West	175	183	208	566
James	163	181	189	533
Jones	137	172	148	457
Irvine	144	165	172	481
Sadler	175	183	175	533
	794	884	892	2,570

In the last game Joe West slipped on the alleys, and as a result is now suffering from a sprained right hand.

NO CHANGES IN LEADERS AT N. B. A. TOURNAMENT

Some Threatened for a Time, But the Top Men Manage to Stay Undisturbed.

Buffalo, March 10. — Flashes of brilliant bowling caused continuous flurries at the National Bowling Association's tournament today, but no player nor team was able to join the ten leaders in any of the main events, the standing in singles and two-man event remaining the same as yesterday.

Hiller, of Niagara Falls, rolled high for the day in the individual event with 632 Silky and Kilman, and McDonald and Hecker, both Syracuse teams, topped the list of doubles with a tie at 1,186, one pin behind Phelan and Phelan, of Toronto, Ont., the tenth team in that event.

George Bangart, of the Seng Springs B. C., of Chicago, stands first on the list for the all-events diamond medal. In his nine games he dropped a total of 1,891 pins, an average of 210. He stands seventeenth in singles, and with his team mate in sixth place in the two-men event. The Seng Springs five-man team is fourteenth.

YANKEES GLAD CHANGE OF CAMP SITE IS NEAR

Weather at Hot Springs Has Been Such That But Little Work Could Be Done.

Hot Springs, Va., March 10.—The Highlanders had a day of exercise and are unanimously glad that they will leave tomorrow night. Three players will be left here for a while, Gardner, Hemphill and Wolter. Gardner has put on five pounds since he came and the course is doing him so much good that he may not be asked to report until the team reaches Cincinnati in April.

Wolter and Hemphill will stay another week anyway and Wolter may stay as long as Gardner does. All three of these players think they can do themselves more good by staying in Hot Springs than by going through an exhibition schedule. Chase will be shy of regular outfielders for a while in the south, but both Cree and Hemphill will be with the team before the exhibition schedule begins and Hartzell, Roach and Brockett can play the outfield, to say nothing of recruits for the remote garden to be found among the overflow.

For a while, however, Daniels will be the only regular outfielder on the firing line.

PUGILIST WILL GIBBS MISSING FROM MEMPHIS

Well-Known Scrapper Went Away With Money—Foul Play Is Suspected.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Memphis, March 11.—Police are looking for Willie Gibbs, the Philadelphia lightweight, who disappeared suddenly on Tuesday while training for his fight here next Monday with Tommy Dixon, of New York. Gibbs obtained a large sum of money from his manager, it is claimed, but has not been seen since his last road jaunt. Foul play is suspected.

SAILOR BURKE BEATEN BY LEWIS IN 10 ROUNDS

"The Tar" Unable to Withstand the Clever Tactics of Opponent at Whirlwind.

New York, March 11.—Willie Lewis, the Gas House champion, gave Sailor Burke a terrible beating last night in their terminal encounter at the Whirlwind A. C. Lewis showed no mercy to his old-time rival at any stage of the battle. He planted his stinging right to Burke's head repeatedly and had the Sailor hanging on in most of the rounds. The Sailor fought one of his foulest fights. He hugged Lewis and tried to heel him with his glove innumerable times. The work was so raw and palpable that the crowd hissed him continually.

It was the battle of two wildcats. Lewis would measure his rival and then send over the right that carries an awful kick right to the Sailor's jaw. Burke would try and repay the wallop. But in his bull-like rushes he threw caution to the wind and was generally met with a fusilade of lefts and rights.

Burke Was Rough.

In the second round Burke wrestled Lewis to the floor, which caused the referee to warn him against rough work, but without avail. In the third round Lewis found an opening and like a flash landed three right smashes to Burke's jaw that rocked him back and forth. It looked as if the Sailor was in, and the crowd grew frantic yelling to Lewis to put over the haymaker.

In the next few rounds Lewis kept peppering the Sailor with that persistent right, and this kept the Sailor on the defensive. The last two rounds were fast and filled with plenty of action. Lewis was intent on winning with a knockout, but though he gave Burke a terrible beating the latter managed to stay the route.

DOVES ARE FINED $100 FOR FARMING PLAYER

Boston Nationals and New Bedford Club Convicted of Offence.

Cincinnati, O., March 10.—The Boston National League club and the New Bedford club, of the New England League, were fined $100 each by the national baseball commission today. The clubs were convicted of entering into a contract whereby George Walsh was to be "farmed" out to the minor league organization.

The offence was committed before the present owners of the Boston club obtained control. Incidentally, the player was declared to be the property of the Fall River club, provided he be content with his present contract with that team.

TIGER TWIRLERS ARE IN FINE SHAPE

Mullins and Willett Are Cutting Loose in Midseason Form.

CRAWFORD LOOKS GOOD

Players Believe Charley Schmidt Is No "White Hope" But Jennings Doesn't Care.

Munro, La., March 10.—Today's practice was about the same as usual, with plenty of batting and bunting, some baserunning and a workout for two sets of infielders. The regular infield, with Gainor holding down the first sack, went through a very fast drill considering the fact that Moriarty has had no work this year and Bush and Delahanty not a great deal of the outdoor stuff.

The veteran pitchers appear to be in fine shape, both Mullin and Willett were cutting loose in pitching to the batters and there were wails of anguish from some of the young batters when they tried to connect.

Bill Donovan says his arm is in better shape now than it has been so early in the spring for several years. The smiling curver is not taking any chances of letting himself out too soon but is going to work up to his maximum gradually. Summers is the picture of health and his salary arm seems to posses all of its cunning. George Mullin is almost as light now as when he left San Antonio last spring and says that he never felt better and stronger in his life.

Crawford In Good Shape.

Wahoo Sam Crawford is about as nice a picture of an athlete as anyone would want to gaze upon this year. The big slugger is lighter than he has been for several years. His legs, which have given him some trouble in previous springs, have not bothered him a bit, and he expects to give the lie to those among his critics who have said that he is slowing up. Samuel has less trouble judging fly balls here than the majority of the outfielders. This afternoon under a sky that was a mile high, he was galloping all over the place and defying Hughie Jennings to put one out of his reach.

The players are much interested in Charlie Schmidt's pugilistic exploits, but few of them take the Coal Hill burly seriously as a "hope." They say that he will come hustling back into the national game after somebody hands him a licking in the ring. Manager Jennings says that he does not know when Schmidt intends to report, and says it in a tone denoting that he does not give a cuss.

LONDON BOWLER FOR JACKPOT TOURNEY

West Enters Big Affair at Buffalo, With America's Best.

Buffalo, March 11.—Manager John G. Floss has received many entries for the "jackpot" tournament to be held Friday and Saturday, March 17 and 18. Among them are Jimmy Smith, Alex. Dunbar, Glen Riddell, Joe West, Major Tyser, Larry Sutton, Tom Haley, Jimmy Blouin, Jimmy Watt, Louis Franz and Gilbert. This will go down in the history of bowling as one of the greatest "jackpot" matches ever held, and will bring together only the best bowlers from all over the country. Fifty dollars is the entry fee. Twelve teams are limited in all three events.

RACING AT THE WESTERN FAIR

Secretary Hunt Announces a Big Calendar for This Year.

Mr. A. M. Hunt, secretary of the Western Fair board, reports an exceptionally strong racing calendar for the Western Fair during the week commencing Sept. 11, 1911. On Monday—the opening day—there will be a 2:50 trot, with a purse of $200.

Tuesday's events will include a 2:15 pace and 2:09 trot with a $400 purse, and a gentleman's wagon trot with a $150 purse.

On Wednesday there will be a 2:25 pace and 2:19 trot, with a purse of $400, and an open wagon race, mile heat, for a purse of $200.

Thursday's events are a 2:10 pace and 2:04 trot, with a purse of $400, and a gentleman's wagon race, pace, for a $150 purse.

On Friday there will be a 2:20 pace and 2:14 trot, with a purse of $400, also an open wagon trot, mile heat, for a purse of $200.

The question of an event for two-year-olds and also one for three-year-olds was left with the chairman of the speed department, Mr. W. E. Robinson.

YANKEE KIDS GET PACING PRACTICE

Near Hilltoppers' Workouts Are Largely Clubbing Siestas—Get First Test Today.

Athens, Ga., March 10.—The morning and afternoon practice today were largely devoted to batting. The weather was very warm and the boys were put through their paces in a hurry. Everyone legged a mile or two circling the bases. This, it is figured, will develop the wind and legs of the athletes.

Little or no fielding has been done so far. The grounds are still too uncertain for anything but fly chasing. However, the Yannigan Highlanders believe that the opening games of the practice season with the University of Georgia tomorrow afternoon is nothing to worry about. The kids have had so much batting practice that they figure they will not need to know how to field. The programme of the week left everyone in pretty fair shape. There is little lameness or soreness left now and the battery men are especially far advanced for five days' work.

Arthur Irwin will manage the boys in tomorrow's game.

CATCHER SCHMIDT WINS FIRST BOUT IN RING

Defeats Jimmy McDonald, of Denver, Whoever He Happens To Be.

[By Canadian Press.]

Fort Smith, Ark., March 11.—Charles Schmidt, Detroit catcher, made his debut as a prize fighter last night, gaining the decision over Jimmy McDonald, of Denver, after ten rounds of hard fighting before the Arkansas A. C. Schmidt had the advantage over McDonald from the start, flooring him four times and forcing him to the ropes repeatedly. Schmidt weighed in at 178 pounds, and his opponent at 158.

ABE ATTELL TO MEET FRANK BURNS

Champ Has Been Out of Ring for Time Owing to Injury.

[By Canadian Press.]

Chicago, March 11.—Abe Attell, who has been out of the ring for several weeks with a badly wrenched shoulder, was matched yesterday to meet Frankie Burns, the Jersey City bantam weight in a ten-round bout. Attell and Burns will both accept the offer as he has not the time to devote to it, but he has promised "Knotty" Lee any assistance in his power. Lee has spent a good deal of money out of his own pockets, and put in a lot of time in booming the venture, in which he has the utmost confidence. To have the circuit not materialize will be very discouraging to the local enthusiast.

Propose $500 Guarantee.

It makes little difference to the Hamilton club what the guarantee to be furnished is, although it is the opinion here that $500 instead of $1,000, as suggested by London, would be more to the liking of the various clubs. However, this is a matter that will right itself as soon as a meeting is held.

STUDENT ATHLETES TO MEET IN ENGLAND

Yale and Harvard to Clash With Oxford and Cambridge.

[By Canadian Press.]

New York, March 11.—A renewed effort is being made this year, with excellent prospects of success, to send a picked team of Yale and Harvard athletes—track and field men—to England this summer for a joint series against Oxford and Cambridge. The contests will probably be carried for July, shortly after the British track championships, and will fit in very nicely, coming six weeks after the American intercollegiate championships at Cambridge in the latter part of May.

While no written agreement as yet exists to guarantee the meeting, an understanding already has been reached by the negotiators.

ANOTHER PHASE OF ALLAN CUP MUDDLE

Teams Playing Are Ineligible, While Real Champs Are Idle.

Toronto, March 11.—The more the Allan cup matter is ventilated the more the trustees become involved.

A dispatch from Ottawa today quotes Austin Reiffenstein, honorary secretary of the Interprovincial Hockey Union, as saying that the Kenora team, which was beaten by the Winnipeg Victorias last week, had no right to play for the Allan cup, as they were merely winners of the western district of the Interprovincial, and before they became champions would have to play off with the winners of the eastern and central sections.

Meanwhile the O. H. A. champions are the rightful holders of the Allan cup, and are in possession of the trophy. The trustees have not made any reply to the notice sent them last Saturday night, and if none is received this week the Eatons will not remain in training to defend the cup this year.

HUESTON BEATS ALFRED DE ORO

St. Louis Pool Player Has Best of Night's Play in New York Match, 232 to 199.

New York, March 11.—Although twice forced to stop play because of illness, Thomas Hueston won last night's block of his 600 point championship match with De Oro, 232 to 199. Hueston played a fine game throughout, while De Oro faced hard luck, although he made some beautiful combination shots. The high runs were: Hueston, 37; De Oro, 26. The total score to date is De Oro, 405; Hueston, 385.

CHAMPION HUSTLERS START FOR SOUTH

Eight Members of Rochester Team in Action in Alabama.

[By Canadian Press.]

New York, March 11.—The first of the Eastern League teams to get into action in the south will be the pennant-winning Rochester combination. Eight members of this team, leaving New York and Philadelphia today, will find themselves at work in the Anniston, Ala., training camp early next week.

NEWARK INDIANS MAY BE THE "BROWNS"

Newark, March 11.—Following the lead of some of the big league managers, Joe McGinnity, of the Newark club of the Eastern League, has decided upon a new uniform for his Indians this year. The shirt and trousers will be of military brown, with navy blue trimmings, lettering and stockings. This may involve also a change of name, as some of the fans are sure to call them the Newark Browns. The new or remodelled home of the Newark team is almost ready for the ball to ring. It will be possible to take care of 20,000 persons if the need arises.

SMALLER GUARANTEE DESIRED BY CLUBS

But London Demands $1,000 Bond to Finish Canadian League Season.

MACK WON'T BE BOSS

Toronto Man Takes Interest in Circuit, However—Guelph Anxious To Get In.

Hamilton Spectator: The Western Canada League is still a shaky proposition. Franchises may be had for little or nothing, but they will be valuable very shortly. It is not so long ago that the Rochester Eastern League franchise could have been bought from the liveryman, hotelkeeper and laundryman who owned it for a few thousand dollars, but now Rochester is unquestionably the best town in the circuit, and making money like a get-rich-quick scheme.

Which reminds us that Knotty Lee's Canadian League has its knockers, who apparently forget that the time is coming when certain Western Ontario towns will be capable of supporting a great deal faster ball than it is now proposed to give them.

Guelph Wants It.

Knotty Lee has been to Brantford, Berlin, Galt, and Guelph this week, finding affairs in Brantford and Berlin in good shape, with the result that it is now up to either Galt or Guelph to go into the deal to complete the six-club circuit. Lee is confident of landing either one of the two cities. In fact both want to come in. In Guelph the feeling is that a team there would prove a welcome proposition, as there is practically no other summer sport in the Royal City. The Guelphites are satisfied to come into the fold, providing the salary limit agreed to is rigidly enforced and Charlie Maddock, of Toronto, and one of the former Guelph Maple Leafs, takes hold. Maddock signified his willingness to do so last week, and it is likely that he will be in charge of a Guelph team in the new league, thus completing the circuit.

Others Dissatisfied.

Toronto Globe: The demand of the London Canadian League management that the teams of the circuit deposit a forfeit of $1,000 to finish the season is meeting with opposition in nearly every town proposed for the new circuit. They think that a less sum would be adequate.

One of the warmest friends of the Canadian League is Ed. Mack, who has been proposed for president. He will probably accept the office as he has not the time to devote to it, but he has promised "Knotty" Lee any assistance in his power. Lee has spent a good deal of money out of his own pockets, and put in a lot of time in booming the venture, in which he has the utmost confidence. To have the circuit not materialize will be very discouraging to the local enthusiast.

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TIGER PLAYERS GROUPED FOR EXHIBITION JAUNTS

Old-Timers Will Start for New Orleans, While Youngsters Beat It Toward Mississippi.

Monroe, La., March 10.—Manager Jennings tonight made public the lists of players who will constitute the two squads that leave here next week for a couple of excursions into the neighboring country. These same men, by the way, are those who will comprise the eastern and western teams when the time comes to start the journey north.

They are as follows: New Orleans trip —Pitchers Mullin, Willett, Mitchell, Cavet, Covington, Casey and Loudell; catchers—Casey and Beckendorf; infielders—Gainor, Delehanty, O'Leary, Bush and Moriarty; outfielders—Crawford, Jones, Schaller and Drake.

Mississippi trip—Pitchers — Donovan, Summers, Stroud, Works, Peasley and Smith; catchers—Stanage and Sugden; infielders—Ness, Kirke, Muffil, Corcoran and Lathers.

The extra utility man and the pitchers who are not working will be called on for duty in the outfield.

When Ty Cobb reports, which is an event that nobody seems to know when to expect, he will be assigned to the veteran squad making the New Orleans jaunt, while Pitcher Lafitte will join the other outfit.

TOMMY BURNS SUES ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

Canadian Pugilist Injured in an Accident Some Months Ago.

[By Canadian Press.]

Seattle, March 11.—Tommy Burns, the Canadian pugilist, began a suit against the Puget Sound Electric Company for personal injuries sustained in a trolley collision. The fighter says he had his right leg broken, and knee, shoulders and back wrenched, and was prevented from engaging in pugilistic contests.

NEGRO "PUGS" MAY NOT MEET

Jeannette Wants Date Postponed to Next Month and Langford Insists on March 28.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

New York, March 11.—There is a probability that the proposed fight between Sam Langford and Joe Jeannette in France will not materialize. The principals appear to be hopelessly divided in regard to the date for the match. Jeannette, who will box in New York on March 16, wants the Paris battle put over until April, as he will not sail for Europe until March 18. Langford insists on a twenty-round battle on March 28.

$50,000 IN PRIZES FOR BIG AUTOMOBILE RACE

Indianapolis, March 10.—Although the $25,000 offered by the Indianapolis Motor Speedway as a prize for the 500-mile international sweepstakes race next Memorial Day is the largest purse ever offered for an automobile contest, the winners will receive many additional prizes.

It is expected at least $10,000 more will be offered by various accessory makers, and the total prize money to be won in this one event will be nearly $50,000.

SOME BIG LEAGUE BASEBALL BRIEFS

JOHNNY ADAMS, backstop tryout with the Cleveland Naps, is but 19 years old.

IT WILL BE a hard matter to keep track of the Johnsons this year, if all make good.

THONEY AND BRADLEY, both working for that job at first base with the Boston Red Sox, are said to be very chummy in spite of the rivalry.

CATCHER BILL KELLY, former St. Louis Cardinal recruit, expects to win fame for the family behind the bat with the St. Paul team this season.

WUFFLI, the newest of the Detroit recruits, is a Swiss. Hard lines—remarks about Swiss cheese, will fairly dent the skies any time the kid makes an error.

EARL MOORE not only signed his Phillie contract, but he signed it good and hard, the paper being one of those now so popular affairs that bind a player for three years.

JAMES (SKIP) McCARTHY, the Fordham University backstopping star, will not report to Joe McGinnity's Newark team, it is stated, until the close of the college year in June.

MIKE FINN, former Southern League manager and last year manager at Waterbury in the Connecticut League, has been made a scout for the Giants by John McGraw.

FANS IN CINCINNATI, thinking the team really has a chance, have organized a boosters' band, to be known as the "Red Bug Club." The emblem is a red-backed beetle, worn conspicuously.

NOT ONLY "outside," but "inside," critics are picking the Reds to put up a royal fight (not flush) for the pennant. Three of the four Cincinnati sporting editors predict they will finish third or better.

ROBERT H. YOUNG, a son of N. E. Young, the veteran ex-president of the National League, has been elected president of the amateur baseball commission of the District of Columbia, taking in ten leagues.

DEVEREAUX J. PETERS, the Santa Clara college lad signed by Connie Mack, can go some on the cinder paths. He has run, according to the college record, the 100 yards in 10 1-5 seconds and the 220 in 23 seconds.

MANAGER MOLESWORTH, of the Birmingham team of the Southern League, has purchased Pitcher "Hub" Perdue from Nashville. The Boston Nationals drafted Perdue last fall, but later turned him back to Nashville.

EDDIE HAHN, former White Sox infielder, who has been given charge as manager of the Mansfield team of the Ohio-Pennsylvania League, will have ample backing, for the club has been organized with $10,000 capital stock.

TWO INDIANAPOLIS men have formed an association to be known as the National Baseball Registration Bureau, whose purpose will be to assist unemployed or dissatisbed semi-professional ball players to find suitable berths.

JOCKO HALLIGAN, a former member of the Jersey City Skeeters, and for a time an umpire in the Eastern League, may land a job as indicator handler in the New York State League. Halligan has received an offer from President J. H. Farrell.

CHARLEY HICKMAN says that when he leaves his berth in Toledo it will be the end of his career on the diamond. He declares he has never been better treated than in the American Association, and is looking forward to see his club annex the title this summer.

BUT FIVE PLAYERS are now in the New York State League who were there in 1904, according to a newspaper statement, and of those five four were temporarily out getting major league trials. Gus Zeimer is the man who has stayed in the circuit without missing a season.

GEORGE MULLIN will pitch Detroit's opening game. This will be his sixth performance on an opening day. Mullin has never had a sore arm, so his workouts in the spring put him into condition quickly. He has been with Detroit since 1902, so is the oldest player in point of service.

MAGNATE-MANAGER Joe McGinnity is going to have a color scheme for his Newark Park. The stands are to be painted a silver gray with metallic brown trimmings. McGinnity says he made the selection after he had tried out a score of colors. Who would have supposed that Joe was so artistic?

ASSOCIATION DECIDES ON PLAYING SCHEDULE

Chicago, March 10.—Club representatives of the American Baseball Association met here today to decide upon a playing schedule for the coming year. The meeting was late in getting under way, but it was not expected there would be any dissension from the programme of games arranged by President Chivington. It is understood that the plan would open the season about the middle of the second week, but none of the members of the association would confirm this.

TONNEMAN GOES TO JERSEY CITY

Catcher, Who Was With Toronto Last Year, Dropped by Boston Sox.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Memphis, March 11.—Catcher Charley Tonneman, the property of the Boston Americans, today was notified that he had been sold to Jersey City. He was with Toronto last season.

PERS ..6 ..6 ..6 ..6 ..6 ..6 ..6 ..6.

The engagement is announced of Edna Clorinda, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Green, "Norwood," Grosvenor street, to Charles Brebner Millar, of the Dominion Bank, youngest son of the late Chevalier (Sir) James Millar, of Newport, Fife, Scotland.

NORTHERN LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP At Chesley—

Mount Forest (6)—Hamilton, goal; Montcrieff, point; Laugdon, cover; Johnson, right; Ross, centre; Murphy, left; McEwan, right.

Chesley (3)—Heimbecker, goal; Taylor, cover; Rocker, cover; McKay, right; Beatty, centre; Kelley, left; Lamont, right.

LONDON BOWLERS' ANNUAL MEETING

Mr. John Lochead Was Elected President by Members at Well-Attended Session.

OFFICERS ARE NAMED

Dr. Wright Succeeds Dr. Jeff Wood as Treasurer—Resolutions of Regret.

The London Bowling and Rowing Club, one of the most substantial institutions for the promotion of sport in this part of the country, completed another year and commenced work for the coming season at a largely attended meeting in the Knights of Pythias Hall in Duffield block last evening, when the reports of the past year were presented, officers elected and a great deal of general business disposed of.

Mr. John Lochead, of King street, a prominent member of the club, who has skipped a number of very strong rinks, was unanimously elected president, while the other officers are: Mr. Joseph Weld, honorary president; Dr. J. N. Wood, first vice-president; Mr. C. B. Edwards, second vice-president; Mr. Jared Vining, secretary; Dr. J. A. Wright, treasurer.

Committees Named.

The following committees were appointed: House committee—A. W. Fraser, Samuel Wright, John Macpherson, Ed. Weld and the secretary. Bowling committee—A. Tillmann, J. S. McDougall, William Turnbull, Ed. Shea and W. R. Vining. Rowing committee—John Collison, Fred Phelps, Fred Parsons, Percy Young, Thomas Walker. Tennis committee—W. E. Saunders, R. M. Mulvaney, Dr. O. Cunningham, Fred Beltz, Fred Marshall.

Representative to the Western Ontario Bowling Association, Jared Vining; representative to the Ontario Bowling Association, A. W. Fraser; representative to the Dominion Bowling Association, Ed. Weld.

Auditors, George E. Rowed and G. E. Coombs.

After some discussion the executive committee was given power to increase the annual membership to any sum less than $7, should the expenditure warrant a change. The executive will also select a strong membership committee, and a campaign to secure 300 members will be inaugurated.

No More Ladies.

The members considered the advisability of allowing ladies the privilege of playing tennis at the grounds until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but as it is practically impossible to maintain sufficient courts for the present members, the scheme was voted down.

A number of prizes won at the Labor Day and fall tourneys of the club were distributed last evening.

During the past year several well-known members passed the great divide, and a resolution was carried expressing the regrets of the club. These were Police Magistrate Francis Love, first vice-president; James D. Tytler, secretary-treasurer; William Lind and John Gibson.

For the best smoke

in the city, and the best smokers' supplies, at the most reasonable prices, see me.

THOS. J. MAHER
National Cigar Store.

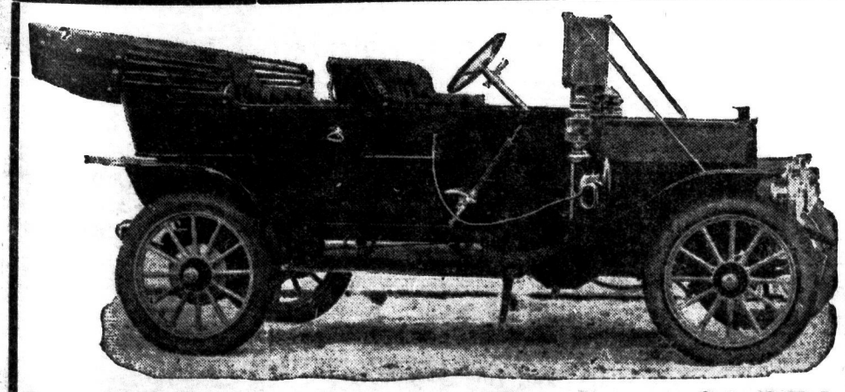
YOUNG MEN

For Gonorrhoea and Gleet get Pabst's Okay Specific, it is the ONLY medicine which will cure each and every case. NO CASE known it has ever failed to cure, no matter how serious or of how long standing. Results from its use will astonish you, it is absolutely safe, prevents stricture and can be taken without inconvenience and detention from business. PRICE $3.00 For Sale by ANDERSON & NELLES

National Bowling Alleys
Grand Prize Week

Get in on it. Special prizes and match games. Something doing all the time.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY: THERAPION No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. Cures blood poison, bad legs, sores, discharges (either sex), weakness, lost vigor & vital force, drains, losses, &c. Either No. & all self treatment directions enclosed at druggists or Mail $1 from Fougera & Co., 90 Beekman St., New York City, or Lyman Bros. Co. Ltd. Toronto. If in doubt No. required, send self addressed envelope for free book to LeClerc Medicine Co, Haverstock Rd, Hampstead, London, Eng. Try new Drages (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure.



Five-Passenger E.M.F. "30", Four Doors, $1,350

WHAT E. M. F. OWNERS THINK OF THEIR CARS.

"I think I have the nicest running motor in the city—no repairs."
"After two years' running I consider my car as good as new and upkeep the lowest."
"Had motor overhauled but once and am well satisfied."
"Never cost me a dollar for mechanical trouble."
"Drove over 9,000 miles and never had a particle of trouble all season. Car is in just as good shape as when I got it."

THERE ARE 20,000 SATISFIED E. M. F. OWNERS.

R. HUESTON & SONS
481 RICHMOND STREET. LONDON, ONT.

A HISTORY LESSON

[By Tom Akers.]



The old schoolroom was humming,
As the scholars conned their books,
But outside the bees were zumming
In the leafy, sunlit nooks;
And the teacher, In his kindness,
Smiled in knowing, gentle way,
For he knew the boys were dreaming
Of the coming hours of play.

Then he scowled with frown ferocious
As the history class he called,
And he scanned the lads precocious
While his boyhood he recalled.
"Who defeated great Napoleon?
Now let any boy reply."
And as one those happy youngsters
Shouted out, "Why, it was Ty!"



Pimples Off In 5 Days

The New Calcium Sulphide Treatment Does Wonders to Every Kind of Skin Eruption.

Trial Package Sent Free to Prove It.

You don't want to wait forever and a day to get rid of your pimples or other skin eruptions. You want to get rid of them right now. Next week you may want to go somewhere where you wouldn't like to have to take the pimples along.

You can get rid of them just in time by taking Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

These wonderful little workers have cured bad boils in three days, and some of the worst cases of skin disease in a week.

They contain as their main ingredient the most thorough, quick and effective blood cleanser known, calcium sulphide.

Remember this, too, that most pimple treatments reek with poison. And they are miserably slow besides.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers have not a particle of poison in them. They are free from mercury, bluing drugs or venomous opiates. This is absolutely guaranteed. They cannot do any harm, but they always do good—good that you can see in the mirror before your own eyes a few days after.

Don't be any longer humiliated by having a splotchy face. Don't have strangers stare at you, or allow your friends to be ashamed of you because of your face.

Your blood makes you what you are. The men and women who forge ahead are those with pure blood and pure faces.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers will make you happy because your face will be a welcome sight, not only to yourself when you look into the glass, but to everybody else who knows you and talks with you.

We want to prove to you that Stuart's Calcium Wafers are beyond doubt the best and quickest blood and skin purifier in the world—so we will send you a free sample as soon as we get your name and address. Send for it today, and then when you have tried the sample you will not rest contented until you have bought a 50c box at your druggist's.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package free. Address F. A. Stuart Company, 175 Stuart building, Marshall, Mich.

Particular Laundry Work for Particular Men

Hard usage is what shirts get at many laundries. We pride ourselves on the care and attention each garment intrusted to us receives. That is why they wear so well when laundered here.

Our facilities for thoroughly cleansing all wearing apparel and properly ironing shirts, collars and cuffs are unexceptionable. The most particular man cannot help but be pleased at the service we give him, for his linen will always look like new.

The best way to prove the excellence of our work is to show the work itself.

We are especially equipped now in our new laundry to give perfect work on all garments requiring care and skill. We give a clean, satisfactory finish—we do them right, that is why you will like our work.

Send us your bundle next week, and we will show you what it is possible to accomplish by high-class laundering.

Phone 1048.

White Wagon Will Call.

Forest City Laundry

5-13 KING STREET. b

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AN OPPORTUNITY TO SHOVEL SOME OF OUR

Screened Scranton

The finest Coal we have ever handled, from our coal wagons to the bin in your cellar.

"No long waits for the Coal.

No shoe? when you get it."

WEBSTER & KERNOHAN

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PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P12 Windsor, Ont.



Every Woman

is interested and should know about the wonderful

MARVEL Whirling Spray

The new Vaginal Syringe. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses instantly. Ask your druggist for it.

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WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

MEN PROMISE TO DO WORK

Enthusiastic Missionary Meeting Held in Cronyn Hall Last Night.

MUST PULL TOGETHER

Bishop Williams Draws Attention to the Fact That the Clergy Are Underpaid in the Diocese of Huron.

About 125 men assembled in the large room in Cronyn Hall last evening to consider the work that lies before St. Paul's Cathedral in the city of London, in the Diocese of Huron, and in the world at large.

A supper had been prepared by the ladies of the church, and the tables had been tastefully decorated with flowers. Never before perhaps did the assembly hall present a more beautiful and animated appearance.

Many of the leading citizens of London, members of St. Paul's Cathedral, were present in the body of the hall, while on the platform were the rector, who presided; the Bishop of Huron, Canon Gould, general secretary of the Missionary Society; Mr. R. W. Allin, secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement; Archdeacon Young, and the two wardens, Dr. Moorhouse and Mr. Edwin Paull.

Improvements Needed.

Dr. Moorhouse made a brief statement regarding the improvements needed in the buildings and the forward movements that should be made by the congregation.

The bishop gave a graphic account of the condition of the diocese. He alluded to the depletion of the country parishes through the removal of young men to the West, and he gave striking illustrations of the inadequate remuneration given to the clergy.

Mr. Allin urged that business methods be adopted in working the parish, that a strong committee of laymen be appointed to do the work, that all members be given an opportunity of contributing their quota, and that the contributions be made systematically through the duplex envelopes.

As no plan would work itself, he urged the men to do their part, and he gave remarkable illustrations of the results attained elsewhere.

Canon Gould's address abounded in incidents which had occurred in his experience as a medical missionary in the Holy Land, showing the deplorable condition of the people who lived under Turkish rule.

More Money Needed.

Mr. Edwin Paull presented the financial statement of St. Paul's Church, showing the absolute need of an increased revenue, and moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Richard Bayly, K.C.:

"That this body of men, connected with St. Paul's Church, approves in a general way, of the objects put before us tonight, and we pledge ourselves to promote them so far as lies in our power."

A strong committee, composed of representative men, was then appointed to give effect to the resolution, which was carried by a unanimous vote.

The rector, after a few closing words, pronounced the benediction.

This was one of the most successful meetings ever held in the old Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Huron.

JAPS NOT INTERFERING

Report of Secret Alliance With the Mexicans Is Denied.

Washington, March 10.—"Japan has never made the slightest effort to obtain from Mexico any concession for a coaling station for naval uses at Magdalena Bay or All Saints' Bay, or, indeed, at any point on the Pacific coast of Mexico."

This today was the emphatic declaration of Baron Uchida, Japanese ambassador to Washington, when his attention was called to published statements that through secret treaties or other arrangements with President Diaz's Government, Japan either had acquired or was about to acquire a coaling station or naval base on this side of the Pacific.

Alluding to the fact that a new line of Japanese steamers was to ply between Mexican ports on the north and Peru on the south, the ambassador stated that if this company had made any arrangements for taking on coal for its vessels in Mexican territory, which naturally would be necessary, of course such an arrangement was on a purely business basis, and was such as is entered into by all commercial lines of maritime nations.

With such arrangements, he said, the Japanese Government had nothing to do nor had any attempt been made to extend Japanese sovereignty to any Mexican port, where the commercial line steamers took on their coal.

The ambassador's statement was directed to a charge by Mexican revolutionary agents in this country that President Diaz had sought to secure Japanese support by making traffic arrangements with Japanese steamship lines.

REVIVAL AT PARIS

Book of Semi-Religious Type Stirs the French Capital.

London, March 10.—To most people, the idea of anything in the nature of a religious revival in Paris would come as a surprise. Yet it is a fact that Paris has been profoundly stirred this week by a book of a semi-religious type. It is called, "He Is Risen Again," and describes the sudden return of Jesus Christ to Paris. Its author is Charles Morice, who is well known for his writings on art and on the religious sense in poetry.

The difficult subject is treated with all reverence. It begins with a narrative of a strange phenomenon. One day the newspapers come out with numerous blanks on their pages, which puzzles the printers, as the sheets have gone into the presses as usual. Then someone makes a discovery. Nothing but real fact appears in any paper; everything that is untrue has disappeared.

Jesus is next discovered in a large hotel. His return creates an immense wave of curiosity all over the world. People come from all parts to see Him and to question Him, and He preaches of love and stigmatizes the sin of modern life. M. Jaures asks Him to declare Himself favorable to the Socialist idea. Jesus answers, "The poor will always be among us."

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW

Some Interesting Facts Concerning This Organization.

In view of the fact that local members of the Church of England are very much interested in the Western Ontario Conference of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, which takes place in Guelph, Ont., on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 5, 6 and 7, the history of the rise and growth of the organization is of rather more than passing interest.

The sole object of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew is the spread of Christ's kingdom among men, especially young men. It was formed in recognition of the fact that every Christian man is pledged to devote his life to the extension of Christ's kingdom on earth. It is composed of men of every station in life, the majority of whom are active in the affairs of the world, who are understood to have acknowledged this responsibility as resting upon themselves, and who are ready to strive like St. Andrew to lead men nearer to Christ. Personal anegiance to Him, loyalty to His kingdom, belief that there is work to be done for the spread of the kingdom among men, especially young men, a conviction of individual responsibility for entire consecration to that work, and the spirit of Christian fraternity—these are the fundamental principles on which the brotherhood has been established and developed.

The brotherhood originated in 1883. On St. Andrew's Day in that year a dozen young men of St. James' Church, Chicago, agreed to pray daily for the spread of Christ's kingdom among young men and to make an earnest effort each week to bring at least one young man within the hearing of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

The field of brotherhood work is thus to a certain extent limited, but it is a field in which so much work needs to be done and in which men are so much required, that this very limitation has seemed to prove itself a great source of strength. Whilst the direct scope of its object is limited, the personnel of the workers is all-embracing as the church itself. Men of every rank, profession, trade and calling in life, of every color and of every age are united, and are welcomed on the broad platform of the common fatherhood of God, and of the common brotherhood of man, for the good of their fellowmen.

There are two rules only, viz: Prayer and service, which have throughout its history characterized the brotherhood. In fulfillment of the object for which the members are banded together they have undertaken to obey the two rules named so long as they shall retain their membership. These rules simply define the least amount of service which a loyal member of the brotherhood, indeed, any Christian man, should render. And the same report comes from all parts that where they are obeyed simply and honestly, many are brought in. Wherever "the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man" goeth up, it, indeed, "availeth much;" wherever the King's servants go into the byways and hedges, and compel men to come in, the supper is, indeed, furnished with guests.

HON. MRS. LAMBART DEAD.

Ottawa, March 10.—Hon. Mrs. Lambart, wife of Hon. Octavius H. Lambart, clerk of the survey records branch of the interior department, and son of the Earl of Cavan, died this morning after an illness of some years, brought on by an accident. She was in her 60th year, a noted linguist, and a leader in the social life and women's work of the capital.

THE FEVER VICTIMS.

Ottawa, March 10.—There were thirteen more cases of typhoid reported here today, bringing the total to 876 since Jan. 1. The deaths total 46, there being seven so far this week. The divers from Montreal and Toronto have arrived, and began their inspection of the intake this morning.

BREAKWATER FOR LAPRAIRIE.

Ottawa, March 10.—A large deputation of businessmen from Laprairie, Que., will see the Government this afternoon in connection with the building of a breakwater along the St. Lawrence in front of their town. Dr. Lanctot is heading the deputation. The breakwater, if the Government consents to build it, will be a big structure, and is expected to cost in the neighborhood of $80,000. It is designed to prevent damage to property in the town by ice jams in the annual spring breakup of the St. Lawrence, which has brought serious consequences in its train for Laprairie.

OTTAWA'S BEER O. K.

Ottawa, March 10.—Results of the analysis of the beers brewed or on sale in Ottawa was made today by the health department, which is analyzing all beverages. The beer is pronounced O. K.

CHILDREN AFFECTED

By Mother's Food and Drink.

Many babies have been launched into life with constitutions weakened by disease taken in with their mothers' milk. Mothers cannot be too careful as to the food they use while nursing their babies.

The experience of a Kansas City mother is a case in point:

I was a great coffee drinker from a child, and thought I could not do without it. But I found at last it was doing me harm. For years I had been troubled with dizziness, spots before my eyes, and pain in my heart, to which was added, two years later, a chronic sour stomach.

"The baby was born seven months ago, and almost from the beginning, it, too, suffered from sour stomach. She was taking it from me!

"In my distress I consulted a friend of more experience and she told me to quit coffee, that coffee did not make good milk. I have since ascertained that it really dries up the milk.

"So, I quit coffee and tried tea, and at last, cocoa. But they did not agree with me. Then I turned to Postum with the happiest results. It proved to be the very thing I needed. It not only agreed perfectly with baby and myself, but it increased the flow of my milk.

"My husband then quit coffee and used Postum and quickly got well of the dyspepsia with which he had been troubled. I no longer suffer from the dizziness, blind spells, pain in my heart or sour stomach.

"Now we all drink Postum from my husband to my seven months old baby. It has proved to be the best hot drink we have ever used. We would not give up Postum for the best coffee we ever drank." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

MONTREAL INDIGNANT OVER TRAMWAYS BILL

Public Meeting to Protest Against Action of the Legislature.

Montreal, March 10.—Controller Wanklyn returned from Quebec today highly indignant at the action of the provincial legislature regarding the tramways bill.

"After exhausting all arguments," he said, "which would go to show that the duly elected authorities representing the citizens should have the right to conduct their own affairs in accordance with the sovereign rights given to the people by the city charter, they are informed by the premier, Sir Lomer Gouin, that the franchises do not belong to the city but to the crown, and that consequently the crown can do what it likes with them, notwithstanding the protests of the mayor, the city council, the city commissioners, all the city members, except the father of the bill, Mr. Godfrey Langlois, the resolutions of every influential body in the city, such as the Board of Trade, the Chambre de Commerce, the Real Estate Association, the Citizens' Association, the different Trades and Labor Unions and the majority of the newspapers."

Controller Lachapelle said that the action of the Government was the most infamous and outrageous violation of public rights in the history of the province.

Mayor Guerin is equally outspoken in his denunciation.

A public meeting of protest has been called.

"CHINESE HAIR" NOT FROM THE DEAD

Rats, Switches, and Other "Reinforcements" Are From the Living.

[Canadian Press.]

Washington, March 10.—Women who resort to "rats, switches, and puffs of hair to re-enforce nature, need not think that they are wearing hair taken from the dead," according to the United States consul-general at Hong Kong, China. He also contradicts the stories that have been circulated to the effect that much of the hair which goes to make up these "reinforcements" comes from queues that have been cut off.

To substantiate this he says that although thousands of queues have been cut off in Hong Kong during the past few months, the hair has not been sold.

The hair shipped from the Chinese Empire is the combings from well-to-do people, mostly women, says the consul-general. Combings that formerly were thrown away out of the heads, are now saved and sold to barbers by Chinese maids. Barbers also obtain considerable hair while plying their trade, selling it to hair exporters. Much of the Chinese product is sent to Paris, and is exported from there to Canada and the United States as French hair.

FLOYD A BAD ONE

Was Attacking Defenceless Woman When She Killed Him.

[Canadian Press.]

Whiteville, N. C., March 10.—Mrs. Rosa Hayes, on trial for the murder of Robert Floyd, a young medical student, took the stand in her own behalf yesterday and swore that when she killed Floyd he was making a desperate effort to attack her in her own home. The 17-year-old wife was cool and collected, and told her story without hesitation. She swore simply that she fired not once, but repeatedly, in the effort to save her honor.

The state, in closing its case, introduced letters from the defendant to Floyd in which the woman showed great love for the victim.

It was also shown that Floyd was engaged to a woman in Charleston, S. C., and following this line the prosecution endeavored to prove that Mrs. Hayes had determined that Floyd should die rather than that another woman should have him.

WAR ON "DOPE" TRAFFIC

Montreal Authorities Stamping Out Cocaine Business.

Montreal, March 11.—After trying for over two years to stamp out the cocaine traffic in Montreal, the police authorities will now have an opportunity of prosecuting the vendors under the new anti-cocaine bill, which was adopted in the upper house at Quebec, and which will come into effect at the end of the session.

Under the new law no cocaine may be sold except on prescriptions from doctors or surgeons, and increased fines are provided for each successive infraction. In addition, the police have the right to search the premises where it is expected that cocaine is illegally stored.

Last autumn the cocaine traffic had grown to such abnormal proportions in Montreal that the authorities joined in calling upon the Government for more effective legislation. It was shown at the time that particularly in the district between Lower St. Lawrence and St. Denis streets there were over 600 victims of the drug, and that users of it in other parts of the city reached the thousands. Since then vendors have been prosecuted almost every day in the recorder's court, but as the maximum fine was only $25 for each offence, the traffickers did not find their business seriously affected.

As soon as the new law actually comes into effect Prosecutor O'Keefe, of the morality brigade, and Constables Daoust and Martin, who have been concentrating their attention on the "red light" district, intend to start a vigorous campaign.

THE JEWEL MYSTERY.

Plymouth, March 10.—When the Hamburg American line steamer America arrived here today it was stated that the mourn on board had failed to throw any light on the mystery of the jewels lost by Mrs. Maldwin Drummond, formerly Mrs. Marshall Field, jun., of Chicago, while she was returning to New York on the vessel two weeks ago.

English police officers boarded the steamer here, as did a number of German officials, with the intention of making an exhaustive investigation while on route for Hamburg.

A LIGHT SENTENCE.

Pembroke, March 10.—Frank Minard who pleaded guilty to horse stealing, was sentenced by Judge Donahue to two years in Kingston Penitentiary. For obtaining money by false pretences he received six months, the sentences to run concurrently. Minard, who is rather weak mentally, made a pathetic plea for leniency, hence the light sentence.

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American Plan Exclusively.
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Extensively improved this year.
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—*3:45 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:28 a.m., *4:00 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:30 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*12:00 a.m., *2:30 a.m., *11:30 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., 3:33 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., *11:40 a.m., 2:35 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m.

Depart for the west—*3:55 a.m., 7:00 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 6:10 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:25 a.m., *4:00 p.m., 6:50 p.m., 11:05 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *8:10 p.m.

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—*3:25 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:33 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.

Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:26 a.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:55 p.m.

LONDON, HURON & BRUCE.

Arrive—10:00 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:40 p.m.

Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked daily, except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive from the east—*11:28 a.m., 5:3 p.m., 7:05 p.m., *10:55 p.m.

Arrive from the west—4:30 a.m., 12:3 p.m., 5:25 p.m., 8:20 p.m.

Depart for the east—*4:25 a.m., 7:45 a.m., 12:45 p.m., 5:33 p.m.

Depart for the west—8:00 a.m., *11:3 a.m., 7:13 p.m., 11:00 p.m.

Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked daily, except Sunday.

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For rates and further information apply to any railway or steamship agent, or to I. E. SUCKLING, general agent for Ontario, 16 King street east, Toronto.

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For time of trains, rates, etc., see your nearest Wabash agent, or address J. A. RICHARDSON, D. P. A., 6 Yonge street, Toronto, and St. Thomas.

WELLAND CANAL TO BE ENLARGED

The Georgian Bay Canal Also To Be Started.

SURVEYORS ARE OUT

Intercolonial Railway Shows a Surplus of Nearly $700,000.

Ottawa, March 10.—That the Welland Canal will be enlarged and a beginning made on the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal was a statement made to the Canadian Commons today by Railway Minister G. P. Graham in presenting his annual budget.

The minister stated that surveying parties are now working on three routes for the enlargement of the Welland Canal, and he hoped that a choice of routes might soon be made so that work could be completed permitting large vessels to reach the foot of Lake Ontario without breaking bulk.

Minister Graham reported a surplus of $690,000 on the state-owned Intercolonial Railway, that $94,000,000 had been already spent in building the national transcontinental railway between New Brunswick and Winnipeg, and that it would cost $145,000,000 when completed.

VAN HORNE NOT CANADIAN PACIFIC

His Anti-Reciprocity Stand a Personal One.

COMPANY NOT TALKING

Ex-President of Big System Has No Authority to Speak for It.

Montreal, March 11.—In an interview with Mr. G. M. Bosworth, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, some interesting statements were made regarding the publicity which has been given to the statements of Sir William Van Horne on the reciprocity question.

Mr. Bosworth stated that the Canadian Pacific Railway had not expressed any opinion on this question. "The only person who has authority to speak for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, the president of the company, and he has not said a word, either for or against the agreement," said Mr. Bosworth. "Even when he was leaving for England a few days ago he refused, in New York, to express any opinion on this question. As a matter of fact, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company cannot say what the effect of reciprocity will be, and certainly the company are not taking any stand for or against it.

"So far as Sir William Van Horne is concerned," Mr. Bosworth said, "Sir William is not in any way connected with the operation of the railroad. It is now about two years since he resigned as chairman of the board of directors, and since that time he has had nothing to do with the management of the railroad. It is true that he is a director, but, apart from attending directors' meetings, has absolutely nothing to do with the management of the company. As a matter of fact, we have every shade of opinion expressed by our board of directors, and if these men have anything to say for or against reciprocity, or any other question, they speak in their individual capacity as private citizens, and do not express the views of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. As I stated before, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is the only man who can express the views of the company, and he has absolutely refused to say anything about the question."

Mr. Bosworth then pointed out that Sir William Van Horne had been so long connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway, both as president and chairman of the board of directors, that doubtless many people still considered that he was the official spokesman of the company. As a matter of fact, he is never seen in the building except when he attends directors' meetings. His former position as chairman of the board of directors is now occupied by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, who is also president of the company.

When asked what he thought would be the result of reciprocity in regard to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Mr. Bosworth said: "We do not know. No man can tell accurately what the outcome will be. But whether we have reciprocity or not, you will find that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will continue to do business at the old stand. We will continue to operate our road to the very best of our ability, and we have no reason to fear any railroad on this continent."

Throughout the interview Mr. Bosworth was very emphatic in pointing out that Sir William Van Horne was not the official spokesman of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sir William himself has repeatedly said that he spoke as a private individual. Mr. Bosworth again pointed out that a number of the C. P. R. directors had expressed themselves on the reciprocity question, but that in no sense could their expressions of opinion be regarded as the official views of the company.

THE DOROTHY ARNOLD CASE

Authorities Taking Steps to Run Down All Clues.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, March 11.—A rounding-up of many of the persons who have reported that they have seen Dorothy Arnold, the missing heiress, since her mysterious disappearance on Dec. 12, was begun by District Attorney Whitman yesterday by the issuance of subpoenas for their appearance before the grand jury. It is intended not only to run down all the clues in the case, but to put a stop to further false alarms. One of the subpoenas is for Detective Dnoy, of Philadelphia, who, it was said, thought he had seen the missing girl in that city.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets invariably bring relief to women suffering from chronic constipation, headache, biliousness, dizziness, sallowness of the skin and dyspepsia. Sold by all druggists. 2

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

TRADE DEBATE AT ST. MARYS TOWN

Conservatives Hold Meeting to Discuss Reciprocity.

NO ANNEXATION TALK

Member Meighen Says That He Has No Fear of Canada Uniting With United States.

[By Our Own Man.]

St. Marys, March 10.—Reciprocity was the only subject discussed tonight here in a Conservative rally in the town hall. The naval question was dealt with for a brief moment by one of the speakers, but the rest of the time was spent in criticizing the reciprocity agreement. Dr. Steele, Tavistock; Dr. Sparks, St. Marys; Geo. H. Cowan, M. P., Vancouver, and Arthur Meighen, M. P. for Rat Portage, addressed the gathering.

For once the orators failed to talk annexation. This was due to the fact that Dr. Steele, the Conservative candidate at the last election, and the probable candidate at the coming election, came out in a most decisive fashion against that argument. He stated emphatically that he did not fear annexation, if the agreement was ratified. He had too much confidence in the Canadian people to entertain such a thought.

The speakers who followed failed to wave the Old Flag, as has been the rule whenever the question came up for discussion.

Mr. Cowan attacked the agreement, and quoted statistics to prove that the prices of farm produce were lower in the United States on the average than in Canada, and as a result the farmer would get less for his money.

Mr. Meighen was of the opinion that the pact was good in some respects. It would be a good thing for the barley grower in the west, but it would not benefit the wheat grower whatever. He considered that the western farmers were making a mistake in supporting the agreement. Mr. Meighen criticised the Government for not taking all the duty off agricultural implements.

The town hall was well filled, and the audience listened most attentively to the various speakers.

Dr. Sparks, of St. Marys, acted as chairman. He was glad to be present to do honor to their former townsman, Mr. Meighen, who had gone to the west and made his mark. He was sure that all his former friends would rejoice at his success.

The chairman thought that reciprocity would be the main topic of discussion, and he hoped that the speakers would not take a party stand, but would look at the problem from the broader standpoint of the greatest good to the greatest number.

Good Neighbors.

"It is essential that we live on terms of the most cordial relationship with our neighbors to the south of us," he declared. "Nothing is more to be deprecated than any agitation that will mar the pleasant relations now existing. A sympathetic bond between the two countries would make for a better understanding between the Anglo-Saxon peoples, and they would dictate to the world, not by war, but by peace. We want to live in the most amicable relations with our neighbors."

Dr Sparks thought the speakers would undoubtedly deal with the question of reciprocity in this broad spirit. Some interests were bound to suffer no matter what sort of an agreement was reached, but the greatest good to the greatest number should be the rule to guide those who would address the meeting.

Dr. Steele followed. He stated that since Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into power Canadians had begun to realize how great a country Canada was. During the past fifteen years the prosperity of this country was simply marvellous, and he was of the opinion that the tide should not be stopped.

"Regardless of any material advantage, to be derived from this agreement, we should be Canadians," said Dr. Steele. "What if it does benefit you. Reject that to be Canadian. We want a tariff made in Canada, for Canadians and by Canadians. I do not fear that this or any other reciprocity agreement will lead to annexation. Some Americans may want it, but Canadians will never submit to it. I have confidence in the spirit of young Canadians that they will reject it. Because some of the Americans have shown that annexation is their aim. I am willing to reject it."

Mr. Cowan spoke for nearly an hour on the same subject. He said he appreciated the opportunity to come to St. Marys to get away from the stifling air of Yankeeism at Ottawa. The speaker spoke of the trade treaty of 1854, and pointed out that although the country prospered greatly, the Crimean war, and other events of a like nature, had conspired to make good times. The Americans abrogated the treaty in 1866 without warning and without cause, and they were likely to do the same if the present agreement were passed. The same spirit actuated them now that was noticeable then.

Quotes Sifton.

Mr. Cowan quoted from the speech of Hon. Clifford Sifton, in which it was stated that the value of all that the farmer produced had increased during the past ten years 35.7 per cent, while what the farmer consumed had increased in value but 14.3 per cent. Canada at the present time consumed 80 per cent of what is produced. Her best market was at home, and if care were taken to cultivate the home markets there would not be the same necessity of going elsewhere to seek them.

The speaker quoted figures showing that in 1910 the average price of horses in the United States was $108.19, while in Canada the average price was $133. Dairy cows averaged $35.79 in the States, and $31 in Canada. Hogs averaged $9.14 in the United States, and $11 here. Eggs were 33 cents a dozen on the average, and 36 cents in Canada. Mr. Cowan could see no benefit whatever for the farmer if the American market were opened in view of these prices. He painted a gloomy picture of the calamities that would come to Canada when the agreement passed, because Argentina, Germany, Spain, France, India, in fact, nearly all the countries on the globe, would pour their surplus farm produce into this country, ruining the farming industry, and crippling the industries.

Mr. Meighen thought that the agreement was not altogether good nor altogether bad. It was the child of the Western Grain Growers' Association, but he did not think that it would prove as beneficial as was imagined in some places in the west. It would benefit the barley grower, and would possibly help some of the other farm products. The wheat market would not be benefitted, in his opinion. He thought that a lower price would prevail than heretofore.

Mr. Meighen favored a greater reduction in the tariff on farming machinery. The present tariff reduction falls heaviest on those who least can afford it. He advocated a reduction in cement duties in order to curb the merger here.

The meeting closed with the usual cheers.



"The City."

"The City," the last and strongest of the multitude of plays written by the late American dramatist, Mr. Clyde Fitch, was produced at the Grand last night, and it made a tremendous impression. Beyond a doubt it is the most powerful story ever portrayed on the stage of the present house. But this does not mean that it is edifying, and that one is the better in any particular for having seen it. With a master hand, a hand more skilful and subtle than ever Fitch displayed before, the author sought the moral sewers of the greatest city of America, and the reeking filth his muck-rake brought up is presented in all its horrible repulsiveness to the audience. As a matter of fact, the dramatizations the writer has witnessed of Ibsen's "Ghosts" are, when compared with "The City," mere children's rhymes. The awful paroxysms of a dope fiend on the stage; the nauseating confessions of man and wife that they have tired of each other; business deals that are crooked, and other such incidents are brought to a resounding climax by the statement that the dope fiend has, unwittingly, married his own sister, and he shoots her dead on the spot.

It is at this point that the dramatist sees his chance to work in the necessary moral, and the last act is rendered rather tame by the easy working out of the betterment of all the characters, who are brought to a sense of their shameful lives by the tragic death of the girl, who is related to most of them.

The story deals with a family named Rand, a banker in a small town, Middleboro. This man is able to amass a fortune by what are known as shady means, but he has never been unmasked, and though he has had his private as well as public failings, he regards himself as a high type of man, and his town associates accept him at his own valuation. He trains his son, George Rand, Jun., in his own business methods, and when he dies he leaves a fortune, and also a secret, to the effect that one George Hannock is an illegitimate son, and a brother of George, jun.

The entire family remove to New York, and Rand keeps Hannock on as his private secretary, until he is about to be nominated for governor of the state, and the party committee demand that the secretary, who is a dope fiend and a crook, shall be dismissed. Hannock threatens to show Rand up, and demonstrates to the young financier that many of his deals which have looked honest enough to the perpetrator, with his perverted ideas of business honesty, have been, in fact, absolutely crooked.

Then Rand learns that Hannock is in love with Cicely Rand, the financier's youngest sister, and he attempts to break off the match. Hannock will not listen to him, and neither will the girl, and Rand is compelled to tell him, "The girl is your sister."

It is then that the murder occurs, and later the general awakening of the moral sense of all. Rand's own sister, Theresa, decides to go back to her husband, Gordon Van Vranken, and he gives up a woman with whom he has been associating. Rand himself declares his true position to the world, declines the nomination, and starts life anew, with his sweetheart loyal to him.

While showing up the sins of the city, Mr. Fitch took occasion to somewhat ameliorate the awful arraignment. After the shooting, almost the entire family come to the conclusion that they made a mistake in leaving their peaceful home in Middleboro, but young Rand does not blame his trouble on the city.

"In the small town, they are too easy," he says. "You can go on sinning and using hypocrisy for years, but when you come to the city, you find things different. The city takes you up and sets you in the centre of her market place, strips you of all your hypocrisy, and leaves you naked, just as you are, and says to you, 'Make good, or to H—l with you. And you make good in the city, or you go down to the bottomless pits of hell."

The part of Hannock was played by Mr. Tully Marshall, who has been seen here as Joe Brooks, in "Paid in Full." The impersonation of the dope fiend, in his myriads of eccentric, despairing and murderous emotions, was a masterpiece, and was so realistic that many in the house thanked their stars when it was over. The scene following the shooting of the girl, whom he thought was his wife, but was in reality his sister, was creepy in its morbid terribleness, though the murder was bad enough. For five minutes the dope fiend writhes about begging his brother to give him a gun that he may cheat the electric chair by blowing out his brains. There is a thrilling realism about the scene that grips one with a hand of iron, and yet it is not good to see.

Next in line for honors in the splendid work of the brilliant and well-balanced cast comes Mr. Edward Emery, as Gordon Van Vranken, whose interpretation of Fitch's master drawing of the easy, careless, immoral man of the world, proved a histrionic treat of the highest character.

Mr. Wilson Melrose, as George Rand, jun., proved himself a powerful actor, and the work of Miss Mary Servoss, as Eleanor Vorhess; Mary Nash, as Cicely Rand, and Lucille Watson, as Theresa Rand, was excellent.

The play was invested with all the lavishness for which the Shuberts are noted, the stage settings being rich in a superlative degree.

HER FATE SETTLED.

Beaufort, N.C., March 11.—The four-masted schooner Martin A. Wallace, which stranded Dec. 21 in Cape Lookout shoals, is breaking up, and little will be saved from her. A northwest gale settled her fate.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50 cents. 53tf-ty

PROTEST AGAINST ROBLIN'S VOTE

Manitoba Government Heavily Scored by Conservative.

A LETTER TO FARMERS

He Declares Those Who Voted Against Tariff Were False to Their Trust.

Winnipeg, March 11.—The action of the Manitoba Government and its followers in putting through the Legislature a resolution condemning the reciprocity agreement, has been met with a strong retort from J. W. Scallion, the founder and honorary president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, who in a letter to the farmers of Manitoba, says:

"Friends: What do you think of the action of you Local Legislature in turning down the resolution in favor of the reciprocal trade agreement made between Canada and the United States? You asked for such a trade arrangement; in fact, few expected, in view of past experiences, such a favorable measure of reciprocal trade could be secured. When the Premier toured the west last summer he was waited on by your delegates, and urged, among other things, to secure, if possible, such a trade measure. You passed unanimous resolutions in favor of it at the meetings of your local associations, you indorsed it unanimously at your provincial conventions, you backed up your demands by sending a large delegation to Ottawa, at great expense, both of time and money, to press the importance of such a measure on the Government; your action was made known and commented upon in other countries, and you were commended for your

Manly, Independent Efforts

in favor of economic freedom. But it would seem that you own Local Government had no sympathy with your efforts and desires in that regard. The Government you elected, the members you sent from your own local constituencies to support the Government, voted against the reciprocity resolution introduced to assist the passage of that trade pact you have been pressing for in the Dominion House. Not one of these representatives had the manliness or courage to get up and say why they were going to vote against the resolution.

"Do you want to be represented by such men? In whose interest did they vote? Their two leaders talked about our transportation companies, our shipping companies, our financial interests, unity of the empire, imperial preference, U. E. Loyalists and the old flag. What had all that to do with a simple measure of trade between two countries, which could be made use of or not according as it was found to be an advantage or otherwise. And, anyway, the United States could bring about the changes feared by these opponents of reciprocity by simply taking the duty off articles named.

"The most charitable view to take of the conduct of your representatives who voted against the resolution is that they were hypnotized by the eloquence and gestures of their two leaders, and the spell was only removed when it became time for them to vote. One of these leaders, it is rumored, is ambitious to shine in Dominion politics. No one can find any fault with that ambition, but if true he should not lose his following in the House to bring him into favor with the eastern leaders. This following should be used in your interests, you who sent them there to promote and try to enable you to secure the measure of economic relief you have been pressing for.

More Practical Policy.

"The other honorable leader is, and has been for some time, laboring under the hallucination of Chamberlainism, the ghost of a corpse buried in Britain at the last general elections. Surely you want a policy somewhat more practical, something for present and everyday use, and not the pursuit of a dream that if ever realized, will be away in the future, and of no use for present purposes.

"Don't you think your governments and these supporters of them who voted against the reciprocity resolution, did so far as they could, a great injury, and that injury was done you in the interests of protection. In the interests of privilege, great corporations, financial interests. I do not say the pact would endure these, I don't think it would, but if it did your representatives would protect these interests as against you who elected them to look after your interests. Now what are you going to do about it? Are you going to let them off scot-free to do it again when they get the opportunity? Don't you think you should call meetings and have these representatives of yours come to these meetings and show cause for their actions? You can ask them to resign if you think their action warrants that course. If the recall was in force you could deal effectually with them. If the recall was in force, they would not have transgressed. But call meetings and get them before you. Do that without fail and let it be done by those who voted for their election."

Mr. Scallion has always been a strong Conservative and a fervent supporter of R. P. Roblin, but he now says he has cast his last Conservative vote.

SPAIN AND VATICAN.

Madrid, March 11.—Premier Canalejas announced in the Chamber of Deputies today that the Government's religious associations bill would be introduced in the chamber within the month. The premier declared that he had said previously that the bill would not be introduced until the negotiations with the Vatican regarding the applications of the bill had reached a certain stage. But, he added, the Vatican in its last note had refused to resume the negotiations unless the associations bill itself was submitted to the Vatican for examination and formed the subject of an entente between the two parties.

A TRYING JOURNEY.

Smith's Falls, March 10.—Mr. L. E. Bliss, crown timber agent at Ombabika, at the head of Lake Nepigon, with his wife and young son, are here visiting Mr. Bliss' parents, Rev. C. F. and Mrs. Bliss. The journey from Ombabika is rather a trying one. The first two days of it were made by dog train, camping at night on the shore of the lake. Mr. Bliss returns shortly to his northern post, but Mrs. Bliss and son will remain east for some time.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLODES.

Moncton, N.B., March 10.—Some 50 or 60 quarts of nitro-glycerine in a magazine at the gas mills at Dover, near here, exploded early today. Some damage to property was done, but no one hurt.

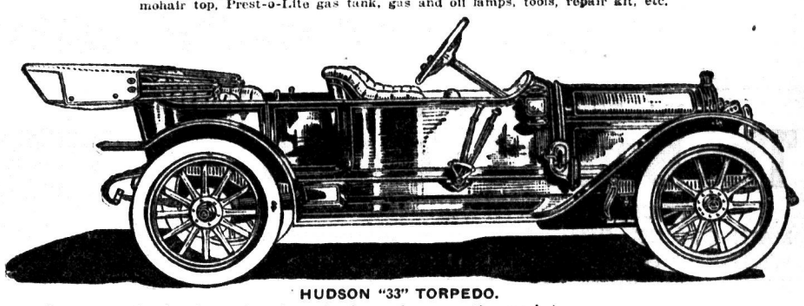
Compare These Facts When You Choose a Motor Car

THE first appeal that the HUDSON "33" makes is its wonderful simplicity. The noticeable lack of wiring, exposed valve mechanism, and numerous other parts found on other cars, shows how this design is an improvement over all others. That is one fact to compare with other cars. Notice in detail the finish and the character of materials and the type of bearings that are used in the HUDSON "33." The paint and coach work is equal to that used upon cars selling at $1,000 above that asked for the HUDSON "33."

EXCELLENT machine buffed leather is used in the upholstering. Grease cups are used on all spring shackles, and leather boots are placed on the steering connections. The steering wheel is the same size as that used in the highest powered, most expensive cars. Nickel steel is used in the rear axle. Roller and ball bearings are used in the wheels, transmission, differential and rear axle. Every little device that adds to the wearing qualities of the car and the comfort and convenience of the passengers is used. So you can compare the HUDSON "33" here as it was possible at the various automobile shows, where it stood alongside of practically all the leading cars sold in America. You can then see why the HUDSON "33" is considered the greatest bargain of the year.

OUR allottment of HUDSON "33's" is growing extremely short. There will not be enough for all who will want them. Those who decide upon a HUDSON must place their order early if they are to get one this year. This advertisement is an invitation for you to make a comparison—to look at the car. Weigh its advantages with that of any other car you have in mind selling within $1,000 of its price. If you decide upon a HUDSON, to assure yourself of obtaining delivery, place the order now. In no other way will you be certain of getting the HUDSON "33."

The HUDSON "33" is furnished in three types: A Touring Car at $1,800, a Pony Tonneau at $1,860, and the Torpedo at $1,925. These prices include complete equipment with dual ignition system including Bosch magneto, mohair top, Prest-o-Lite gas tank, gas and oil lamps, tools, repair kit, etc.



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Kellogg's 10c Per. Pkg.

TOASTED CORN FLAKES

FOUR CENTS A FOOT FOR STREET WATERING

It Is Said the City May Boost the Rate This Year.

Street watering will probably be four cents a foot this coming year. The estimates of the cost of this work are now in course of preparation, and will be submitted to No. 3 committee next week. However, it is certain that the price named above will be that set by the committee.

The increased rate is due to the fact that the cost of teaming has increased, and other additional expenses must be met. For instance, the teamsters will be paid $7,425 this year, which is a full thousand dollars more than was paid in 1910. In addition, there will be $750 expended on a couple of new water carts, and $600 part payment for a new "squeegee," or street watering machine. There will also be a considerable amount paid out for repairs, the exact figures not being known at this moment.

The next meeting of No. 3 committee will be held on Wednesday next, and the figures prepared by Deputy Engineer Wright and the staff will be submitted.

It may be possible to reduce the rate, but it does not seem likely.

ARTILLERY FOR PETAWAWA

Probable That All Brigades in Canada Will Train There.

Toronto, March 11. — Instructions have been issued that the various batteries of field artillery in Ontario will assemble for annual training next June at Petawawa as they did last year. It is possible that the artillery units from others, including the Maritime Provinces, will also train at Petawawa at the same time. While the dates have not yet been definitely fixed, it is probable that the camp will commence about June 5.

The camps of instruction for the infantry and cavalry of the Western Ontario command will be held at Niagara and London at about the usual time, probably commencing the second week in June. It is understood that some of the regiments which for the last few years have not measured up in strength and efficiency will not be allowed to train in camp this year.

A HOBO'S SUICIDE

Kills Himself After Being Run Over by Train.

[Canadian Press.]

Chicago, March 11.—Thrown from one train and struck by another, which severed his left leg and arm, Aaron Wolf, a hobo, last night made the instant choice of death as the alternative to life as a hopless cripple. Fighting off the faintness induced by his injuries, he managed to reach into his pocket with his remaining hand, draw a revolver and put a bullet through his brain. The bullet, which made a suicide of Wolf also claimed a second life, for it passed completely through the head of the self-slain man and his travelling companion. The latter was struck in the neck and physicians who removed the bullet later found that it had just grazed the jugular vein.

At Eighty-second street and the Illinois Central Railroad tracks Wolf attempted to board a freight train, when he fell with his left arm and leg across the next track. A train came along and crushed the arm and leg that lay across the rail. His mate, weeping, dragged Wolf from the tracks and attempted to aid him.

"Don't cry, Bert," Wolf said. "My agony will soon be over. My leg and arm are both gone, I guess, but this will fix me all right."

Before his companion realized that "this" was Wolf's revolver, the wounded boy placed the weapon to his head and fired. The bullet went through Wolf's head and struck Bert in the neck.

He is not seriously wounded.

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Hand-Woven Irish Damasks—2x2 yards, $3 18; 2x2½, $4 00; 2x3, $4 80 each.
Hemstitched Damask Tea Cloths—33x33 in., 36c; 36x36, 65c; 50x50, $1 50 each
Damask Tray Cloths—16x24 in., 24c; 18x27, 28c; 26x45, 52c each.
Hemmed Linen Sheets—2x3 yards, $2 90; 2½x3, $3 78; 2½x3½, $4 40 pair.
Pure Linen Pillow Covers—20x30 in., 30c; 22x30, 35c; 27x27, 40c each
Embroidered Linen Pillow Covers—20x30 in., $1 68; 22x32, $1 80; 27x27, $1 86 each.
Hand-Embroidered Linen Bed Spreads—80x90 in., $5 40; 80x100, $6 12; 90x100, $6 95 each.
Linen Nightdress Cases—Hemstitched, 48c; embroidered, 66c.
Hemstitched Linen Towels—Per dozen, 26x36 in., $1 75; 26x40, $2 00; 26x45, $3 00 each.
Fringed Bedroom Towels—Per dozen, colored ends, 22x42, $1 40; 22x45, $1 92; 24x42, $2 73 each.

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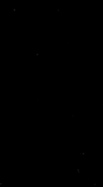
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Too much for your lumber? Better get my prices, then you can make comparisons. Glad to submit you figures any time. I can supply you with the DOORS, FRAMES and SASH for your building, too.

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DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

A BANK ACCOUNT SEEMS to BE a MAGNET; WHEN ONCE STARTED IT DRAWS MORE.

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In 1861, a depositor in a bank in Cleveland, Ohio, had $418. Since that time he has drawn out $573, and still has $1,500 to his credit.

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BUY A CAR that is built right, by a known concern with a good name of fifty-six years behind it. It is wisdom to buy "by the maker," as well as by the car itself.

In design the "Everitt" double-drop frame, unit cast motor, aluminum clutch, nickel steel transmission, big wheels, big brakes, gives longest service with least wear and tear, because the "Everitt" is ingeniously simplified throughout, and built to a hairsbreadth of accuracy.

Weight saved means added capacity with lessened tire wear, lessened gasoline, increased power, increased service.

You get it in the "Everitt" at $1,450 at Orillia.

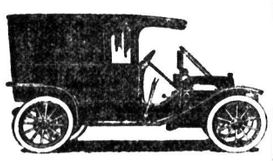
TUDHOPE MOTOR COMPANY, Limited, ORILLIA.

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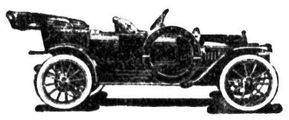
TUDHOPE SERVICE PROTECTS YOU AFTER YOU BUY YOUR "EVERITT"

"Special Tudhope Equipment," including extra tire, and two years' guarantee.

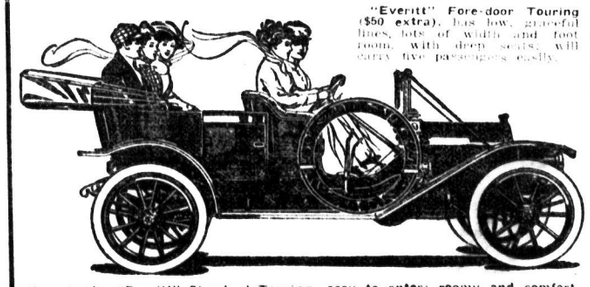
Here are three rooms, convenient and up-to-date models. See also in the catalogue the demi-tonneau and torpedo-roadster models at $1,450.



Commercial Deliveries with this car in half the time horses take, and at low cost, $1,460, at Orillia.



"Everitt" Fore-door Touring ($50 extra), has low, graceful lines, lots of width and foot room, with deep seats, will carry five passengers easily.



Here is the "Everitt" Standard Touring—easy to enter; roomy and comfortable; full and complete equipment, and extra tire. Price, $1,450, at Orillia. Get the Catalogue today.

BISHOP PREACHES A LENTEN SERMON

His Lordship of Huron Speaks on "Christ, the Saviour of the Lost."

The Bishop of Huron preached the second of his court of Lenten sermons in St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday at 4 p.m., on "Christ, the Saviour of the Lost," taking for his text, St. Luke, xix., 10. His lordship said that the original meaning of the word sin was to miss one's way, and so fail to reach the right goal, to take the wrong turn and so miss the eternal destiny which God had intended for us. Mankind is like a company of explorers lost in a strange country. The country is fair, but perilous; rich but full of dangers. The thoughtless are satisfied; all recollection of home has passed out of their memory. The thoughtful alone are anxious, and are haunted by memories of the Father's home, but the world has a chilling, depressing effect upon them. Mankind is hopelessly lost.

It is to this condition that Christ addressed himself. He proclaimed himself to be the guide and protector. In me, he said. You can see how you should think and feel towards God. In this Christianity differs from all other religions. Moslems have a book, Buddhists a system, Christianity offers a person.

This involves three things: 1. The supremacy of the spiritual. 2. Unswerving loyalty to truth. 3. The observance of the law of love. And this has two things to recommend it. 1. The conviction that it is true. 2. The verdict of history. Whatever progress the world has made is the result of the gospel.

To all who trust in Christ he offers three things. 1. A welcome by the Father, full and free. This is the forgiveness of sins, which is not to be found in nature or in any other religion. 2. The assistance of the Holy Spirit. 3. Everlasting life. Christ proclaims himself a saviour from sin, a guide and protector, and the giver of eternal life.

But Christ not only proclaimed this message. He also established a society called the church, which is a branch of the divine family on earth, a colony from heaven, an agency of the unseen home in the world, in which men derive strength from fellowship with God and brotherly love. The church acts for him in this world. His mission is transferred to this new society. It is commissioned to say to men, "Come to Christ for pardon, strength, and life eternal."

Two Lenten lessons flow from this: 1 Does the church truly represent Christ to the world? Is it a spiritual home, where brotherly love reigns among men? Does it discharge its missionary responsibility? To make this personal: Are we what we ought to be? Do we commend a spiritual home by our lives? Do we discharge our responsibilities to this community and to the world? 2. These questions throw us back on a previous question: Do we put our personal trust in Christ as our guide and protector? Do we cast our whole soul on him? Are the marks of Christ's life seen in our life? Is the likeness of Christ seen in us, in our independence of the world, in our fidelity to truth, and in our meekness and self-control? Do we truly represent Christ among men and so commend the Son of Man as the Saviour of the lost?

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

The Railway to Hudson Bay To Be Built by the Government

The Minister of Railways Announces That Construction Will Be Proceeded With at Once—Elevators and Terminal Facilities and Line of Steamers to Europe Will Also Be Arranged For.

Ottawa, March 10.—The Minister of Railways, in his annual report today, stated that the Government has definitely decided to construct the Hudson Bay Railway itself and that when the road is built a plan for its operation will be submitted to Parliament; also that arrangements will be entered into for the construction of elevators and terminal facilities and for a steamship service to ply between the Hudson Bay and Great Britain. Mr. Graham said that the supplementary estimates would contain a sum which Parliament would be asked to vote, and that he would then go into the whole question of this route in detail.

Fine For Alberta.

Alberta, he believed, would, in the course of a short time, become one of the best mixed farming districts in the Dominion and this would be an ideal cool route over which perishable products could be shipped to the British markets. He believed the railway would be a success.

Mr. Graham said it was estimated that, including terminal elevators and other facilities, the road would cost from twenty-five to thirty million. In all probability five or six million more could be added to this figure.

Mr. Graham said that the first 170 miles from the Pas Mission to Split Lake could be proceeded with at once, pending the final choice between the Port Churchill and Fort Nelson routes. From a railway standpoint he was inclined to consider Fort Nelson as the most likely terminal.

The Welland Deepening.

Mr. Graham said he was not in a position to announce when the enlarging of the Welland Canal will be commenced. That it must be enlarged so as to admit large boats to come through to Lake Ontario everybody would agree.

The minister gave some details as to the borings on the three proposed routes for the canal and went on to deal with the objection that in the event of the deepening of the Welland Canal wheat would be diverted at Oswego to the New York route, to the detriment of Canada, and to the port of Montreal in particular. There might have been some reason for such a fear in the past when the shipping facilities were inadequate, but the situation was different now.

He believed that the Welland Canal and Montreal route would be far superior to any route which could possibly be devised in the United States.

FORGERY CHARGE FOR NESBITT; POLICE REWARD FOR CAPTURE

Toronto, March 11. To the three warrants already out for the arrest of Dr. Beattie Nesbitt in connection with the failure of the Farmers' Bank, another was added yesterday, when Inspector of Detectives Duncan, acting under the advice of the attorney-general's department of Ontario, swore out a warrant charging Dr. Nesbitt with forgery.

This is the first extraditable offence charged against the celebrated fugitive, but the particulars of the offence alleged have not been made public beyond the fact that it was a forgery of a bank document. That the authorities are in earnest in their intention to secure the capture of Dr. Nesbitt is evidenced by the fact that simultaneously with the issue of the fourth warrant a circular has been sent broadcast by Colonel Grasett, chief of police of Toronto, offering a reward of $200 for the arrest and detention of Dr. Nesbitt.

U. S. Senate Is For Reciprocity

Washington, March 11. Absolutely assured that the Canadian reciprocity agreement will be passed by the House administration leaders now in Washington have turned their attention to the situation in the senate. Canvasses made of the membership of that body disclose that a majority favors it, and will vote to ratify the trade agreement negotiated with the Dominion by President Taft. The senate, as at present constituted, comprises 50 Republicans and 40 Democrats.

Of the Republicans it is estimated that at least 25 will vote for Canadian reciprocity. Thirty-five Democrats approve of the agreement. This gives the instrument 60 votes, a majority large enough to pass and to prevent the adoption of amendments that would render the pact ineffective.

Elections Likely For the Lords

London, March 10. At the National Liberal Club tonight Winston Spencer Churchill, the home secretary, indicated the Government's plan for the reform of the House of Lords.

He said it would be useless to propose reform while the House of Lords was possessed of the power of veto, but when the veto was abolished it is proposed to elect a certain number to substitute for the present existing obsolete second chamber a body more or less evenly constituted whose balance should be preserved and corrected from year to year by some effective perennial contact with and relation to public opinion and the popular will.

Mr. Ch was guarded in his utterance, but it is understood that it is proposed to elect a certain number to substitute for the in the upper house

SPECIAL CLASSES FOR BACKWARD

Bill Introduced by the Ontario Minister of Education.

A SEPARATE BUILDING

Boards Will Be Expected to Supervise Health of Mentally Deficient Scholars.

Toronto March 10. The Minister of Education today introduced a bill giving boards of education power to establish special classes for mentally deficient pupils.

Any board may establish and conduct, in connection with any school building, or in a separate school building, provided for that purpose, special classes for children who are backward or abnormally slow in learning, or who from physical or mental causes require special training in education.

Children shall be admitted to such special classes upon the report of the inspector and the principal of any school at which they are in attendance.

The board may provide for medical inspection by a duly qualified medical practitioner of the children attending special classes and upon the recommendation of the medical inspector may provide for medical treatment being given to any child attending a special class, who appears to the medical inspector to require the same, whose parents are unable from poverty or any other cause to provide adequately for the treatment of the child.

It shall be the duty of a board, which has established special classes under this act, to provide for the proper supervision of the health and treatment of any child attending a special class and for this purpose to direct the medical inspector to visit the children in their homes and to consult and advise with the parents of the children as to their treatment in their homes and the conditions which will best enable the children to attain a normal degree of intelligence and education.

Subject to the approval of the minister, the board may provide a special course of study for children attending the special classes established under this act.

Special grants will be made under regulations to be made by the department of education.

TWENTY DOLLARS A DAY FOR LEGISLATORS

Toronto, March 10.—In the Legislature today, Sir James Whitney again went over his bill to amend the Legislative Assembly act. Members will be allowed $20 a day for attendance at any session less than 20 days. As the members will be allowed $20 for every day spent in travelling to the Legislature, they will have $15 deducted for each day's absence over 30 days, except through illness. If any members wish to draw from their indemnity before the close of the session, they will be allowed to draw an amount up to $20 a day.

DOES C. P. R. CONTROL PERE MARQUETTE?

Rumor at Detroit That a Controlling Interest Has Been Acquired.

Detroit, March 11.—There is a well-founded rumor here to the effect that the Canadian Pacific Railway has acquired a controlling interest in the Pere Marquette, and that the recent announcement of big betterments by the latter company was made with the full approval and consent of the Canadian road.

The recent resignations of several high officials of the Pere Marquette Railway are also believed to point strongly to a change of control. While no one can be found here willing to make a definite statement on the matter, local railwaymen have for some weeks been hearing rumors of absorption, and these reports have never been denied, even in conservative financial circles.

At the time the last issue of bonds, which was for $8,000,000, was authorized, the statement was given out that the money was to be used to retire an issue of prior lien bonds about to fall due, but now it is understood this money is to go for betterments.

The Pere Marquette at present operates a total of 2,335 miles, of which 1,866 is owned and the remainder leased.

In Canada they control the old Lake Erie and Detroit from Walkerville to St. Thomas, 126 miles; Sarnia to Rondeau, 75 miles, and London to Port Stanley, 23 miles.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are safe, sure and reliable, and have been praised by thousands of women who have been restored to health through their gentle aid and curative properties. Sold by all druggists. b

LOST OVERBOARD.

New Haven, Conn., March 11.—Through private messages, relatives of Miss Florence M. Warwick, of this city, learn that she was probably lost overboard from the steamer Monroe, of the old Dominion line, while in passage from New York to Norfolk Tuesday night. The boat had a rough passage, and when Norfolk was reached Miss Warwick did not claim her baggage. She was seen on deck by officers of the vessel during that night.

ORGAN PLANT BURNED.

Highpoint, N. C., March 11.—The entire plant of the Shipman Organ Company was destroyed by fire yesterday, entailing a loss of over $50,000.

ADVANCE AIDES OF CONNAUGHT

New York, March 11.—Captain T. H. Rivers Bulkeley, V. S. O., an aide-de-camp to the Duke of Connaught, the Hon. R. Fellowes, a son of Lord Ramsay, and Mr. John Gillat, who arrived here on the Mauretania, are on their way to Ottawa to arrange matters for the inauguration of the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General of the Dominion.

Mr. Gillat is gifted with a magnificent voice and at the concert held on board on Thursday night he sang.

PLUCKY PHONE GIRLS.

Englewood, N.J., March 11.—Undaunted by smoke and flames, girls in the telephone exchange worked at their switchboards last evening until the insulation on wires and the lead in the cable pipes melted. They then fled to the streets. The building was destroyed. Loss estimated at $120,000.

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

TO LET—SMALL OFFICE IN MASONIC Temple; well lighted and heated. Apply Room 101, Masonic Temple. 376-12xw

TO RENT—COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, 364½ King street, in rear; possession April 1; three bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, washroom, furnace, city and soft water. Apply 364 King.

TO LET — HOUSE WITH SEVEN rooms, gas and water, barn if necessary. Apply 259 Hill. b

HOUSES FROM $5 TO $16—CALL FOR list. Scarrow's wallpaper store, 92 King. b

BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, MODERN, 702 Dundas street, East London; good opening for baker, drygoods or boots and shoes; East London is booming; now is the time to get in. W. H. Sanborn, 312 Queen's avenue. 361f

BRICK STABLE, ALSO PLACE SUITABLE for repair shop. Apply 775 King street. 3tb

TO LET—COMFORTABLE FRONT BEDROOM, modern, private home, phone; traveller preferred, central. Box 19, Advertiser. b

TO LET—NEW COTTAGE, 17 WESTON street, over Wellington street bridge; rent, $7. 357-1yw

TO LET—NEW COTTAGE, 9 PEGLER street, near Rectory and Hamilton road; rent, $8. 356-1yw

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK, 651 Princess avenue; every convenience. Apply 753 Adelaide street. 276-tfxf

GENTLEMAN CAN SECURE FIRST-CLASS room, modern and phone. 205 Queen's avenue, or phone 2483. 357-t

TO RENT—100-ACRE FARM ON LAKE Erie, near Port Stanley; immediate possession. Western Real Estate Exchange. Phone 696. 278-tyw

TO RENT, ON EASY TERMS—BRICK dwelling and twelve acres, east of Pottersburg, four minutes' walk from car. Apply Macpherson & Perrin, barristers, city. 35c

FOUR OR FIVE-ROOMED COTTAGE, by April 1; low rent; Piccadilly street or north preferred. Box 961, Advertiser. 346-tfxf

OFFICE SPACE TO LET, GROUND floor. E. de la Hooke, general steamship agent, London Loan Block. 324tf

TO RENT—12-ACRE FARM, WESTMINSTER Township, near Glanworth. Apply Miss J. Nichol, 7 Maryboro Place, London. 321tf-t

LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM—Heat, light, bath, phone; rent reasonable. 236 King street. 352c-ywt

NEW FIVE-ROOMED COTTAGE; SINK, gas, cellar; corner Duchess and Carlyart. Apply 49 Evergreen avenue. 352c-ywt

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE—ALL conveniences; two small houses, $8 and $10 month; butcher shop, doing good business. H. M. Douglass, 276 Central avenue, London. 352c-ywt

PARSONS HAS THE WARMEST cheapest, most central, convenient 3, 4 and 5 bedroom houses in London; semi-modern conveniences. 379 Wellington. 421tf-t

TO LET—FRAME COTTAGE, 711 WILLIAM street; three bedrooms, cellar and large lot; possession at once. Apply 506 Piccadilly street. 344f

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS TEN ACRES, with house, barn and orchard, close to town. Apply Box 102, Advertiser office. 343bu

TO RENT—NINE-ROOM, TWO-STORY house, 540 Dufferin avenue; modern conveniences, Pease furnace. Key at 512. 322g

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE AND STABLE, 65 Fullarton street, two blocks from market. Western Real Estate Exchange Phone 696. 31g

FIVE-ROOM FLAT, CONVENIENCES, partly furnished; rent includes heat, light, water, gas for cooking. 94 Askin. 20tf

ON MOVING DAY REMEMBER "DAY, the Mover." H. P. Day, Ideal Moving Van, office 78 King. Phone 2887.

TO LET—NICE CORNER COTTAGE, Edward street, South London, $9.50. Apply 146 Central avenue. 27bu

BIGGS' FURNITURE STORAGE — Clean, dry. Terms reasonable. Moving vans, 95 Carling. Phone 1162. 166tf

TO LET — 192 CENTRAL AVENUE; apartments, gas, water and conveniences, suitable for light housekeeping. 234f

FOREST CITY MOVING VAN—LARGEST in city. W. Broughton, 312 Piccadilly. Phone 1414.

ALEX HENDERSON'S MOVING VANS — Largest in city. Good storage. 256 Cheapside. Phone 1724.

Clearing Auction Sales

By Laidlaw & Dibb—Mr. Peter McMillan's farm stock and implements at lot 3, con. 6, Westminster, on Tuesday, March 14, 1911. Sale at 1 p.m.

Mr. Frank Wright's dairy cows, horses, brood sows, shoats and grain, at lot 17, con. 7, one mile north of Glanworth, on Wednesday, March 15, 1911. Sale at 1 p.m. b

For Sale 30 High-Grade Holstein Cows

L. Deadman, Auctioneer, will sell for B. L. Dawson, on March 16, 1911, on lot 29, con. 2, Westminster, at 1 p.m. b

EXECUTOR'S SALE Of Valuable Suburban Lands

On Saturday, March 18, 1911, at 2 o'clock, p.m., at our office, 124 Carling street, London, the executor of the last will of Janet Bawden, deceased, will offer her real estate for sale by Public Auction.

This property consists of about 26½ acres, part of lot No. 29, con. 1, Township of Westminster. On it are a fine brick house with barns and other outbuildings, fruit and ornamental trees. It is situated on the south side of the Commissioners' Road, a little east of the Wharncliffe road, and about two miles from London market. It is admirably suited to market gardening and fruit farming or other farming in a small way. Blackburn & Weekes, Solicitors for the executor. London, March 10, 1911. 37c-tyw

Auction Sale

Choice brick cottage and lot No. 777 Waterloo street, on Thursday, March 16, 1911, at 2:30 p.m., on the premises. Apply HENRY KERR, 779 Waterloo street. 33c-yty

AUCTION SALE

97 Edward street, Thursday, March 16, 2 o'clock. Contents well-furnished cottage. Five-piece walnut parlor suite, carpets, linoleum, tables, rockers, extension table, chairs, sideboard (cost $65), heater, good Souvenir range, gas stove, 45-piece tea set, glass cupboard (nearly new), wringer washing machine, two iron beds complete, dressers, dishes, tubs, other goods. No reserve. Terms, cash. 37c-tx L. A. WEAVER, Auctioneer.

Clearing Auction Sale

of farm stock, implements, etc., at Poplar Hill, Wednesday, March 15.

T. F. HAWKIN, Auctioneer.
b FRED STAPLES, Proprietor.

Clearing Auction Sale

Auction sale of household furniture and effects in the village of Lambeth, on Wednesday, March 15, 1911.

J. A. KELLY, Administrator.
b L. DEADMAN, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale

Of Valuable Farm and Timber Land

Will be offered for sale by auction by James Anderson, auctioneer, at the Arlington Hotel, Parkhill, on Wednesday, March 15, at 2 p.m., the valuable farm belonging to the estate of the late John Waters, Esq., composed of lots 6 and 7, in the tenth concession of East Williams, 189 acres, more or less. The farm is beautifully situated on the Aux Sables River, nearly equidistant from Parkhill and Strathroy. Postoffice and school within half a mile, churches convenient. On the premises are a frame house, two barns and never-failing spring. There are about 42 acres of valuable bush of hard maple, basswood and rock and soft elm. For further particulars apply to DAVID WATERS, Springbank P. O.; JAMES ANDERSON, auctioneer, Parkhill, or FRASER & MOORE, solicitors for administratrix, London. 298-t

Will Be Sold

by public auction, by J. W. Jones, at his auction rooms, 95 Carling street, London, on Tuesday, the 14th day of March, 1911, at 2:30 p.m., the stock-in-trade of C. B. Purvis & Co., of the town of Leamington, Ont., as follows:

Dress goods	$2,576 44
Carpets, house furnishings	2,396 73
Staples, underwear, etc.	2,961 95
Ready-to-wear and furs	1,923 57
Small wares	3,370 18
Millinery	1,736 75
Shop furniture	1,343 33
	$16,271 95

Terms: One-quarter down, balance in two, four, six and eight months, with interest at 7 per cent per annum, approved indorsed paper. Purchases can be had. Stock list at the store and with the vendor's solicitors, GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS, London. 31c-txt

Assignee's Sale

Notice is hereby given that William Gibson, assignee of Alex. H. Hebert, insolvent, gents' furnishings, 6 Pitt street east, Windsor, will sell at public auction at the said premises, on Monday, the 13th day of March, 1911, at 2 p.m., the stock-in-trade, as follows:

Fixtures	$332 60
Furnishings	935 46
Hats and Caps	320 41
Clothing	161 51

Terms: 25 per cent. cash at time of sale, balance 30 and 60 days, approved security. Stock and stock sheets may be inspected on the premises.

240-tx1 WILLIAM GIBSON, Assignee.

Will Be Sold

By public auction by J. W. Jones at his auction rooms, 95 Carling street, London, on Friday, the 17th day of March, 1911, at 2:30 p.m., the stock-in-trade of W. B. Eckert & Co., 636 Dundas street, London, as follows:

General drygoods	$2,114 76
Men's furnishings	1,014 35
Smallwares	1,080 60
Shop furniture	374 36
	$4,584 07

Terms: One-quarter down, balance in two, four and six months, with interest at 7 per cent per annum, approved indorsed paper. Stock list at the store. For further particulars, apply to Gibbons, Harper & Gibbons, vendor's solicitors, London. 35k-wtyw

AUCTION SALE

Household furniture, house and two lots, 20 Chester street, South London, Tuesday, March 14, at 10 a.m. Parlor, bedroom, dining-room and kitchen furniture, range, extension table, chairs, sideboard, iron beds, wringer on stand, mower, tools, dishes, scalers. Lot 66x188 feet; frame cottage. Furniture cash. Property, 10 per cent day sale, balance ten days. Portion can remain on mortgage. Apply Joseph Brown, auctioneer, 27 Carling street. 35u-wt

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MONDAY, MARCH 13,

At 732 York street, 1½-story frame house, good foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, halls, pantry, lot 43x297 feet; 50 fruit trees, desirable location, easy to rent. Splendid chance to have your own home as terms are reasonable. Real estate sale 10 sharp.

Bedroom, dining-room furniture, range, heater, Bell organ, refrigerator, 50 jars of fruit, 25 chickens, 2 guinea hens, tables, tools, other goods. Furniture sale 10:30. COME! L. A. WEAVER, Auctioneer. 34u-x1

Auction Sale

Farm, farm stock, implements, threshing outfit, silo filler, etc., Tuesday, March 14, 1911, at 1 o'clock. JAMES McARTHUR, proprietor, Lobo, Ont. JOHN Turnbull, auctioneer, Komoka, Ont. 31c-twt

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Property

Under power of sale contained in a mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold at the auction rooms of Neil Cooper, Auctioneer, 241 Dundas Street, London, Ontario, on Saturday, March 25, 1911, at 3 o'clock p.m., all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, in the Province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada, containing five acres be the same more or less, and being composed of the northeast part of lot 16, in the first concession of the said Township of Westminster, which said parcel or tract of land is butted and bounded on the north by the Base Line, on the west by that part of said lot No. 16 now or lately owned by one Ralph Sumner, on the south by Commissioner's Road, and on the east by the Side Line, between the said lot No. 16 and lot No. 15, in the said first concession of the said Township of Westminster. On the property there is a good story and a half frame house, cellar, summer kitchen, barn and stables. There are two acres of orchard as well as a quantity of small fruits. This is an admirable property for gardening, and is only about two miles from the city limits and very convenient. TERMS—The property will be put up subject to a reserved bid. Ten per cent of purchase money at time of sale, balance in 30 days, or purchaser may arrange for part on mortgage. For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Neil Cooper, Auctioneer; W. C. Fitzgerald, Mortgagees' Solicitor, 117 Masonic Temple, London, Ont. 37c-ttw

AUCTION SALE

Of farm stock and implements on Tuesday, March 14, at 1 p.m., lot 11, con. 6, Westminster Township; 3 yearling heifers, 11 high grade Holstein cows, 2 horses, 2 sets double heavy harness, 2 sets light harness, also household furniture. P. McMillan, prop. Dibb & Laidlaw, auctioneers. b

AUCTIONEERS.

D. R. DIBB, AUCTIONEER AND valuator; real estate, farm and live stock, specialty; satisfaction guaranteed. Postoffice address, Belmont; Fraser House, London, Saturdays. Local and long distance phone connections in house. 2m-t

JOHN TURNBULL, AUCTIONEER—Orders left at Anderson & Hatch's, Bank Toronto, receive prompt attention.

J. W. LAIDLAW, AUCTIONEER, WILTON Grove Postoffice, At Fraser House Saturdays. Farms for sale. 35bu-

S.W.P.

From ocean to ocean Sherwin-Williams is a household word.

It stands for quality. Although the price of these goods is higher than last year, our sales are larger than ever.

If you are going to paint this year you should use no other paint but the Sherwin-Williams.

We carry their full line and we have the largest stock in Western Ontario.

Cowan's Hardware

127 DUNDAS STREET.

Your Biscuits

Are they ever different from what you expect them to be? Do they sometimes come out of the oven disappointingly soggy and heavy? Use Strong's Baking Powder and your troubles will cease—your baked things will invariably be right. This pure leavener—a cream of tartar and soda powder—is always the same. You can depend upon it. 25c a pound.

Strong's Drug Store

154 DUNDAS STREET.

Call for our New Cook Book. A copy free for the asking.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company's

Scranton Coal

We are unloading fresh mined coal of excellent quality. Try some.

John M. Daly

KOALMAN.

Phone 348. 19 York St.

Cleaning Delicate Lace

Cleaning delicate lace requires great care and skill. We use only skilled methods in these fashion works. We give satisfaction or no pay.

R. PARKER & CO.

Dyers and Cleaners.

211 DUNDAS ST. LONDON, ONT.

Stop! Look! Listen!

Have you heard what Sysio-Seal Tablets are doing for people troubled with Rheumatism, Sciatica, Kidney and all Blood Troubles? Testimonials furnished on request, and mail orders promptly filled by the GOOD REMEDY COMPANY, 467½ Talbot street. Price 50 cents per box, six boxes, $2.50. All dealers.

TO THE PUBLIC

Our stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Ready-to-Wear Spring Clothing is now open and ready for your inspection. All the newest designs and colors, and prices to suit every purse.

CASH OR CREDIT.

M. Fishbein & Co.

638 DUNDAS STREET.

Omondo Olive Oil

is a remarkably fine Olive Oil, expressed from olives of just the right degree of ripeness.

The flavor is unsurpassed, making it very acceptable as a food, in preparing salads etc.

Twenty-five and fifty cents.

OMOND.

THE LITTLE DRUG STORE.

468 Dundas Street. Phone 3429.

Kodaks, Non-Curling Films and Supplies

J. H. BACK & CO.

4 MASONIC TEMPLE. ywt

SURVEYORS.

F. W. FARNCOMB, CIVIL ENGINEER and surveyor, Bank Toronto Chambers.

AUCTION SALE

ock and implements on Thes-
14, at 1 p.m., lot 31, con. 6,
er Township; 6 yearling
high grade Holstein cows, 8
sets double heavy harness, 2
harness, also household furni-
McMillan, prop. Dibb & Laid-
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UCTIONEERS.

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real estate, farm and livery
specialty; satisfaction guaran-
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ouse, London, Saturdays. Local
distances phone connections in
12h-t

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DLAW, AUCTIONEER, WIL-
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Use Strong's Baking Pow-
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or our New Cook Book. A
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ASONIC TEMPLE.
URVEYORS.
NCOMB, CIVIL ENGINEER
or. Bank Toronto Chambers

Look! Listen!
what Syste-Seal
people troubled
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Troubles? Tes-
request, and
filled by the
COMPANY, 467½
cents per box
dealers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MAPLE SYRUP HAS ARRIVED

First of the Season Reaches the Local Market.

NOT A LARGE OUTPUT

Live Poultry Fairly Plentiful and in Good Demand—Large and Brisk Market.

The first maple syrup of the season appeared today on the London market. The consignment was brought to the city by John McNaughton, a farmer from Ilderton. One or two other lots came in later. The price asked for the sweet product was $1 35 per gallon. Farmers say that this year's output will not be unusually large. So far there has not been a great deal of syrup-making weather, and it is doubtful whether the season will be a long one. A small quantity of home-made maple sugar was also sold on the market.

Over thirty loads of potatoes were offered for sale at from 80 to 90 cents per bag. A great quantity of the popular tubers was also sold in smaller lots.

There was very little grain, and the prices remain practically unchanged.

Poultry Plentiful.

Live poultry was fairly plentiful, and was strongly in demand. Commission merchants are paying 13 cents per pound for live hens for the Jewish market in Montreal. The old birds will command 12 and 13 cents per pound, the dealers claim, until Easter. Dressed poultry prices were also high. Eggs and butter were strongly in demand. First-class butter readily brought 28 and 30 cents per pound. Store lots, however, are selling from 22 to 24 cents.

Fresh-laid eggs are worth from 23 to 27 cents per dozen. Store lots, wholesale, being from 19 to 21 cents per dozen.

Cabbage, turnips, parsnips, and other winter vegetables were fairly plentiful at steady prices.

Dressed pork was very much in evidence, and sold at $9 and $9 50 per cwt.

The market generally was large and moderately brisk.

Grain, Per Cwt.			
Barley, per cwt.	$1 60	to	$1 00
Oats, per cwt.	98	to	1 00
Wheat, per cwt.	1 24	to	1 36
Grain, Per Bushel.			
New wheat, per bu.	80	to	80
Hungarian seed, per bu.	80	to	80
Hay and Straw.			
Hay, per ton	11 00	to	12 50
Straw, per ton	6 00	to	6 00
Dairy Produce.			
Butter, store lots, lb.	22	to	24
Butter, separator, lb.	28	to	30
Butter, fancy, retail, lb.	28	to	30
Eggs, cold, wholesale	19	to	21
Eggs, fresh-laid, dozen	27	to	30
Honey, strained, per lb.	11	to	12
Honey, comb, dozen	1 50	to	2 00
Maple syrup, gallon	1 35	to	1 35
Poultry, Dressed.			
Turkeys, lb., retail	21	to	22
Turkeys, lb., wholesale	18	to	20
Chickens, per pair	1 60	to	1 75
Chickens, lb., wholesale	14	to	14
Chickens, lb., retail	16	to	17
Old fowl, per lb.	10	to	10
Ducks, per pair	1 25	to	1 75
Ducks, lb., wholesale	16	to	17
Ducks, lb., retail	18	to	20
Geese, lb., wholesale	13	to	14
Geese, lb., retail	14	to	15
Poultry, etc., Alive.			
Ducks, per lb.	13	to	14
Rabbits, per pair	50	to	60
Chickens, per lb.	11	to	12
Old fowl, per lb.	12	to	13
Chickens, per lb.	10	to	11
Butchers' Meats.			
Beef, by the carcase	9 00	to	9 50
Mutton, per cwt.	8 00	to	10 00
Yearling lambs, lb.	14	to	15
Dressed hogs, cwt.	9 00	to	9 50
Veal, per cwt.	10 00	to	11 00
Pork, fore quarters, lb.	11	to	12
Pork, hind quarters, lb.	13	to	12½
Dressed hogs, select light, lb.	9 00	to	9 50
Live Stock.			
Select hogs, cwt.	6 75	to	6 75
Fat sows, cwt.	5 00	to	5 00
Stags, per cwt.	2 00	to	2 00
Export cattle, cwt.	5 00	to	6 50
Milch cows, each	40 00	to	70 00
Small pigs, per pair	8 00	to	10 00
Hides and Wools.			
Lambskins, each	20	to	33
Wool, washed, per lb.	21	to	20
Wool, unwashed, lb.	11	to	12
Hides, No. 1, per lb.	7½	to	7½
Hides, No. 2, per lb.	6½	to	6½
Hides, No. 3, per lb.	5½	to	5½
Calfskins, per lb.	10	to	12
Tallow, rough, lb.	3½	to	3½
Tallow, rendered, lb.	5	to	6½
Sheepskins, each	45	to	65
Vegetables.			
Potatoes, per bag	80	to	90
Lettuce, per dozen	40	to	40
Rhubarb, per dozen	90	to	1 00
Radishes, per dozen	40	to	40
Green onions, per dozen	40	to	40
Celery, per bunches	50	to	50
Carrots, per bu.	25	to	25
Cabbage, per dozen	20	to	40
Beets, per bu.	40	to	40
Onions, per bu.	1 00	to	1 25
Parsnips, per bu.	45	to	45
Fruit.			
Apples, per bbl.	3 00	to	4 50
Apples, per bu.	1 50	to	1 50

PRODUCE.

CHICAGO, March 11.

[From Clarence Head & Co., by private wire to J. J. Tearney.]

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$ 90⅜	91⅝	90⅛	91⅛
July	89¼	90	89¼	90
Corn—				
March	49¾	50⅛	49¾	50⅛
July	50⅝	50⅞	50½	50⅝
Oats—				
May	31⅛	31⅝	31¼	31⅜
Pork—				
May	17 65	17 70	17 60	17 70
Lard—				
May	9 20	9 20	9 10	9 10

WINNIPEG, March 10.—Winnipeg cables were lower, but carefully spread rumors of Hessian fly damage to winter wheat seemed to exile shorts in both Winnipeg and American markets, and there was considerable covering. The advance on May for the morning was ⅜c to Winnipeg. Some small amount of export was claimed on Thursday night's offers, but today's prices are out of line. One house claimed to have worked 150,000 bushels of oats. The market was a narrow one, generally dull and unsatisfactory, but containing hints of possible further advances if the bulls can stop the crop scare stories. Cash prices: Wheat—No. 1 northern, 89¾c; No. 2 northern, 87c; No. 3 northern, 85c; No. 4, 79¾c; No. 5, 74c; No. 6, 68c. Feed wheat—No. 1, 60c. Oats—No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 white, 28c. Barley—No. 1 feed, 28c; No. 2 feed, 26c. Flax—No. 1 N. W., $2 46; No. 1 Manitoba, $2 40.

TORONTO, March 10.—Local market for grain was weak, with very small demand for cash wheat; brewers are now taking very little barley, and the price has dropped 3c to 4c; milfeed is scarce, bran is quoted $1 higher. Quotations: Wheat—Ontario No. 2, 80c to 81c outside; Manitoba No. 1 northern, 96½c to 97c, at lake ports; No. 2, 94c to 94½c; No. 3, 91½c. Barley—No. 2 extra, 61c to 62c; feed, 58c to 59c outside. Oats—No. 1 Ontario, 31½c to 32c, market weak; Canada western, No. 2, 36c; No. 3, 35c, at lake ports. Buckwheat—No. 2, 48c to 50c outside. Rye—No. 2 in good demand, at 65c to 66c outside. Peas—No. 2 in fair demand, at 90c to 91c outside. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 51c to 51½c, on track at Toronto.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Eggs easy; receipts, 9200; fresh gathered, firsts, 17½c to 18c.

MONTREAL, March 10.—Demand for eggs good; selected, 22c; fresh, 25c to 27c; No. 1 stock, 20c; No. 2, 18c.

TORONTO, March 10.—Eggs, new laid, 22c.

MONTREAL, March 10.—Potatoes rule steady at 85c to 87½c per bag, in carlots.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Flaxseed—No. 1 southwestern, $2 85; No. 1 northwestern, $2 67½; cash, $2 67½. Timothy seed, $11 25. Clover, $14 75.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 10.—Wheat closed: May, 97⅞c; July, 98⅝c; September, 91¾c to 92c; cash, No. 1 hard, 99¾c; No. 1 northern, 98c to 99½c; No. 2 northern, 95½c to 97½c. Bran, $20 to $21. Flour—First patents, $4 65 to $4 95; second patents, $4 55 to $4 85; first clears, $3 65 to $3 90; second clears, $2 65 to $2 70.

TORONTO, March 11.—There was a firmer tone to the wheat market today, prices holding steady at the sharp advance towards the close of yesterday's markets. A better demand for local milling and for export is again reported. Barley is very weak, owing to action of the breweries in refusing to take deliveries as freely as in the past few weeks. Oats also are easier. Today's quotations are as follows: Ontario wheat—No. 2, 80c to 81c outside; Manitoba No. 1 northern, 98c, at lake ports; No. 2, 95½c; No. 3, 92½c. Barley—No. 2 extra, offering freely at 60c to 62c outside. Oats—Ontario No. 2 offering freely at 31c to 31½c outside; Canada western No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 35c, at lake ports. Peas—No. 2 firm, at 89c to 91c outside. Buckwheat—Steady at 48c to 50c. Rye—Firm, at 65c to 66c. Corn—No. 3 yellow firm, at 51c to 51½c, on track at Toronto. Millfeed—Scarce; bran, $22, in bags, at Toronto; shorts, $23.

(Special to H. C. Becher.)

WINNIPEG, March 11.—The Winnipeg wheat market closed as follows: May, 97⅞c; July, 94¼c.

DAIRY.

MONTREAL, March 10.—Demand for butter good. Cheese—Westerns, 11¾c to 12c; easterns, 11¼c to 11¾c. Butter—Choicest, 26c to 26½c; seconds, 24c to 25½c.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Butter firm; receipts, 1600; creamery, 25½c to 27½c. Cheese easy; receipts 500; state, whole milk, summer and fall make, colored, 12½c to 13c; do., white, 12c.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—Wheat, spot dull, No. 2 red western winter, no stock; futures dull; March, 8s 8¾d; May, 8s 8⅞d; July, 6s 9d. Flour—Winter 24s; cwts, easy, 27s 6d. Hops in London (Pacific coast), firm, £4 6s to £5 5s. Beef—Extra Indian mess, easy, 117s 6d. Pork—Prime mess western, easy, 85s 9d; hams short cut, 14 to 16 pounds, steady, 85s; bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 pounds, steady, 58s; short ribs, 16 to 24 pounds, firm, 62s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 pounds, quiet, 56s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 pounds, easy, 60s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 pounds, steady, 54s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 pounds, easy, 59s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 pounds, easy, 48s. Lard—Prime western in tierces, easy, 46s 6d; American refined pails, steady, 48s 6d. Cheese—Canadian finest white, new, firm, 69s; Canadian finest colored, new, firm, 64s 6d. Turpentine Spirits—Strong, 65s 9d. Tallow Australian in London, weak, 34s 7½d. Resin—Common, strong, 17s 6d. Petroleum—Refined steady, 6½d. Linseed Oil—Steady, 50s.

OIL.

PITTSBURG, March 10. Oil opened and closed at $1 30.

OIL CITY, Pa., March 10. Credit balances, $1 30.

COTTON

NEW YORK, March 10.—Cotton—Futures closed very steady. Closing bids: March, 14.27; April, 14.36; May, 14.47; June, 14.50; July, 14.29; August, 12.82; October, 12.71; December, 12.61. Spot closed quiet, 10 points higher; middling uplands, 14.55; middling gulf, 14.80; sales, 2,200 bales.

SUGAR.

LONDON, March 10.—Cane is firm and rather dearer; Java, 11s 3d; beet active at the advance; March, 10s 11½d; April, 10s 11¾d; May, 10s 5½d.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Sugar—Raw firm; Muscovado, 3.26; centrifugal, 3.76; molasses sugar, 3.01; refined sugar quiet.

TORONTO, March 11.—Sugar—Granulated, Redpath, $4 50; do, St. Lawrence, $4 50; do, Acadia, $4 45; do, Imperial, $4 35; do, beaver, $4 35. No. 1 yellow, St. Lawrence, $4 10; do, Redpath, $4 10; do, Acadia, unbranded, $3 90.

BEANS.

DETROIT, March 10.—Beans Spot, $1 88. March, one car at $1 88. April, $1 88. May, $1 90 per bu.

CLOVER SEED.

TOLEDO, March 10.—Cloverseed—Prime seed, spot, $8 92½; March, $8 85 bid. April, $8 87½. October, $7 57½. Prime alsike, $9 25 per bu.

DETROIT, March 10.—Cloverseed—Spot, 100 bags at $8 75, by sample, 50 bags at $8 25, 35 bags at $8; 17 at $7 75, 30 at $7 25 and 9 at $6 50 per bu. Prime alsike, $9, by sample, 10 bags at $8 25 per bu. Timothy seed—Prime, 75 bags at $3 25 per bu.

Cobalt and Porcupine

The reaction in the Cobalt market is due in some extent to holders selling their Cobalt shares and investing in Porcupines. Many stocks in each of the camps are good to hold. **BEAVER** appeals to me as the soundest investment in Cobalt, and buyers will ultimately get rich profits. **HOLLINGER, PRESTON, EAST DOME, DOME EXTENSION, SIPOND, PORCUPINE GOLD and GOLD REEF** should be bought. These are prominent Porcupine stocks.

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LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO, March 11.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 300; market steady; beeves, $5 20 to $6 90; Texas steers, $4 40 to $5 70; western steers, $4 70 to $5 80; stockers and feeders, $4 to $5 85; cows and heifers, $2 45 to $5 90; calves, $7 to $9. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 10,000; market 5c higher than yesterday's average; light, $7 05 to $7 55; mixed, $6 95 to $7 55; heavy, $6 90 to $7 15; roughs, $6 90 to $6 90; good to choice heavy, $6 90 to $7 55; pigs, $6 70 to $7 25; bulk of sales at $7 05 to $7 20. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 2000; market steady; natives, $3 to $4 90; westerns, $3 15 to $4 90; yearlings, $4 75 to $5 85; lambs, natives, $5 to $6 40; westerns, $5 25 to $6 45.

DETROIT, March 10.—Cattle—Receipts this week, 1365, against 1489 last week; market steady at Thursday's prices. We quote: Best steers and heifers, $6; steers and heifers, 1000 to 1200 lbs., $5 25 to $5 75; do., 800 to 1000 lbs., $5 to $5 50; steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700 lbs., $4 to $4 65; choice fat cows, $4 50 to $4 75; good fat cows, $4 to $4 25; common cows, $3 50 to $3 75; canners, $2 50 to $3 25; choice heavy bulls, $5; fair to good bologna bulls, $4 to $4 50; stock bulls, $4 to $4 25; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1000 lbs., $4 to $4 50; milkers, large, young, medium age, $40 to $57; common milkers, $25 to $35. Veal calves—Receipts this week, 948, against 528 last week; market steady at Thursday's prices; best, $9 to $9 25; others, $4 to $8 50. Milch cows and springers steady. Sheep and lambs—Receipts this week, 7702, against 6282 last week; market strong at Thursday's prices; best lambs, $6 35; fair to good lambs, $5 75 to $6; light to common lambs, $5 to $5 50; fair to good sheep, $4 to $4 50; culls and common, $3 to $3 50. Hogs—Receipts this week, 5,355, against 5059 last week; market 5c to 10c higher than on Thursday. Range of prices: Light to good butchers, $7 15 to $7 25; pigs, $7 25 to $7 30; light Yorkers, $7 15 to $7 25; heavy and mixed, $7 to $7 15.

EAST BUFFALO, March 10. Cattle—Receipts, 200; fair active and steady; prime steers, $6 50 to $6 65. Veals—Receipts, 1500; active and 25c lower at $7 to $11. Hogs—Receipts, 7200; active; heavy 10c higher and others steady; heavy and mixed, $7 10 to $7 50; Yorkers, $7 50 to $7 65; roughs, $6 50 to $6 75; stags, $5 to $5 50; dairies, $5 25 to $5 60. Sheep—Receipts, 11,000; active; handy lambs and yearling, 25c higher; heavy lambs, $5 to $6 60; handy lambs, $5 to $7; yearlings, $5 50 to $6; wethers, $1 75 to $5; ewes, $1 to $1 65; sheep mixed, $3 to $4 75.

HIDES.

TORONTO, March 10.—City Hides—No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 9½c; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 8½c; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 7½c. City calfskins—12c. Tallow—No. 1, 6c to 6¼c. Country markets—The prices for country stock being paid by city dealers are: Hides, cured, 8c to 8½c; green, 7c to 7½c. Sheepskins, $1 to $1 25; lambs and pelts, 25c up; horsehides, No. 1, $3; horsehair, 30c; calfskins, 12c to 15c.

POTATOES.

TORONTO, March 10.—Potatoes—Wholesale quotations range from $1 to $1 10 per bag out of store, and 80c to 85c per bag is being charged on car lots.

FINANCIAL.

[From Charles Head & Co., by private wire to J. J. Tearney.]

NEW YORK, March 11.—Another day of dullness and small changes has been recorded, but with a firm tone notwithstanding. The compilers' report shows that the national banks have been buyers of securities since the first of the year. Seven leading banks in this city have increased their holdings by $8,700,000 in the two months, and $29,000,000 since March 29 of last year. Exports for February are nearly $40,000,000 ahead of same month last year. Missouri Pacific was inclined to heaviness, and it looks as though there was constant inside liquidation of this stock under cover of the bull points. Central Leather was down 1½ on bad earnings. The Canadian group was again strong. Reciprocity should help all of these roads. The Agricultural Chemical stocks were inclined to sell off slightly as no dividend will be forthcoming before September, if then, on American Agricultural, it would seem still to be too high. Consumers Gas was stronger with more confident buying. Closing was quite heavy on account of the uncertain feeling as to the future is as heretofore expressed, and we would accept all chances for turns on breaks, taking moderate profits on rallies.

[By private wire to H. C. Becher.]

NEW YORK, March 11.—Little significance was attached to operations today, but the relative firmness was the subject of favorable comment. Some liquidation was noted in the Central Leather issue, and for a time Consumers Gas was quite buoyant, but otherwise price changes were nominal, and the intense dullness which has characterized the past few sessions was strongly in evidence. The bank statement issued after the close, revealed a substantial loss of cash holdings, but in view of the ease in money rates, slight attention only will probably be paid to same. Reports received thus far in advance of the comptrollers call for conditions as of March 7, indicate substantial increases in both deposits and cash holdings, and although to say the least such a state of affairs is most gratifying under normal conditions, still at this period it serves to accentuate the relative dullness in commercial and industrial lines.

Today's Sales—Montreal.

Closing Sales: Telephone, 10 at 146; Detroit, 170 at 86½, 5 at 87, Montreal Railway, 25 at 220½, 25 at 220, Illinois preferred, 5 at 95; Mackay, preferred, 50 at 75, 100 at 73¾; C. P. R., 50 at 254½, 15 at 255, 75 at 255¼, 100 at 254¾; Shawinigan, 25 at 123½; Power, 25 at 120¾, 25 at 120, 50 at 120¼, 15 at 120¾; Toronto Railway, 25 at 129¾; Dominion Steel, 25 at 29¾; Quebec Railway, 10 at 40; Ottawa L. and P., 1 at 141; Mackay, common, 25 at 73; Dominion Supply, 25 at 25; Crown Reserve, 25 at 252; R. and O., 50 at 107¾, 25 at 107¾, 125 at 107¾, 25 at 107¾, 25 at 107¾, 25

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said George Washington time and time again. Brother Jonathan Trumbull was a good businessman and the confidential adviser of big men of his time. He would have said today: "Coal up pretty well for March with Hunt's good coal."

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The London Loan and Savings Company of Canada
Dividend No. 68

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company for the current quarter year; and is payable on and after the first day of April, 1911.

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LONDON AND DISTRICT

An Explanation.

Rev. H. H. Bingham, of Talbot Street Baptist Church, was quoted in last evening's Advertiser as having stated that Rev. W. L. Steeves, of the Egerton Street Baptist Church, was not sufficiently advanced in his study of Scripture to meet the requirements of the examining board. It should have been pointed out that this was the opinion not of Mr. Bingham but of the ordaining council before whom Mr. Steeves appeared on Thursday.

Huron College Appointments.

The following are the appointments for Sunday: Kelvin, Rev. Principal Waller; All Saints', Rev. Professor Jeakins; Galt, P. J. K. Law; Tyrconnel, K. Alexander; Norwich, C. Langford; Lakeside, J. Carthidge; Belmont, F. Vair; Port Rowan, E. Jacques; Morpeth, A. S. H. Cree; Parkhill, P. Harding; London Township, F. C. Ryott; Lambeth and Chelsea Green, G. B. Campion; St. Mark's, H. C. Light; St. David's, A. A. Trumpeter; Church of Redeemer, N. L. Ward; Aged People's Home, W. H. Robarts.

DR. SAUNDERS RESIGNS

Head of Experimental Farms Retires Owing to Poor Health.

Ottawa, March 10.—Dr. William Saunders, C. M. G., director of the Dominion experimental farms, has resigned.

Dr. Saunders, who is one of the best known men in the Dominion of Canada, has been director of experimental farms since 1886. His reason for resigning is ill health.

He proposes to take a long holiday in Europe, and will sail for England in May next.

He is 75 years of age, and lived formerly in London, Ont.

LOOKS LIKE A MURDER.

Shermbrooke, Que., March 11.—There is a growing feeling in and around Bramptonville that W. F. Pope, who disappeared last January, was murdered. This opinion has been freely expressed of late, even by those who at first thought he had cleared out. This belief, they say, is strengthened by the fact that the man's affairs are in such shape that there was no reason for him to leave the country. It is also held that the detectives employed by the family have been unable to find him in any of the American cities.

Pope's own people, at least some of them, believe that he was murdered. It is claimed that the body could have been taken down towards Windsor Mills and put into the river through the ice.

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REAL ESTATERS ARE AGAINST INSPECTOR

Do Not Think It Is Necessary to Watch the Street Watering.

At last night's meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Association there was a good deal of discussion over the $2,000 action for damages which Mr. Frank Schmuck has entered against Mrs. Barbara Hartmann, for having rented him a house last year from which he alleges members of his family contracted diphtheria, which resulted in the death of one and the permanent injury of his wife.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, that this association appreciates the suggested plan of Ald. Mitchell in regard to the cutting out of the expense of a street watering inspector, and applying that amount of money in improving the streets, believing that if a contractor cannot faithfully fill the requirements of his contract, he should be discharged. Every ratepayer can be the inspector and report any irregularity to the city engineer. If there are forty miles of streets to cover we do not think any inspector can properly cover that much daily, while the public are always on the job."

AMITY BIBLE CLASS WAS ENTERTAINED

By Mr. and Mrs. Israel Taylor, on Friday Night.

Mr. and Mrs. Israel Taylor entertained the Amity Bible class, of Askin Street Methodist Sunday school Friday evening in the dining-hall of the church, the occasion being the annual banquet of the class. About 60 members of the class were present and enjoyed the hospitality of the host and hostess. Following the repast, toasts were replied to by the class members. Afterwards the young ladies withdrew to another part of the hall, where games were enjoyed by everyone.

Mr. Taylor's class of young ladies is one of the largest organized Bible classes in the city, having a membership of over 70. Miss Maude Turner is the class president, and Miss Erie Little is secretary.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK IS EXCELLENT

Local Industries and the Wholesalers Busily Engaged.

REVIEW OF BRADSTREET'S

Commercial Situation in All Chief Distributing Centres.

London reports to Bradstreet's say business here is of the between seasons variety and the volume of business moving is not heavy. The outlook for the future, however, is considered excellent. Local industries are busily engaged and wholesalers report a good volume of spring orders still coming in. Trade in the surrounding district is generally fairly good.

Ottawa reports say business there holds a steady tone. Retail lines continue to move fairly well and wholesalers are well satisfied with prospects for later business. Local factories continue busy. While collections are inclined to be slow, early improvement is confidently expected.

Montreal Report.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say a review of wholesale trade generally seems to indicate that at the present time the volume of business moving is of average proportions in most lines of trade. In hardware, metals and kindred lines, business is good. Excellent orders are coming in and the outlook for the season is most encouraging. Values are generally steady to firm. In drygoods trade is fairly active, and while orders for spring on the whole have been good, there is now displayed by storekeepers some tendency to wait later events in the more active opening up of spring business. The millinery trade has been fair, and is expected to be more active a month hence. The grocery trade is generally steady and of fair volume. Sugars are firm at the recent advance, and canned goods also hold quite strong. Country trade is fair moderately active. Collections are variously reported. From country districts it is understood they are slow. Receipts of produce are fairly large and prices hold steady.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say an excellent tone is noted to all lines of business there, and in most cases the volume is well up to expectations. The weather has been favorable to a continued clearing up of winter lines, and some spring goods have already begun to move briskly in a retail way. Business at interior points is showing signs of opening up nicely and nothing has occurred to alter early indications of a good season's business. Staple drygoods are moving well, and the turnover will be large. Trade in millinery has so far been good, and the outlook is for a heavy season's trade. General retail trade here has been rather brisker during the past week and at provincial points there also seems to be a good business moving. Staple groceries are fairly active. Sugars and canned goods continue to hold very firm. The demand for building materials is active and hardware generally seems to be moving well. Country business is fair. Collections show little improvement.

In the West.

Winnipeg reports say there is noted a heavier movement of general merchandise than is usual at this time of the year. Retailers from outside points say winter stocks of drygoods have been well cleared up. A large number of retail milliners and general drygoods merchants were in for the millinery opening and business has been very brisk. Orders for general spring lines are also good. Travellers are booking a good volume of orders for footwear. Receipts of produce are fairly large, and prices generally steady. Money is firm, and in good demand. Collections are slowly improving.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say general business there and at provincial points is showing a more active tone. Wholesale lines are moving well and trade at interior points and up the coast seems to be opening out satisfactorily. Grocers report a splendid run of orders. Trade in grain is quiet. Excellent orders for spring drygoods have been placed and retail trade is beginning to show some activity. Collections are fair to good. The large area of new lands brought under cultivation since last year is expected to lead to a heavy demand for seeds and fertilizers.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say: Little change is noticed in trade conditions of the past week. Orders to hand are for immediate wants, and while the grocery trade is brisk, which is usual, other lines are normal. Collections are on the slow side. Reports from the country are favorable regarding lumbering operations, and the output of logs will, it is said, be large. Farm products are moving fairly and a drop in prices is noticeable. Retail trade in the city is moderately active for the season and local factories are well employed.

Hamilton reports to Bradstreet's say there is a fair tone to all lines of trade there. The volume of business is not heavy, but it is of normal proportions for this time of the year. The demand and for wholesale lines is seasonably active and indications continue to point to a good season's business. Deliveries of produce are generally large. Country trade, while fair, and collections are inclined to be slow.

ENGINEER WRIGHT IS FOR GOOD ROADS

Points Out How the City Can Save Money on the Work.

Engineer Wright is busily engaged preparing the estimates for the board of works. So far as can be learned at the present time, there will be no extraordinary expenditures to greatly increase the appropriation over previous years.

Deputy Engineer Wright will recommend the purchase of a new scarifier to be used in connection with one of the steam rollers. It will be operated on the new streets laid last year.

"We have some good roads now, and we should keep them in repair," Mr. Wright informed The Advertiser. "We can do the whole work for say 2 cents a yard by means of this scarifier, and that will give us as good streets as we could wish for. We can save money by using this machine, and in addition we can keep the roads in first-class shape. "We want to fix the Hamilton road and the Wharncliffe this season. They are badly in need of it, and if we are allowed sufficient money to make the roads worth while, I think we can have these thoroughfares made good enough to last many years. Some other roads are in need of it, and we are getting data together on the cost."

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This beautiful Dresser is made of the best material, British Bevel Plate Glass, exactly like cut. Worth $25 00. Special $16 70

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A nice range of Hall Seats and Mirrors, in all finishes, from $3 75 up.

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These Go-Carts are all made of all steel, rubber tires; fold with one motion. Worth $9 00. While they last $5 90

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This season is even more complete than heretofore and shows a very effective and exclusive range of high-class merchandise in the very latest approved styles.

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To clear out a quantity of Colored Room Moldings, in blue, red, pink and gold, at the above price.

Wall Paper at 2c Per Roll

A few odd lots of Ceiling Papers, suitable for pantry, kitchen, etc.

A. E. Jolly & Co.

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CHESS AT SAN SEBASTIAN.

San Sebastian, Spain, March 10.—In the twelfth round of the chess masters' international tournament today, the following results were recorded: Janowski beat Burn, Marshall beat Leonhardt, Bernstein beat Duras and Capablanca beat Spielmann, while the contests between Nimzowitsch and Vidmar, Schlechter and Teichmann and Marco and Rubinstein were drawn. Tarrasch had the bye.

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Premier Asquith's Speech On the Lords' Veto Question

An Historic Occasion at Westminster---Prime Minister Reintroduces the Bill to Limit the Lords' Veto and Reduce the Parliamentary Term to Five Years---The History of the Controversy Between the Two Chambers---A Fatal Day For the Lords When They Threw Out the Budget---The Effect of Shorter Parliaments.

AN HISTORIC occasion at Westminster was Mr. Asquith's re-introduction of the bill to limit the veto power of the House of Lords. He presented the measure in a speech of singular breadth and authority, which was listened to with profound interest by a crowded House. The peers' gallery was filled chiefly with Liberal peers, Lord Ilkeston, Lord Southwark, Lord Furness and others among the number. The royal family was represented in the person of Prince Alexander of Teck. Mr. Balfour immediately replied, and the climax of the duel came at the end of his speech.

The Prime Minister was received with prolonged Ministerial cheers on rising. He said:

In making the motion which stands in my name, I am afraid I must of necessity traverse a certain amount of familiar ground. The situation is, indeed, in some respects almost without a precedent in our parliamentary annals. (Ministerial cheers.) The bill which I am about to ask leave to introduce is identical in every respect with that which was read a first time by the last House of Commons in April, 1910. Since then that bill has been submitted definitely and specifically to the electorate of the country—(Ministerial cheers)—with the result that they have returned to this House a majority in its favor, in the United Kingdom of, I suppose, somewhere like 120 and in Great Britain of not less than 60. If ever there was a case, therefore, this may fairly be said to be a case when a minister may be excused, without any disparagement to the importance or gravity of the subject matter, if he makes only a brief and summary presentation of his proposals. For I am the more disposed to adopt that course because as lately as the 25th of March of last year I entered at this table and at considerable length upon the cause, historical and otherwise, which had brought into existence, and during the last fifteen months into acute urgency, what we call the constitutional question.

Legal Powers and Constitutional Practice.

I pointed out then, as I repeat now, that under an unwritten constitution such as ours, which has developed not so much by statute as by usage, there must in time be growing divergence between legal powers and constitutional practice. A familiar illustration, perhaps the most familiar illustration, is that of the veto of the crown. No bill can now, no more than it could in the days of Queen Elizabeth, become an act of Parliament and acquire the force of law, unless it has received the express assent of the crown. Yet whereas we know Queen Elizabeth sometimes refused her assent to half the proposed legislation of a session, no English sovereign has attempted to exercise the veto since the days of Queen Anne. (Hear, hear.) No minister would advise it. Its revival is an imaginary danger, and this is the point about which by universal consent there is not necessity to bring the letter of the law into harmony with what has become the unbroken and inveterate usage. There is, and has been for more than two centuries, a small divergence, developed slowly, but not less clearly, between the legal powers of the two Houses of Parliament in regard to finance and their actual constitutional exercise. I need not go into past history. It is sufficient to say that until the year 1909 the House of Lords had for fifty years not attempted to interfere with the financial provision for the year. (Ministerial cheers.) It was the sudden assertion as a living and active power of the legal right which had passed into practical desuetude that was the immediate occasion of the acute stage into which the constitutional question has now gone.

Peers and Policy and Administration.

Further, in regard to their right of control over policy, administration, and legislation, the legal relations of the two Houses, which are theoretically of co-ordinate and co-equal power, ceased to bear any resemblance to the actual fact. The House of Lords has long since ceased to have any real control over policy or administration. (Hear, hear.) They may debate such matters, and we read their debates with interest and with profit, but their decisions are academic conclusions, and have no practical influence, and can have no practical influence on the fortunes of the Government of the day. (Ministerial cheers and "Oh!" from a Unionist member.) I thought I heard a note of dissent. Does the honorable gentleman who uttered it imagine that the House of Lords can turn out the Government by passing a direct vote of censure? (Ministerial laughter.) Why can they not? The reason is a very simple one. It is because the concentration of financial power and the granting of supply being in the hands of the Commons leaves the Lords without any available instrument for making their condemnation effective. (Ministerial cheers.) If the precedent of 1909 had been allowed to stand there would, in this respect also, have been a revolution in constitutional practice. They could always, as they did then, by destroying the finance of the year, compel the Government of the day either to resign or to appeal by dissolution to the electors. The Lords would have been given a power which certainly for two generations they have never exercised or even claimed—the power of saying by whose hands and upon what lines the general administration of the country should be conducted.

The Domain of Legislation.

Let me now pass to the domain of legislation. Even here the theory of a co-ordinate authority between the two Houses has for a long time past been tacitly if not explicitly abandoned. It is admitted that the House of Lords must at some indefinite time yield to the will of the electors. Until the month of January, 1910, it was widely contended—we do not hear that contention put forward today—that the House of Lords, our present House of Lords, were, by instinctive divination or by acquired tact, possessed of and exhibited exactly those special faculties by which an ideal second chamber under a democratic system of government could secure that the decisions of the people should never transcend, should never fall short of, but always be brought into conformity with the deliberate will of the electorate who sent them there. What was and what is the second chamber in regard to which, as I said, until a year ago this felicitous, this almost miraculous adaptation of means to ends was so confidently asserted? It is an assembly admittedly neither elected by the people nor dissoluble by the crown. It consists of about six hundred members. If we deem for the purpose as ostensibly non-partisan the occupants of the episcopal bench (laughter)—there are some 570 members, or perhaps 580. Of that number it is no exaggeration to say that nowadays 500 at least belong to the Conservative or Unionist party. That is the body, hereditary in origin except so far as its composition is tempered by the sporadic action of the minister of the day—(laughter)—irresponsible in the exercise of its powers, overwhelmingly partisan in its actual composition—(Ministerial cheers)—that is the body to which the letter of the law intrusts the right to revise, delay, if it wills to reject, the considered and deliberate decisions of the elected representatives of the people.

Our So-Called Two-Chamber System.

People talk of the policy and even of the necessity in the interests of democracy itself of what is called a bicameral constitution. Would the most ingeniously malignant adversary of that system have devised a better reductio ad absurdum of the principle of the second chamber? (Ministerial cheers.) On paper, as everyone now agrees, it is an indefensible paradox which could only be reconciled with the actual working of democratic government by an almost supernatural endowment of insight and self-abnegation. (Ministerial laughter.) No country, no democratic country, and least of all our own—(Ministerial cheers)—can safely rest its fortunes on the hazard of a perpetual recurrence of special providences. (Ministerial laughter and cheers.) There have been in history benevolent autocrats, there have been in history disinterested and farsighted oligarchies, but, as has been wisely said—I forget by whom—the chapter of accidents is the bible of fools. (Loud laughter.) And so, sir, we have found it. (Ministerial cheers.) For what, in practice I am repeating a familiar question, one to which no adequate answer has yet been given—what, in practice, is our so-called two-chamber system? We are constantly reproached on this bench, we who support the policy of this bill, with the intention of substituting for legislation by two chambers the uncontrolled domination of one. (Opposition cheers.) Yes, but what is the fact? I will only go back for fifteen years: I might carry the retrospect a great deal further if time and opportunity allowed. Take the ten years from 1895 to 1905. The constitutional question, as we now know it, was then dormant. Why was it dormant? Because we lived under the unchecked rule of a single chamber. (Ministerial cheers.) Then followed the four years, 1906-1909. I am stating what is now one of the commonplaces, and the admitted commonplaces of political controversies when I say that during those years, with the exception of a few instances when, in Lord Lansdowne's felicitous and memorable phrase, the conflict would not have been on favorable ground to the second chamber, the House of Lords resolutely opposed and successfully defeated the principal controversial measures passed by the largest majorities in the whole annals of the House of Commons. (Loud cheers.) The climax was reached in the autumn of 1909, when the House of Lords rejected the finance of the year.

A Fatal Day for the Lords.

I do not think it is a rash prediction—although I am loth to assume even for a moment the mantle of a political prophet—I do not think it a very rash prediction that the judgment of history will corroborate the coolest-headed contemporary observers that the rejection of the budget by the House of Lords in 1909 was the most stupendous act of political blindness that has been perpetrated. (Loud cheers.) I do not think I am exaggerating in the least when I say that on that fatal day—fatal to the House of Lords—(loud cheers)—not to anybody else—the 30th of November, 1909, the House of Lords as we have known it, as our fathers and forefathers have known it, committed political suicide. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) But doomed institutions like threatened men, can last a long time. (Opposition cheers.) And so long as they act and last uncontrolled and unchecked they can do on infinity of mischief. (Ministerial cheers.) I will give the noble lord (Lord Hugh Cecil) a reason among many others. We have seen and suffered enough from the evils of single chamber government. (Ministerial cheers.) We hold, as the preamble of this bill states, that there ought to be a second chamber—(cheers)—which should be a body which, unlike the House of Lords, rests not on a hereditary, but a popular basis. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) We think—I certainly for myself think—that the powers of suspensory veto which this bill confers on the Lords are powers which in practice will only be exercised against one portion of the state—(Ministerial cheers)—and in the long run it would not be expedient to leave them in the hands of such a body as the present House of Lords. (Ministerial cheers.) But that is not the question immediately before us. (Ministerial cheers.) But that is not this, Are we to wait for relief and release from an intolerable and even dangerous situation—a situation immediately created by the action of the House of Lords between 1906 and 1909—a situation which places not only legislation, but finance, at the mercy of an irresponsible and indissoluble authority, increasingly actuated by the most naked partisanship—(loud Ministerial cheers)—are we, I say, to wait till, after what must be a long and laborious process, we evolve a new second chamber possessing in its size and composition the qualities which are needed for the impartial and effectual discharge of the functions, and the only functions, appropriates to such a body? And in the meantime is all progressive legislation, however clearly desired and demanded by the people, to come to a standstill? (No.) We say "No"—(Ministerial cheers)—and the country has said "No," (Loud Ministerial cheers.) It has said so twice within twelve months—once, when in January last it approved the principle of our policy, and again when in December it gave its sanction to the definite plan in which that principle is embodied. (Hear, hear.) No: the country requires a present remedy for the present evils. (Ministerial cheers.) It finds it, as it has declared, in such a limitation of the veto of the House of Lords as will secure that the clear and considered will of the nation, after the fullest opportunity for deliberation and reasonable delay, shall pass into law. (Ministerial cheers.)

An Unsubstantial Nightmare.

Our plan embodied in this bill is a very simple one, and all its features are now so familiar that it would be an intolerable waste of the time of the House if I were to describe them in any great detail. Shortly it comes to this—it proposes to give statutory definition and protection to the constitutional doctrine that the House of Commons is supreme in finance—(loud Ministerial cheers)—at the same time affording adequate safeguards against possible abuse under the guise of what is known as "Tacking." (Cheers.) Further, it cuts down the absolute veto of the House of Lords to a suspensory veto, and makes provision for the lapse of at least two years or three sessions, not necessarily in the same Parliament, and the limitation of the term of the life of the House of Commons to five years. That, in a nutshell, is the effect of this bill. (Ministerial cheers.) I will say nothing about the first clause, which deals with finance, except that I think it will be found that the whole of the real controversy between us on this matter is confined to the best way of discriminating between measures which are financial in the strict and full sense and measures which are only incidentally and superficially so. In regard to that part on the scheme which deals with ordinary legislation, here again I will not weary, the House by repeating the elaborate argument which I presented less than a year ago, and which I think anticipated most of the objections and criticisms. But on one—the main and principal one—I will for a moment dwell, because I know this is honestly entertained, not by partisans only, but by men who desire if possible a reasonable solution of our constitutional difficulty. I see it still persistently asserted that our proposals are intended, or at any rate will have the effect, of enabling a despotic single chamber to ride roughshod over the electorate of the country. (Opposition cheers.) We are charged, in other words, with enthroning, under the subtle guise of democratic forms, a power which may enthrall and set at nought the very spirit of democracy. (Opposition cheers and Ministerial laughter.) I want to speak with all respect of those who entertain such apprehensions, but I confess I think that view to be one of the most unsubstantial nightmares whichever afflicted the imagination of man. (Ministerial cheers.) We all start, I think, from a common point of view. We start with the assumption which lies at the rot of representative government—that the House of Commons—itself the product of popular election—is under normal conditions the trustworthy organ and mouthpiece of the popular will.

Lord Hugh Cecil made a remark expressing dissent.

The Prime Minister—I do not think there is anybody in the House but the noble lord who thinks that, and he does not represent a very popular constituency. (Ministerial laughter.) I confess I rather thought I should have obtained universal assent to that proposition. How else are we to ascertain what the people think and desire.

Lord Hugh Cecil—By asking them. (Opposition cheers.)

The Prime Minister—The noble lord is rather in a hurry. I am coming to that presently. I will deal with the referendum in a moment. How else are we to ascertain the desire of the people, unless, indeed, which is apparently the view of the noble lord—I don't know when he first entertained it, nor how long it has been part of the stock of his political opinions—(Ministerial laughter)—unless we are to substitute, as he and others are inviting us to do, a plebiscitory for a representative system? (Ministerial cheers.) The whole fortunes of representative government are at stake. (Ministerial cheers.) We are invited to adopt at the instance of the noble lord

(Continued on Page Nineteen.)

Balfour's Reply to Premier Asquith On the Veto Bill

"No Compromise" His Motto—Says the People Do Not Desire So Great Changes in the Relations of Upper and Lower Chamber—A Plea For the Referendum—Opposes Elective Second Chamber On the Ground That It Is Not Consistent With Predominance of the House of Commons.

MR BALFOUR, who was received with loud and prolonged Opposition cheers, in rising to reply to Mr. Asquith on the veto bill, said that perhaps the Prime Minister and the House would allow him, before proceeding to deal with the great subject he had opened, to express his thanks to him and to them for having so arranged business that he was able to take part in what all admitted was the beginning of one of the most important parliamentary controversies which either they or their forefathers had ever known (Opposition cheers.)

"The right honorable gentleman began and ended his speech," Mr. Balfour continued, "by the statement that the bill he was introducing was one which really, in certain broad and general characteristics, and in detail and in the letter, had been submitted to the people and approved by the people. (Cheers.) He based himself on the election of January last year and upon the election of last December. The verdict of the people given at general elections is an oracle to which many people appeal, and it tells them something, at any rate, which they desire to know. But seldom, I think, is a different interpretation given by the same individual in so short a space as we have heard given today by the Prime Minister. (Opposition cheers.)

"It was only ten days ago that the right honorable gentleman seemed almost to absolve himself from the necessity of dealing with the question of tariff reform or preference, because he said the country had decided and given a verdict on preference twice within the preceding twelve months. How can the same vote by the same man at once give a decision about preference and about the details of a bill. Talk of miracles, could any miracle equal that? (Opposition cheers.) Everybody knows behind words to things, that a vote given at a general election is given for a vast multitude of public-spirited reasons. Everybody equally knows that these reasons are complicated reasons, and that they do not carry with them that detailed approval of particular measures which the right honorable gentleman, in turn, supposes when it ever happens to suit him for the purposes of his argument; or, if he wants to induce this House to carry out the particular policy, he adumbrates.

"That is really a misuse of the terminology of our free institutions. Whether the referendum be a good thing or a bad thing, at all events it is the decision of the people on a particular thing. A general election is not a decision of the people on a particular measure. (Hear, hear.) It varies, of course. There are occasions on which one particular issue absolutely drowns all others. (Ministerial cheers.) They are few and far between, and I am not sure I can recall a single one of which it can be said without qualification, except perhaps the general election which preceded the passing of the reform bill of 1832."

Proposed Plebiscite.

Proceeding, Mr. Balfour said the state of his voice prevented him from following the whole of the Premier's able and interesting speech, some of it dealing, it seemed to him, with issues but little germane to the controversy before them. As regards Mr. Asquith's criticism of the attitude of the Lords toward Liberal legislation from 1906 to 1909, Mr. Balfour argued that the Government would never squeeze out of the action of the House of Lords in that period by any process of advocacy adequate reasons for a great constitutional change.

"The right honorable gentleman goes on and says, pointing to us," Mr. Balfour continued, "'You who advocate the doctrine of plebiscite, you do not understand representative institutions. The people who go in for plebiscite, who historically have gone in for plebiscite, are people like Napoleon, and (I think he said) the Jacobins.' I would just like to remind the right honorable gentleman that what Napoleon did was to appeal to the plebiscite to give him power—not on a particular measure—to give him what practically amounted to absolute power. That is the last thing that any advocate of the plebiscite desires in this country. We desire it for precisely the opposite purpose.

"We say that under the constitution as it now works you elect a body of absolute—it may be beneficent, but absolute—rulers in the shape of a cabinet who practically control the debates in this House, and are in no sense, as the right honorable gentleman truly says, dependent upon the other House. We say that in the course of the domination of such a body as that it may well be that they depart from the will of the people, and that it may be right and proper that the people should be referred to on a particular specific issues. That is the exact opposite of what Napoleon did. Napoleon did not refer measures to plebiscite. He referred his own tenure of absolute power. We want the plebiscite as a check to absolute power. (Opposition cheers.) We want it as a check to a power which I think everybody must admit may be abused, and which right honorable gentlemen opposite think has been abused by those from whom they differ in political opinion.

"At all events, the referendum and there are difficulties connected with it, I grant, though it is not a new thing in the mouth of Conservative statesmen, let me tell the right honorable gentleman—the referendum has this enormous advantage, that it does isolate one problem from the complex questions connected with keeping a Government in office with all the other measures it desires to carry out, and with all its foreign and domestic policy. You ask the country not 'Do you wish this or that body of men to hold the reins of office?' but 'Do you approve this or that way of dealing with a great question in which you are interested?' That is a very plain proposition, and is much less open to the charge of bad constitutional metaphysics than the theory which the right honorable gentleman has with great naivete laid before the House as if it were the theory held by himself and all orthodox professors of Liberal doctrines, right down from the early days of our constitutional history."

Need of Change.

Mr. Balfour went on to refer to the amount of agreement there was with regard to the need of some far-reaching change. He believed everybody was now convinced, for one reason or another, that the relations between the two houses and the composition of the other House ought to form the subject of anxious and practical deliberation by Parliament. All of them said that the constitution of the other House should be changed. All of them said there should be reform of the House of Lords, and all of them thought there should be some modification of the relation between the two houses. Another point on which he believed they were all agreed was that the House of Commons should be the predominant partner in a bi-cameral system.

"One of the fears which I sincerely entertain, and which I often expressed in public before this controversy became acute, is that a purely elective second chamber is not consistent with the predominance of the lower house. I don't believe it will be found consistent with it in this country, any more than in France or the United States, or any great country I know of. I therefore hold still that if you want this House to be the predominant assembly you should not abuse the hereditary principles which have given you the House of Lords by a long process of historical development. Of course, that is not a thing to be introduced in a new country. The Chancellor of the Exchequer derided the idea of anybody setting up a hereditary chamber in Australia or elsewhere. Of course, it could never be set up in a new country. But are we so backward in political wisdom as not to do now what we could and modify the institutions we have got by a long and historical and traditional development, and use them for our own purposes and for the purposes of modern democratic society?" (Cheers.) Is it not folly to throw wholly on one side that principle of heredity, some leaven of which I am convinced is necessary unless you want entirely to destroy the growing predominance which for many generations this House has enjoyed? Why is it, then, that if there be so much agreement between all sections of the House most of us look forward with so much misgiving to the issue of this controversy? (Ministerial cries of "No.") I mean misgiving as to the course of the controversy until it reaches its final conclusion and consummation. I do not hesitate to say that I have always desired a peaceful arrangement by agreement on this subject, and that I have striven for it. I still think that anybody considering this question impartially from the outside might say: 'We have been accustomed to consider the British people as the models of self-government, sobriety, and wisdom, and here they cannot arrange peacefully the matter in dispute, in which they start with so great a measure of agreement." No foreign country in its revolutions has ever started with such an advantage. We ourselves in the controversies of bygone times never were agreed to the extent that we are agreed in this matter, and we are free at any rate from the theological poison which did such infinite harm in all the earlier constitutional struggles, both before the great rebellion and at the time of the revolution.

The Government's Illogical Course.

"Why is it that when there is so much agreement, and when men of goodwill, in this year of all others—(Opposition cheers)—would desire to see some arrangement arrived at, that every man who has any power of reading the signs of the times looks forward with a deep anxiety at least I do to the course of the struggle or the debate which has begun today? I think the answer to that lies in the strangely illogical course which the Government have adopted, and in the reasons which perhaps have forced them to adopt it. They want to alter the relations between the two houses; they want to alter the constitution of the second chamber, but they propose to alter the relations between the two houses before they have altered the constitution of the second chamber, and in the interval of unknown duration they propose to leave us without anything that can be described as a second chamber for some of the most important purposes, the most important purposes, for which a second chamber can exist. The right honorable gentleman tells us today, as he has told us before, that the second chamber as he proposes to leave it is a second chamber which will have large powers of modifying the legislative action of this House. I do not at all deny it. I think it will have large powers. I am not sure that if you judge institutions by their working and not by their paper aspect I am not sure that in many respects the House of Lords as you propose to place it may not send down more amendments to this House than the House of Lords as it is now. I think that is quite possible. (Opposition cheers.) But I am not sure that as a member of the House of Commons I greatly desire it. What I do desire, not merely as a member of the House of Commons but as a citizen of a country which has grown great under an unwritten constitution what I do desire is that there shall be some safeguard, which under an unwritten constitution can be provided only by a second chamber, against revolutionary changes which do not meet the will of the people, which profoundly alter the institutions under which they were born, on which they have never properly been consulted, and which they may find changed over their heads and against their will under the leadership of gentlemen who sit on one bench and under the inspiration of gentlemen who sit on another bench.

The Privileges of the Lords.

"I do not think that the Government have attempted any defence of this part of their plan. It is not capable of defence. Here the Government come forward and say to us, 'You must alter the constitution of the House of Lords.' We agree. They come forward and say, 'You ought to alter the relations between the two houses.' We agree again. They say, in the third place, 'You ought to have an efficient second chamber.' We agree again. And that very Government by that very bill are going to usurp not merely the functions of other powerful governments before them, but to usurp the function of compelling the people of this country to accept great constitutional changes on which they have never been consulted, and of which they do not know anything at this moment (Opposition cheers), about which you were not in a position to tell them anything at the last election (renewed Opposition cheers), about which you used the most varying utterances and sources of authority, and of which there is even at this moment no clear account given by men of authority as to what they mean to do for one among other good reasons, that they do not so far know themselves. (Opposition cheers.) There are honorable gentlemen opposite who seem to think that we come here as the advocates of outworn privileges, as a party, desirous of maintaining the privileges of the House of Lords long after those privileges have lost such value as every historian must admit they once possessed in the development of these institutions, and that they alone have the secret of progress and freedom, and constitutional sobriety of action. That is grossly to misrepresent the attitude of my friends. That is not our view. We think that we in this House have privileges—privileges which, by the way, the Government are going very substantially to augment, at any rate on their pecuniary side. (Opposition laughter.) Everybody admits as a commonplace that our privileges exist only for a public purpose. That is true in my opinion. And, in the opinion of every man for whom I have the right to speak, that is true of the privileges of the Lords. Their privileges, such as they are, do not exist for them; they exist solely and wholly for the community. (Ministerial laughter.) And, so far as I am concerned at all events, you have only to prove to me that their so-called privileges, which I do not regard very enviably, are no longer of any use, serve no purpose in a modern and developing community, and, of course, I should agree that they should be swept away. (Ministerial laughter.) Why not? (Ironical Nationalist cheers.)

"Some Things We Will Not Do."

"Therefore that is not the ground on which we foresee difficulty over this bill. The difficulty we foresee is of a different kind. The right honorable gentleman appears to suppose that the second chamber must always reflect, ought always to reflect, the precise state of politics in this chamber. I do not think so. It seems to me an altogether absurd doctrine. The honorable gentlemen opposite profess and claim to be the great authors of bold originative change. That is a great position to occupy, to be the originators of bold innovations. But then if the second chamber is to do its work as a revising body it is clearly against the authors of bold changes rather than against the timid reformers of whom we poor people on this side of the House are representatives—it is rather against them than against us that this power of criticism and, if need be, of delay is to be exercised. It is really an absurd doctrine to suppose that you can or ought to have at once a strong Radical party in this House and a chamber in the other House which is always to be equally radical in its complexion. In that sense I think it is absurd to talk either of the House of Lords being partisan or any second chamber that does its duty. But the real difficulty is this, and I hope men of moderate opinion on the other side will agree. I would do much if this great controversy could be arranged without any of those controversial violences which I love at no time, and which in this year of all other years I should wish to avoid. But there are some gains for which too great a price can be paid. Be we lovers of peace so strong as may be, anxious as we may be that all should go quietly and smoothly, even in dealing with these delicate and

(Continued on Page Nineteen.)

ROSE IS CORONATION FLOWER

Botanical Society Decides on It —The Story of the Rose.

THE ROSE is to be the coronation flower and the flower of the year. No doubt any longer remains of that, though the matter has during the past few days been the subject of much debate. That the national flower should be that worn on Coronation Day, and favored generally throughout the year, was so natural that it is somewhat surprising that any question should have arisen. The point, however, was worth laying before the public, and was therefore submitted at a meeting of the Council of the Royal Botanic Society, held at the society's buildings in Regent's Park. The King and Queen are patrons of the society, Queen Alexandra, whose favorite flower, as is well known, is the rose, is also a patron, and the society enjoyed the patronage of King Edward up to the time of his death. The Duke of Teck is president.

The point was submitted by the secretary superintendent of the Society, Mr. J. Bryan Sowerby, and the proposal that the rose should be recognized as the coronation flower received the support of the chairman, Sir Percy Sanderson, a prominent member of the council, and it was unanimously agreed that the most suitable flower was the English rose.

"York and Lancaster."

The rose of England, commonly known to rosarians as the "York and Lancaster," is a white flower, striped red. It is a beautiful species that sometimes blooms half white or half red, or all white or all red. It is a hardy rose, and if planted in March blooms in June.

The movement for the wearing of the coronation rose has the approval of Mr. Edward Mawley, the honorary secretary of the National Rose Society, to which is affiliated over fifty rose societies in different parts of the country, and the Royal Horticultural Society, whose policy would seem to be "all flowers to all men," declare that if any flower is chosen for the coronation, the choice can fall on no other flower than the national emblem.

"There is no other flower so generally popular in the United Kingdom, or as largely cultivated, as the rose," said Mr. Mawley yesterday. Throughout the southern half of England, in Ireland, and the southwest of Scotland, there are sure to be a large number of roses in bloom on Coronation Day. For home decorations, when cut, the rose is stated by one of our leading florists to be 'without doubt Nature's most useful gift to every floral decorator, from the humble cottager who gathers a rosebud to adorn his buttonhole on Sunday, to the professional florist who decorates the apartments of kings and queens, or tables for royal banquets.'"

The Royal Flower.

The rose needs no booming. First and foremost it is the royal flower. It is incorporated in the king's arms, and it is a familiar heraldic device used in the decoration of the royal palaces, notably the palaces of Westminster and Hampton Court. It is the favorite buttonhole with a great many people on St. George's Day and Empire Day. It is worn on the former day by the Northumberland Fusiliers, the old "Fighting Fifth," and by the West Yorkshires, and the other Minden regiments, numbering six, on the occasion of the anniversary of the famous battle of that name. It will be remembered that the English troops, to distinguish themselves from their German allies, plucked roses from the gardens at Minden and wore them in their headdress on their way to meet the French.

LONDON'S TRAFFIC PROBLEM

Nearly a Billion and a Half Street Passengers in 1909.

PRACTICAL suggestions for the solution of London's traffic problems are made in a remarkable blue book issued by the board of trade, which, acting on the advice of the royal commission on traffic, has formulated several huge schemes for improving facilities for rail and road travel in the metropolis.

The blue book is a mass of interesting suggestions and reflections which every Londoner ought to study. It proposes, among other reforms, to make 100 miles of new main roads in and around London, and it is a perfect encyclopedia of information relating to railways, motor buses and tubes.

Two main facts are clear from the report. One is that travelling in Greater London is increasing steadily in volume, the other that Londoners make more journeys per head than in former years, owing to the tendency to live farther afield. In 1903, when the estimated population of Greater London was 6,806,296, the number of journeys by rail, 'bus and tram was 142.9; in 1907, with the estimated population at 7,217,939, the number of journeys per head was 169.2; in 1909, with the estimated population at 7,429,740, the number had increased to 189.6. This striking increase in passenger traffic is shown as follows:

	Rail.	Tram.	'Bus (two chief companies).
1903	290,722,680	394,356,531	287,386,471
1907	356,233,606	589,746,792	275,479,000
1909	410,744,610	657,138,908	311,000,000

The total number of passengers in 1903 was 972,465,682, while in 1909 it had increased to 1,408,883,518.

London's growth in motor traffic is enormous. In 1903 there was one motor-cab licensed in London; in 1909 there were 3,956. There were 13 motor-'buses in 1903 and 1,180 in 1909. Tramway cars in 1903 numbered 576; in 1909 there were 2,198.

At the same time there is a striking increase in the total number of all vehicles, due to the withdrawal of thousands of horse-drawn cabs. In 1903 ther were 16,760 vehicles of all kinds, and in 1909 there were 15,906. Four-wheeled horse cabs are diminishing less rapidly, because they are much used by railway passengers with luggage. The report is another in the coffin of the horse.

MAKING ARTIFICIAL RAIN.

In the town of Irondequoit, N. Y., bordering Rochester on one side and Lake Ontario on another, more fruit is raised than in any other place of equal size in the United States.

This pre-eminence of the Irondequoit farmers is partly due to their novel way of watering their farms. The water itself comes from various sources; some from Lake Ontario, some from small ponds on the farms themselves.

Wherever it comes from it is forced to work by electricity. The farmers tap the wires of the suburban trolleys of the Rochester Railway and Light Company. This current operates the motors, which, by a 60-pound pressure, force the water through pipes so that it falls like a gentle summer rain.

It is so scattered by this pressure that the air above the fields is full of mist. In winter the greenhouses can be watered the same way.

Three Redmonds in the British House

[Frank Dilnot in the London Daily Mail.]

[Frank Dilnot in London Daily Mail.]

THE ENTRY into Parliament of Mr. William Archer Redmond, the son of the Irish leader, adds a third Redmond to the Nationalist party, and completes the most interesting family group in the House of Commons. The name of Redmond has long been associated with the British Parliament, for a member of the family was in the House in 1859, and the grandfather of the latest representative of the family sat for Wexford as far back as 1872. Mr. John Redmond, the present Nationalist chief, was first elected in 1881, and his brother, Mr. William Redmond, has been in Parliament continuously from 1883 to the present time. Mr. William Archer Redmond now comes to continue the line, and the House, which, even to its most Radical actions, takes a domestic pleasure in any hereditary connection with itself, has given him a very hearty welcome.

The Maiden Speech.

The Messrs. Redmond, indeed, possess a personal interest in the House as great as the political interest roused by the name in the constituences. The characteristics of Mr. John Redmond and his brother, Mr. William Redmond, have long been known and appreciated by their fellow-members, and there are signs that the third Mr. Redmond will prove as interesting a figure as his predecessors. Everyone in the House knows the affectionate relationship between the Redmond brothers, and no differences of political recognition of the pride which father and uncle feel in the election of the younger member of the family are evident.

This was very pleasantly voiced on the night of Mr. Archer Redmond's maiden speech by Sir Edward Carson, the bitterest Irish opponent of Mr. John Redmond. Before commencing a particularly vigorous attack on the home rule propositions of the day, Sir Edward turned to the Irish benches, and said with what pleasure he had listened to young Mr. Redmond's speech. "It is a gratification to know that the honorable member for Waterford (Mr. John Redmond) will be so well succeeded by the honorable member who has addressed the House for the first time this evening." Sir Edward referred to that maiden speech as a manifestation of the hereditary principle. His tribute recalled the occasion on which Mr. Austen Chamberlain made his maiden speech. That speech, like Mr. Archer Redmond's, was on home rule, a topic which had just separated Mr. Joseph Chamberlain from Mr. Gladstone. The latter, with a fine courtesy, which always distinguished him, promptly offered his congratulations. "It was a speech," he said, "which must have been dear and refreshing to a father's heart." It is quite certain that the same thing might have been said the other night with reference to Mr. John Redmond and his son.

The Irish Leader.

The political work of nearly a quarter of a century has made Mr. John Redmond and Mr. William Redmond into a part of the great parliamentary machine and has established them firmly in the personal regard of both friends and foes. If the gifts of Mr. John Redmond are the more admired, *it is the human traits in Mr. William Redmond which have secured for him general affection.* What niche Mr. Archer Redmond is going to carve for himself we cannot tell, but at any rate he starts with great advantages.

Though each of the three Redmonds in the House is typically Irish, each of them has a very definite individuality. Strangely enough, the two brothers so closely associated politically, and personally are very different men. Each in his different way has been a striking figure in the House of Commons for many years past. The Irish leader is a passionate man who cultivates silence. Animated by an unwavering enthusiasm, but forcing himself to severe restraint for the sake of his future plans, he is known as the hard, determined political fighter, giving no mercy, asking for none, and ready when the day comes to strike mercilessly. He has had no time to develop the humor which no Irishman ever lacks. His purpose has been too serious, too grim, his difficulties too great, to permit the light jest and the witty repartee. His life has been given up to political warfare.

And yet away from his official work Mr. John Redmond is not at all an ogre. Amiability and reasonableness go with a certain business acuteness. In Ireland I heard him telling funny stories of his American experiences with a gravity which only gave them keener point. But both in the House of Commons and out of it he maintains a dignity which is absolutely part of him.

Mr. "Willie" Redmond.

Mr. William Redmond is an entirely different type of Irishman. He has wavy, iron-grey hair, humorous eyes, and his face, though of the Redmond type, is much softer in contour than his brother's. He is not heavily built, and in place of the almost invariable frock-coat of Mr. John Redmond, he wears always a jacket suit, generally with a bunch of violets in his buttonhole. His voice has a drawling brogue, peculiarly effective for purposes of repartee. He makes frequent use of it, and question time in the House is a great period for him. As his courage is equal to his wit, he has added much vivacity to parliamentary proceedings. He is a great favorite with members. Popularity at Westminster, as in school life, is often indicated by the manner in which a man is known, and no one ever refers privately to Mr. William Redmond except as "Willie Redmond," which with its implication of affectionate familiarity exactly describes the attitude of the House towards him. They idolize him in Ireland. I was at Cork during the recent election, in which he was a candidate, and was present when one of a crowd of working women forced her way into the brake from which he was speaking, put her arm round his neck and kissed him.

A Son of His Father.

To these two is now added Mr. William Archer Redmond, aged twenty-six. He was returned at the last election for East Tyrone, the seat previously held by Mr. T. M. Kettle. He chose the debate on home rule on Wednesday last as the occasion on which to make his maiden speech, and it is safe to say that after Mr John Redmond and the Prime Minister there was no speaker who was looked forward to with such interest by the Nationalists. He took his place on his father's bench, being separated from him by two or three other members. There was a very general desire to take part in the debate, and young Mr. Redmond had to wait his turn throughout the dinner hour. The loyal Nationalists waited with him. He looked indeed the son of his father as he sat there frowning with nervousness with a bundle of notes in his hand, crossing and uncrossing his legs as he waited for the opportunity which was so long in coming.

He has his father's bold, hawk-like nose, his square jaw, his determined mouth, and there is the Irish leader's expression in his eyes. The resemblance would be phenomenal were it not that in place of the gray hair, thinning rapidly, of his father, he has a luxuriant mass of dark hair. When the Speaker at last called on him he rose amid the enthusiastic cheers from the Nationalists and plunged at once into his facts and arguments. He spoke fluently but with just a trace of awkwardness, which will disappear when he becomes accustomed to his environment. His voice is a strange blend of his father's and his uncle's. Mr. John Redmond had a place at the end of the bench in the comparative obscurity of the gallery, and one could imagine his emotions as he leaned forward to lose no word of his son's first speech. Mr. William Redmond came hurrying in from the lobby and stood at the bar listening to the young man with an expression of happy reflectiveness. As to the members in general, they divided their attention between father, uncle, and nephew. Everybody had temporarily forgotten home rule, and for once in a way politics were far from the minds of all.

The Harem Skirt's Short History

It Is a Natural Sequel to the Hobble—Denounced by the Vatican Again.

TORONTO has seen the harem skirt and having seen it, was probably able to understand why a prominent citizen in Rome committed suicide because his wife and daughters insisted on wearing it. The harem skirt, it is safe to say with the utmost dogmatism, will not become a popular style in this city. It has neither beauty nor utility to recommend it, for it is merely trousers for a few inches above the ankle; otherwise it is a skirt, and allows no more freedom of movement than an ordinary skirt that is equally tight fitting above the knees. If it were really and truly trousers, something might be said in its favor, and as it is, the harem skirt is not more immodest than the tube skirt.

The Sequel to the Hobble.

The harem garment is a natural sequel to the hobble. The latter was made so tight that its wearers were hardly able to walk any better than a man equipped for a sack race. In order to permit its wearers to toddle across the sidewalk to their carriages it became necessary that the skirt should be taken off, or that some improvement should be made on it. The latter alternative was adopted by the autocrats of the Rue de la Paix, and a slit was made in the front of the hobble. The edges of the severed panels were then caught back at each ankle, and fastened with or without a bow of ribbon, thus transforming the straight skirt into a divided one. The idea once adopted, it was carried out in several styles, one extreme resulting in a regular pair of bloomers, very much like the divided skirt that is so popular among equestriennes.

Harem Styles.

The short tailor-made trotteur skirt is pulled from the waist in such a way that though the skirt is divided into two from waist to hem in the front, the division is invisible, and the material is cut to fall so that the wearer enjoys all the comfort of trousers, with all the feminine grace of a full skirt. Another form of the jupe-culotte grew out of the panel gown. A wide panel shaped like a stole was worn both front and back over a full underskirt of mousseline. The panels back and front were long, and reached to the lower edge of the gown, while the full under-robe beneath was split up in front and gathered into baggy trousers that were closed round each ankle. When in repose the wearer of this skirt still appears to be wearing an ordinary gown, with full, pleated under-robe, and straight panelled tunic, but as soon as she moves the trousers become apparent.

The Voice of the Vatican.

The above able description may be absolutely relied on, as it is stolen almost literally from the Paris fashion correspondent of the London Express. She does not believe that the new style will be popular in France; we have already spoken for the English part of Canada, while for Roman Catholics the world over the Pope is prepared to speak. In the organ of the Vatican, "Osservatore Romano," the harem skirt has been denounced in vigorous language as an "exaggeration" adopt to diminish the wearer's self respect, and to abolish the distinction of the sexes." We don't know what sort of trousers are fashionable in Rome, but in Toronto there is no difficulty in distinguishing a woman wearing a harem skirt from a man wearing trousers. The Osservatore goes on to say that Pagan matrons would blush with shame at the sight of the harem skirt, and it is announced that wearers of these garments will not be allowed to enter Roman Catholic churches.

Paris No Longer the Arbiter.

The general unpopularity of this Turkish style calls attention to the fact that Paris can no longer impose her whims in dressmaking and millinery upon the rest of the world. No well-dressed Englishwoman wore the hobble skirt. Few accepted the Directoire fashion, and it failed. The Chanticler hat and its predecessor, the Extinguisher, which hid all but the tip of the wearer's nose, were chiefly worn by ladies connected with the stage. There was also general rebellion from the ukase establishing "little girl" frocks. The Erysipelas veil, one of the most unbecoming of styles, was rejected by Englishwomen. Parisian dressmakers and milliners are losing their grip. Apart from the Auteuil racecourse and the boulevards, they lead only on sufferance, for when they attempt to exert authority against popular taste they are left with their samples on their hands. The day may be not far distant when the real arbiters of fashion in women's clothes will live in London, where now the men's styles are set.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Minard's Liniment Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,—Theodore Dorais, a customer of mine, was completely cured of rheumatism after five years of suffering, by the judicious use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

The above facts can be verified by writing to him, to the Parish Priest or any of his neighbors.

A. COTE, Merchant

St. Isidore, Que., May 12, 1898.

THE FLAMING ARC.

In continental Europe luminous arcs of one type or another dominate the field of outdoor lighting since it has been the experience that the more light produced the more the public demands. For example, where two gas arcs were formerly used, four and occasionally six flaming arcs are used; and it is no unusual sight to count as many as 50 to 75 flaming arcs on one block in Berlin.

The possibilities of increased illumination by the use of the flaming arc have been quickly foreseen by industrial establishments of all kinds both in the United States and abroad, and mills, foundries, machine shops, etc., report increased outputs and higher class of service as a result of its use. The immense volume of light which it produces permits the lamp to be suspended high enough to clear all machinery and yet illuminate the space below with powerful brilliancy.

The flaming arc is rapidly monopolizing the field of advertising by electric means. All kinds of amusement enterprises, parks and theatres realize the efficiency of the flaming arc for commanding attention, while the department stores of the large cities frequently utilize as many as fifty lamps of this type in front of their buildings.

Shopkeepers are increasing the brightness of their show-windows by employing flaming arcs and at the same time are decreasing the first cost of lighting as well as operating expenses. For this purpose the lamps are mounted above the window, the ceiling of which is of opalescent glass. In this manner a powerful volume of light is cast in the window, the source of light being concealed. It has been found that when so used the yield of light from a 550-watt flaming arc is equal to that of 2,000 watts in incandescent lamps.

Hypnotism of London's Streets An Appeal to the Churches

[From Public Opinion, London, England.]

MR. HAROLD BEGBIE in his new book "In the Hands of the Potter," discusses with great insight the most vital problems of society.

One of his acutest statements is that in which he insists upon "the hypnotic suggestion of London streets" towards evil.

What You See.

"A visitor to England from India or China," he says, "whose purpose was to study the followers of the Son of God at the centre of their national life, would surely feel himself, in the streets of London, to be the victim of an immense hallucination.

"He would see on every side of him an ostentation of wealth bewildering in its profusion and staggering in its effrontery. He would find it impossible to distinguish the lady of fashion from the public women of the streets. He would see in the shop windows the manifold production, of a commerce created by vanity, voluptuousness, and sensuality. The hoardings would shock his modesty by their prurience, or disgust his intellect by their vulgarity. He would feel himself the witness of a carousal. It would seem to him that every unit in the multitude was dressed to attract attention, was bent upon self-indulgence, had no purpose in life save dissipation, acknowledged no responsibility towards his fellow men, lived without a thought for God—his or anybody's. He would look for self-sacrifice, and he would see immodesty; for humility, and he would see arrogance. It is impossible to exaggerate the effect of London's central streets upon the mind of such a man."

London's Young People.

Mr. Begbie, in thus limning the streets of London, seeks to show what a contagion of feeling and hypnotic suggestion goes out to the crowds of young people who endlessly come to the city from all parts of the country. How shall they stand against it?

"On every side of them is the parade and display of wealth. They see with their eyes and feel with their souls the allurements and enticements of luxurious existence. Any such ideal as Christianity must seem to them a phantasy—so real, visible, tangible, and prosperous is the presence of Mammon. There is nowhere a reproach for the vain, a rebuke for the vulgar, a condemnation for the selfish.

"Now this hypnotic suggestion of the streets, this contagion of the world's show stain," contends Mr. Begbie, "is infinitely more potent for evil than the suggestion and contagion of a religious meeting for hysteria. It is normal. It is perpetual. It is a form of suggestion so subtle and disguised, it appears so natural and commonplace, that no psychologist takes the trouble to diagnose it, and no religious teacher feels himself moved to denounce it. And yet there is in the world no contagion more undoubtedly the work of suggestion, and no hypnotic suggestion that makes more disastrously for vulgarity of mind, corruption of taste, compromising morality, and deadness of soul, than this normal, usual and ubiquitous influence of the public streets."

"This miasma of London is made by the thoughts of the units composing its multitude. The moral atmosphere of a place is produced by the soliloquies of the soul. Every individual is in some way responsible for the hypnotic suggestion of the streets."

The Missing Note in the Street.

"But the great note of Christianity—selflessness—makes no sound in the symphony of the public streets. Is it a great thing to expect that every man and woman in London whose life has been touched and exalted by the Character of Christ, should by the simplicity of their dress, the beauty of their manner, and the nobility of their pursuits convey an impression to the streets which is at once a reproach to vanity and an invitation to holiness?

"Is it not high time," asks Mr. Begbie, "that the church awoke to the tremendous power of hypnotic suggestion and made definite war upon the extreme luxury, license, and gaudery of society which are now spreading through the streets of the town a contagion terribly destructive to the noblest virtues of the human soul?

"I believe that the complacency of the church towards the materialism of the upper classes and the vulgarity of the middle classes, is more fatal to a true understanding of religion by the soul of a nation than all the devices and bewitchments of evil."

"One of the reasons," says Professor Granger, "why popular religion in England seems to be coming to the limits of its power, is that it has contented itself so largely with the commonplace motives which, after all, find sufficient exercise in the ordinary duties of life. Unless God is presented under the attributes of the divine majesty, in such a way as to summon forth an heroic effort of the soul to come to a level below the ordinary standard of honor, and does not appeal to the higher spirit which is the natural temper of a free citizen in a free state."

The West London Mission.

In drawing attention to this miasma of London's streets, Mr. Begbie seeks to point out the enormous subtle difficulties—in addition to many others—with which those who are trying to uplift and help men and women in London have to contend. His book shows how the "Hand of the Potter" works through the West London Mission, which owed its origin and spiritual impulse to that great spiritual enthusiast and enthuser of men, Hugh Price Hughes. Established in St. James' Hall and other buildings, sending out influences which have been felt in every English-speaking land, profoundly modifying Nonconformist methods and thought at home, the West London Mission, meeting on Sunday in the Lyceum Theatre, still under Mr. Rattenbut and Mrs. Hughes, does good service in London, as the strange stories in Mr. Begbie's book do show.

Mr. Begbie's sub-title is "A Study of Christianity in Action." Such, too, was the object of his other book, "Broken Earthenware," which has had so amazing a sale—amazing because apart from the brilliant way in which the stories were told, they told the most obvious facts of what Christianity does, and yet this A.B.C. was a revelation to many who should have been well into the classics of the spiritual life, without full knowledge of which "Life must certainly fall short of its reach."

Mr. Begbie says that the most conclusive cases of the miracle of conversion are those in which a gradual and quite tranquil change of heart leads to a culminating point, a place at which the spirit completely turns about and becomes definitely conscious of a new life." Such are the instances he gives in this book. Some tell of the sisters of sorrow, of those who have loved much and sinned much. They are all real human documents, showing how great tribulations may be overcome; showing too, the splendid men and women who, against long odds, fight for human redemption. It is an heroic story, finely told.

An Appeal to the Churches.

And as one reads the story of what has been done, one's heart goes out in longing towards what could be done if men and women would but do it; and those whom it may concern should not be deaf to the plea of this brilliant literary man and journalist, who has a remarkable knowledge of men and of literature, an acute mind and a sympathetic pen, because he speaks not only for himself but for thousands outside the churches who are not without high ideals or the charm of gracious personality.

"Let the church first of all be rid of insolence in authority and disobedience in dissent," he writes. "And then let her tear up the old documents of sectarian puerilities, and recognize the Christlessness of bitterness and animosity. The church has something to say, but much more to do. Her words must always be human; her actions can be divine."

"She has overtalked herself; it is time she made herself the heaven of humanity.

"Nothing is of such moment as character, not what we can express in words, as to that which we believe is of value, but rather how soundly and attractively we reflect in the tone of our character, and the manner of our living the unselfishness, the beauty and the clam of Christ. Let us know for very certain that the measure of our Christianity is the measure of our power in this world to attract the unhappy, heal the sick, and raise the dead. We are philosophers when we confute; we are Christians when we persuade and attract."

"Does the church truly feel herself adequate to the world's unrest?"

SCIENCE'S LATEST TRIUMPH

Man on the Eve of a New Development, Says Dr. Carrel —Amazing Experiments.

MAN is on the eve of a totally new development in his notions of the mysterious thing called life. This is due to Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Dr. Ledoux this describes the new revolution in the Outlook.

"At the Rockefeller Institute it was found that small fragments of organs severed from mammals and placed in a plasma medium drawn from an animal could be made to grow under their gaze, between hollow glass covers, entirely separated from their original owner. Heretofore no one would have guessed that a fragment of a kidney, for instance, separated from the animal could be kept indefinitely alive (although it might be preserved from decay), and still less that it could be made to grow under glass.

Some Amazing Experiments.

"Yet these experimenters have proved that kidneys and glands, the marrow, bones, and cartilage, and even the skin, will thus live and grow, under certain conditions as if still endowed with some of the life principle of their living owner, though severed from him."

Professor J. B. Tingle, in the Independent, says that "It having been thus proved that organs may be removed from the body and kept 'potentially alive' for weeks, a further step naturally suggests itself. Can such organs be caused to grow outside the body? The most recent work of Drs. Carrel and Burrows answers the question in the affirmative.

"Portions of tissue were removed from warm-blooded animals immediately after death. The tissue was sealed up, kept at the temperature of the body from which it was taken and supplied with 'food.' This food consisted of liquid squeezed from the body of the same animal: it is termed 'plasma.' Under these conditions, after a time, the tissue began to grow. Often its growth was much more rapid than it would have been had the tissue remained undisturbed in the animal's body, because in its new environment it was getting much more food than it would have obtained normally.

"As the tissue grew the new parts resembled the parent ones. Cartilage grew cartilage, fragments of kidney grew cells such as are found only in kidney, portions of spleen reproduced the pulpy material such as is present in that organ.

"When some of the newly-grown tissue was removed and placed separately, with fresh plasma, it continued to grow just as before. It did not require the parent tissue to direct it. It follows, therefore, that it is possible to grow two generations of cells outside the body from which the original tissue has been taken.

"These experiments open up an important new field for investigation and furnish a new weapon of extreme value to those engaged in the fight with cancer. The skilled worker can now actually follow with his eye the reproduction of cancer cells, and, by varying the conditions and the food which is supplied to his cancerous material, he may hope to discover the factors which help and those which hinder its growth."

"These experiments demonstrate, to quote from the report of the experimenters, that adult tissues grow easily outside of the body. The cultivation of normal cells would appear to be no more difficult than the cultivation of many microbes. This discovery, to revert to Doctor Ledoux's estimate of its importance, is possibly the first step in the direction of making artificially new tissues or even the nuclei of organs to be grafted upon or to replace such as may become diseased in the human system."

AGE OF MARRIAGE IS INCREASING

Interesting Vital Statistics for England and Wales.

SOME interesting facts are to be gathered from the registrar-general's annual report of births, deaths, and marriages in England and Wales in 1909. The number of widows is always much greater than that of widowers, because, in the first place, men marry later in life than women; secondly, because the duration of male life is shorter than that of female life; and thirdly, because the proportion of widows who remarry is much lower than the proportion of widowers who remarry. In 1909 the proportion of bachelors who married was 50.4 per thousand, of widowers 36.7, of spinsters 48.8, and widows 11.7. The proportion of remarriages shows an almost continuous decrease since 1876; the fall per thousand was from 136 to 85 among the widowers and from 98 to 61 among the widows.

In 1909, out of a thousand marriages, 884 were between bachelors and spinsters, 31 between bachelors and widows, 55 between widowers and spinsters, and 30 between widowers and widows. The marriage of divorced persons was the highest on record in the year, numbering 737, of whom 383 were men and 354 were women. In the period 1876-80 the number of divorced persons who remarried was 19 per cent; in 1909, the proportion was about 50 per cent.

There is a decreasing tendency to early marriage; the ratio of those who marry before the age of 21 has declined since 1876. Husbands under 21 were then 77.8 per 1,000; in 1909 the proportion had fallen to 59.8. Wives under 21 were 217 per 1,000 in 1876; in 1909 the proportion was 136.7. The highest proportions of marriages of minors were recorded in the mining and manufacturing counties, and the lowest in the agricultural counties.

Almost four-fifths of the marriages during 1909 were solemnized with religious ceremonial. This proportion has been steadily decreasing since 1851 in favor of civil marriages, and was smaller in 1909 than in any previous year. The proportion of Established Church marriages was the lowest on record, and those of civil and Non-conformist marriages the highest.

The death rate from cancer in 1909 was the highest on record.

THE FIRST SMOKER.

It is a common and universal supposition that Sir Walter Raleigh introduced tobacco into England, but it is, nevertheless, a wrong one. It was in 1586 that Ralph Lane, then governor of Virginia, and Sir Francis Drake brought with them to England all the implements and materials of tobacco smoking, and these were handed over to Sir Walter Raleigh. Further, Ralph Lane is credited with being the first English smoker, though it was owing to the influence and example of the renowned Sir Walter Raleigh—whom history says, "tooke a pipe of tobacco a little before he went to the scaffolde"—that the habit soon became universal.

A FASTING RECORD.

The record for fasting, so far as humanity is concerned, is held by Granie, a French murderer, who determined to starve himself to death, and from the day of his arrest refused to eat. In spite of every effort on the part of his warders, who first tried tempting him to eat by placing the most dainty meals in his cell, and when that failed, attempted feeding him by force, he held out for sixty-three days, at the end of which time he died. Up to then, the longest authenticated fast on record was that accomplished by Giovanni Succi, who fasted at the Royal Aquarium, London, for forty-five days. But these records sink into insignificance when compared with the fat pig of Dover, enshrined in Dr. W. B. Carpenter's "Manual of Physiology." This pig weighed 100 pounds and was entombed for 160 days by the fall of a portion of the chalk cliffs. When dug out it weighed only 40 pounds, but to the surprise of its owner was alive.

BOVRIL

BUILDS UP MUSCULAR TISSUE.

BOVRIL, is, in itself, a valuable food, and it also aids the system to draw the full store of nourishment from ordinary diet, thus building up

SOUND NERVE AND MUSCLE.

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31th-tw

The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of two and one-half per cent for the quarter ending March 31, 1911, being at the rate of ten per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this company, has been declared, and will be payable at the company's offices in this city on and after Saturday, April 1, 1911, to shareholders of record on the 15th March, 1911.

By order of the board.

HUME CRONYN, Manager.

London, March 3, 1911.

31st

AIRSHIPS FOR BRITISH ARMY

Over $400,000 Set Apart for Them—Total Estimates for the Army.

ONE OF THE most interesting subjects dealt with in the British army estimates for 1911-12, is that of aeronautics.

During the past twelve months the balloon factory at Aldershot has been reorganized and enlarged under the directions of an expert, and by the end of the present year it will be in a position to deal with the large airships of the present day. In the estimates £85,000 has been provided for new dirigibles and aeroplanes, and for the staff and other expenses of the factory, while £28,000 is taken for the construction of a large new shed at Farnborough and the improvement of them at Wormwood Scrubs.

The balloon school is being reorganized, and will be transferred into an air battalion, the officers of which will be appointed for four years from any arm of the service. There are now five aeroplanes available for army work—of the Wright, Farman, Paulhan, Blerlot and Havilland types, respectively. As the result of the trials to be made with these the patterns for further supplies will be selected. In addition to the two small airships made in the army factory, and one large airship of foreign construction (Clement-Bayard), it is hoped that a second large airship (Lebaudy) and one of medium size, now well advanced in the army factory, will be ready for use in the coming summer.

The estimates show a net decrease in money of £70,000, this notwithstanding that the ceremonies in connection with the approaching coronation necessitate special provision of £80,000 for military expenditure.

There have been reductions on clothing, on special reserve, and new field howitzers, and on the extinction of the barrack loan annuity; but on the other hand there are increases for the territorial force, new works, small arm ammunition, and, as we have already stated, in coronation expenses. How the estimates compare with those of the last six years may be seen in the following table:

Year.	Men.	Cost.
1905-06	221,300	£28,478,863
1906-07	204,100	28,501,421
1907-08	190,000	27,141,642
1908-09	185,000	26,859,299
1909-10	183,200	27,243,825
1910-11	184,200	27,760,000
1911-12	186,400	27,690,000

The net change in the estimates for the coming year therefore is:

Amount required	£27,690,000
Reduction in money	70,000
Increase in men	2,200

Mr. Haldane, secretary for war, explains that the increase of 2,200 men is necessary because the yearly even flow of recruits has been interrupted, enlistment for three years with the colors having been superseded by enlistment for nine years, and that in turn by reversion to the well-tried period of seven years. One result is a period when vacancies for recruits are few, to be followed by a general exodus to the reserve. The prevailing activity of trade is having its effect on recruiting, but Mr. Haldane anticipates that the establishment of the army will be full on the 31st of March next.

For the expeditionary force it is intended to substitute motor vehicles for horsed transport on a large scale. This will entail the registration of civilians' motor transport, but will reduce the difficulties of horse supply. It is anticipated that the howitzer brigades will practice with the new quick-firing weapon this year.

POLYGLOT LONDON SCHOOL

In one of London's evening schools there is a class the students in which are a mixture of French, Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, Italians, Spaniards, Roumanians, and Russian and Yiddish-speaking Jews.

Over this linguistic chaos, however, there presides a teacher with a gift—or a hobby—for languages; and the chaos of tongues is thus reduced to a semblance of order.

The teacher has a good command of French and Spanish and a working acquaintance with Italian and German. That is something to go on with.

A colleague can also speak German and Yiddish; and that carries matters a little further. As for the Hungarians, the task of teaching is eked out with a little German and a little English.

Two Japanese in another class in the same school present a more difficult problem.

The curriculum includes teaching of composition, reading and conversation

PLOUGASTEL MARRIAGES.

Plougastel is one of the most scattered communes of Finisterre, containing about 7,800 inhabitants. The women are said to be in the minority, it being stated that they number only 1,200. Marriages take place but once a year, and this year on the marriage day thirty-seven couples were blessed in the parish church. Each marriage brings together from one hundred to five hundred friends and guests, and so that wedding day at Plougastel is the event of the year. What makes matters the more interesting is the fact that the brides and bridegrooms appear in the picturesque costumes of Brittany, and those of Plougastel are said to be the most primitive. The men for the occasion cast aside the Phrygian cap and wear a wide-brimmed felt hat decorated with velvet and ribbons. The trousers are adorned with pearl buttons, the jacket is gaudy and richly embroidered, and an ample sash encircles the waist.

The dress, or rather dresses, of a Plougastel bride are not less picturesque, and it appears she wears several on the wedding day. The favorite colors are red, green, blue, violet or black. After the ceremony in the church, the newly-married make a pilgrimage to the Plougastel Calvary, which is famous on account of its beauty and antiquity, for it dates back from 1598. The wedding feast is said to be Pantagruelique, and large numbers of visitors come from Brest and neighboring towns to take part in the noteworthy ceremony.



"THE ARCHERY GIRLS."
With "A Stubborn Cinderella," at the Grand, Wednesday Evening Next.

BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS

THE GRAND.

Today, Matinee and Night—David Higgins in "His Last Dollar."
Monday and Tuesday, March 13 and 14, —Vesta Victoria and Company in Vaudeville.
Wednesday, March 15—"A Stubborn Cinderella."
Friday, March 17—"Madame Sherry."
Saturday, March 18—"The Goddess of Liberty."

AT THE AUDITORIUM.

Tuesday ..... "The Rose Maiden"

"HIS LAST Dollar," is now in its sixth successful season, and will be seen at the Grand twice today, matinee and night, with substantially the same meritorious players as last season. It has a most delightful love story atmosphere, and it also shows a few of the nerve-trying moments attendant upon the efforts of a rich and ingenious southerner to clean up everything of a financial sort on Wall street. It is a play abounding in romance and heart interest.

The audience which filled every seat, nook and standing room at the Russell Theatre, Ottawa, last Tuesday night, to give welcome to Miss Vesta Victoria, the famous English comedienne and her company of twenty artists, selected from the principal cities of Great Britain, America and Europe, was the largest that had ever assembled in that theatre at any one time during its history as a playhouse. It was an audience that represented not only the most exclusive society circles of the capital city, but the culture and brains of Ottawa as well. It was a noticeable fact that hundreds of well-dressed ladies who had failed to secure seats in advance, forgot their dignity, and climbed two pairs of stairs to the rush gallery, which is usually occupied by the buyers of 25-cent seats.

When Miss Victoria made her first appearance on the stage the orchestra played the National Anthem, and the scene which followed was almost indescribable. Everyone in the vast audience was upon their feet, and nothing could be seen but the waving of a myriad of handkerchiefs. Naturally, Miss Victoria shed tears, the real ones, but they were tears of joy and happiness, for the great comedienne realized that she was at last among friends.

The entire performance was a royal amusement treat in every particular, beginning with the celebrated Russian pianist, Ivanowski, down the golden amusement line, through to the Church Choir Quartette, Van Camp, the Holland Psychic, Tillie Terris, the famous Australian singer; Johnny Ford, the wonderful entertainer, to the only Vesta Victoria, then following with Frank Bush and the McLaren Scotch Instrumentalists.

The Kingston Whig says of "A Stubborn Cinderella," which appears at the Grand next Wednesday evening: "Kingston theatre-goers were treated to a fine musical comedy last night, when 'A Stubborn Cinderella' was presented. Brimful of sweet, catchy music, just the kind that makes you happy, and comedy work of the first order, the play ranks among the best of its kind ever seen in Kingston. The production was splendidly put on. All the principal parts are in able hands. The entire performance of three acts is given with such vim as to be very entertaining. The chorus is strong and costumes good. All the musical numbers were well received, and some had to be given three or four times. Miss Kirke is delightful in every way. There is no more charming comedienne or sweeter singer on the musical comedy stage.

"There is more life and snap in the work of the company than in that of any other musical comedy organization seen here in years. The whole company enters into the spirit of the production. This has a telling effect upon the audience, and it was shown by the hearty applause given throughout."

The London Choral Society will present F. R. Cowen's "Rose Maiden" in the Auditorium on Tuesday, March 14, in aid of the Queen Alexandra Sanatorium. "The Rose Maiden" is an extremely beautiful cantata, and will be given under the direction of Mr. J. R. Cornelius, conductor. The principal solo parts will be taken by Mr. C. Pink, tenor, vocalist; Mr. E. A. Webster, bass soloist, of Colborne Street Methodist Church; Miss Beatrice Hunt, soprano soloist of First Methodist Church, and Miss L. E. Gilmore, contralto soloist, of Dundas Centre Methodist Church. The chorus will include 66 well-trained voices, and will be assisted by an orchestra under the direction of Mr. R. Pococke.

The Gazette, Montreal, has this to say about "Madame Sherry" coming to the Grand on Friday evening next, March 17:

"If 'Mdame Sherry,' as done in English at His Majesty's Theatre last night, is a fair sample of French vaudeville, it is time that more of the same kind was imported, if it can be put on in the same complete style. As an entertainment, the thing was a decided novelty, not merely in its production, but in its general scheme, and it was so well done that an audience which filled the theatre was delighted, and made the conclusion unusually late owing to their insistence upon encores. Although of French origin, and apparently of German-American adaptation, the whole thing is well arranged as a modern musical comedy, save that where the average musical comedy proves banal 'Madame Serry' sparkles. The whole congeries of amusing story and more funny interludes is one of much more than ordinary brightness, and is rendered much more acceptable by the tuneful music which runs through the production. It is full of pretty melodies, which were not only well sung, but given excellent effect by a reinforced orchestra, whose work was again added to by the scenic and other effects on the stage. In fact, the scenic side of the production was one of the features. But it was the music and the excellent manner in which it was sung and played which gave the greatest charm to the production, and this was easily proven by the fact that the foyer of the theatre fairly rang with people whistling or humming the catchy airs between the acts and at the close, most of the people being content to give snatches of the 'Every Little Movement' song, whose tuneful melody was interwoven throughout the whole movement."

The rainstorm scene at the opening of the third act of "The Goddess of Liberty" has proved to be one of the immense hits of the production from a scenic standpoint. Mr. Ned Wayburn, who staged the entire production of "The Goddess of Liberty," is famed no little these days, for his rain scenes. But in this play he has surpassed all former efforts in at least one direction—the realistic stroke of lightning that flashes across the heavens and fells, within an instant, a giant tree that forms part of the shelter of the play's hero and heroine. One of the critics in Chicago, where popular demand kept the show running continually for one solid year at the Princess Theatre before Mr. Mort H. Singer, its producer, could start it on its tour that the rest of the country might be permitted to share in the excellent entertainment, "The Goddess of Liberty" affords, declared that the storm scene itself was "well worth a trip to the theatre, not to mention the multitude of other good things offered."

This production will be seen here at the Grand Saturday next, March 18 matinee and night.

Theatregoers of this city have a rare dramatic treat in store for them in the return of Kyrle Bellew in the most famous of his roles, "Raffles." He comes with an unusually talented company and an entirely new production under Charles Frohman's management, to the Grand Opera House on Monday, March 20. Mr. Bellew has already played this role about two thousand times, and has made the clever amateur cracksman a household name throughout this country and Europe.

It is practically assured that there is now in process of formation a new popular priced circuit, to be conducted on lines differing entirely from the old Stair & Havlin regime.

E. D. Stair has been asked to join the new movement, and though he is said to approve of the plans outlined, Mr. Stair prefers to retire from active participation for no other reason than that he intends to devote the remainder of his days to the enviable task of securing enjoyment.

His partners, however, are desirous of carrying on the business. It is understood that John H. Havlin and George Nicolai are negotiating with Stair to secure control of his interests in the circuit with a view to a general reorganization. If this is carried through to a successful issue several producing managers of travelling combinations will be associated with Havlin and Nicolai, Stair only retaining holdings in a number of theatre properties.

To a business associate, Mr. Stair said: "If I were a younger man I would go into the scheme heart and soul, but now it is my purpose to take it easy, having just enough interests to give me something to do whenever I feel so inclined. I am over fifty, have worked hard for many years, denying myself many of the good things in life, and it is my intention to 'ease up.'

"My home is in Detroit, and I consider it the finest city in the United States. I have a handsome home there with seven servants at my command, an automobile, a steam yacht and almost everything that a reasonable, non-essential man could wish for. I control three of the daily papers there, a large printing plant and other enterprises that will give me enough to occupy me whenever I care to apply myself. If I had all Rockefeller's wealth I don't believe I should live on a different scale."

Those who know Mr. Stair will understand that having come to such a decision it would be no easy task to induce him to change his plans.

Little Toby Claude sends the following Japanese ads. from Tokio and Yokhama:

A laundry ad. "We must carefully and clean wash our customers with most cheap prices."

A barber ad.: "Head cutting is here quickest done."

Poulterer's ad.: "Fruit of the good white hen is white house."

Coffee ad.: "More men is not got dropsy in the legs which they and sisters and set up house for keep this coffee as it contains over nurish."

Cigar ad.: "Smoke of cigars we keep to sell."

Editorial writers in the southern papers are having a lot of fun over the title of Lillian Russell's new play, "In Search of a Sinner," in which Mr. Joseph Brooks is starring her this season. For instance, the editor of the Paris (Tex.), Advocate writes: "Lillian Russell has reached St. Louis with her 'In Search of a Sinner,' Lillian evidently does not read the paper. Else she would know that Nat Goodwin is in New York."

The Gainesville (Tex.) Register prints: "Lillian Russell is starring in a play entitled 'In Search of a Sinner.' If she will go to Austin and round up those Sabbath caucusing state senators, she will readily discover the object of her search." Another clipping from the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser reads: "Lillian Russell is 'In Search of a Sinner.' Right now we can see Lillian casting her eyes towards Houston."

"Nobody loves a fat man," soulfully sighs Rapley Holmes as "Slim" Hoover in each performance of Klaw & Erlanger's production of "The Round Up." The audience always laughs. But in real life the fat man has at last found a defender. He is W. D. Quimby, president of the New England Fat Men's Club. He says that "Nobody loves a fat man" is a lie, and that fat men make the world go round. Furthermore, he adds that few fat men get divorces; fewer are in jail. All love their homes and children. Just to show that the fat sheriff in "The Round Up" was wrong in his conclusions a canvas was made. From many parts of the country word was received that statistics showed the correctness of the Quimby report. From Washington word was received that President Taft enjoyed his dinner more than usual. From Chicago came glad tidings that while there are a few fat malefactors of great wealth whom some regard as criminals, the ordinary garden variety are mostly "runts" who train down to carry on their business.

Warden McGuinness, of the Essex County, N. J., jail, agreed with Quimby as follows: "The typical crook is a nervous, restless chap, furtive and dissatisfied, or else he is cold-blooded and devoid of the quality of human sympathy. He lacks the very things that a man grows fat upon." By the way, McGuinness weighs 225 pounds.

Chief of Detectives James H. Smith, of St. Louis, Mo., said that porch climbers seldom work after getting past 160 pounds, as they lose their agility; the transom thief is lank, and the pickpocket is thin, so that he might squirm easily out of crowds.

The records of Auburn Prison show that in its present population of 1,400, fewer than forty men weigh more than 250 pounds apiece.

Robert Hilliard, whose season in "A Fool There Was," belies the title of Porter Emerson Browne's thoughtful study of men, is a careful financier as well as a good actor. Speaking of players who have achieved wealth as well as fame, Mr. Hilliard says:

"There was a time when the actor was rated a waster and a spendthrift. When I left off active speculation in Wall street to go upon the stage a quarter of a century ago, the most lovable, brilliant and biggest-hearted actor in New York was the greatest prodigal. Actors used to think that saving was penurious and sordid. It is very different now. Actors have come to distinguish between being a miser and an economist. There are scores of men and women in our profession today who class as substantial and prosperous citizens. They save their money and invest wisely. I can point out to you in the Lambs' Club any night after the day's work is done a dozen actors, each worth over $100,000.

"Financiers like to meet bright men and have become great factors in the social life of the players. I suppose, for example, that there are few more intimate friendships than that existing between Mr. Schwab, the steel magnate, and Mr. Dodson, the actor. Judicious investment in stock and real estate has made many an actor independent. I know instances where these investments have resulted from the suggestion of business men met in club life. There is a young actor playing with me in "A Fool There Was" who is certainly no fool. He has an independent fortune. It was largely inherited, to be sure, but he has never spent a dollar of principal or interest. He inherited wisdom from a famous financier, and continues to be a wage earner. He acts because he loves to, but he knows how to invest already. I have had my ups and downs in Wall street. Once I left the stage to resume business as a broker. If I had not gone back to my profession the strain and worry would have killed me off years ago."

Oscar Hammerstein laughed the other day when he was told that the managers of the Covent Garden in London, England, had placed under contract all the really great singers who are available for the London season and that he would be unable to get any worthy ones for his enterprise.

"I have given opera in New York and have shown the public what real opera is. In November I will give opera in London, and it will be better than the English have ever had. Then I will give opera in Paris. I may build an opera house there and I may not, but I will give opera. Later I will come back to New York and give opera there. I have the money, the singers and the operas to do all this.

"I have 22 of the greatest singers in the world under contract. I have completed my French ensemble. I have all the Italian singers I expect to need except three or four and am daily expecting to hear that they have signed with me. I have also under contract several noted Spanish singers and may engage more."

With automobiles coming into common use, the prices of horses rose from an average of $95.64 each in 1908 to $108.19 a head in 1909. In numbers the horses of the United States increased from 20,640,000 to 21,040,000.



Bridesmaids in Mort Singer's Big Musical Play, "The Goddess of Liberty," at the Grand, Saturday, March 18, Matinee and Night.



DAVID HIGGINS,
At the Grand Twice Today in "His Last Dollar."



SCENE FROM "MADAME SHERRY."
Finale of Act 2, "The Famous Yacht Scene," in New York's Latest Success, Which Comes to the Grand Opera House on Friday, March 17.

"SALADA" TEA
is grown in Ceylon, the world's best tea garden. "Salada" sales are over 22,000,000 packages yearly, the largest in America.
Never Sold in Bulk.



VESTA VICTORIA.
England's Famous Comedienne, Who Comes to the Grand on Monday and Tuesday, With a Galaxy of Vaudeville Artists.

Blanche Chapman Saw Body Of Lincoln's Slayer Identified

Explains How She Knows Positively That John Wilkes Booth Did Not Escape as Is Believed by Very Many People.

THERE are thousands of people in the United States who will believe that the body of John Wilkes Booth was never found, and that the man who shot Lincoln wandered about long years after he was thought dead in different obliterating disguises. I happen to know better," says Blanche Chapman, splendid actress and delightful woman, who is playing "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

"The reason I know so very positively is that I was present at the identification of Booth's body. Oh, I was a slip of a girl, then, but I'll never forget it. It was seven years after the assassination had taken place that one morning our company was rehearsing in the old Holiday Street Theatre, Washington. John T. Ford, the Frohman of that time, whom I afterwards married, came in on our rehearsal, stepping it. He beckoned to my sister and myself, to Mrs. Jane German, famous character actress of her day, and to C. B. Bishop, the comedian, to follow him.

Booth's Relatives There.

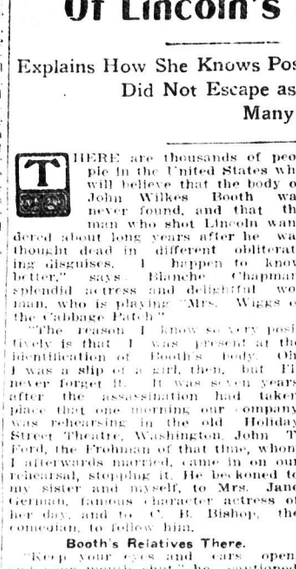
"'Keep your eyes and ears open, and your mouth shut,' he cautioned us, and we followed him to Weaver's undertaking rooms, opposite the stage entrance of the theatre. We entered a big room, and there sat Mrs. Booth, mother of the actors, Rosalie Booth, Junius Brutus and Mr. Weaver. It was because of the great friendship between the Booth and Ford families and because I had lived in the Booth house after leaving the convent that my sister and I were included in those who should witness the identification. It was a formal, businesslike affair, without an emotional outburst of even aching tears. A great pine box all mud incrusted, stood before us, and when the lid was taken off there lay a figure wrapped in a grey blanket, which resembled a mummy more than anything I had ever seen. The family had two infallible signs by which to identify John.

"Joe Booth produced a dentist's chart of his teeth, which showed one filled molar. I shall never forget that magnificent set of strong white teeth. That filling was just where Joe said it would be. The other mark was the broken ankle that John had acquired as he was fleeing from the theatre after he shot Lincoln. That too, was found. Otherwise, he was unrecognizable.

Has Small Lock of His Hair.

"Mrs. Booth asked me if I would like a lock of his hair, and a few strands of a long curl he wore over his forehead were given to each of us. I have been offered $50 a hair for the several hundred I have, but the Booth and Lincoln relics are treasured as sacred bequests in the Ford family, so it was never a temptation.

"Another priceless relic is the blood-stained programme that Lincoln held in his hand that fatal night. Many think they have programmes from that night, but I can always tell whether they are genuine. You see, Lincoln, after accepting the invitation to occupy the honor box for that night's play, sent word the day of the event that owing to a night of terrifying nightmares and sleeplessness he did not feel up to the effort of attending the performance. Immediately the management ordered new programmes printed. Those they had proclaimed the presence of the president as the guest of the house. It was impossible in the great rush to have the printers do the work, and a small printing place got the job. The name of the firm is in the lower left hand corner of the programme in very small letters. Of course, Lincoln changed his mind and attended the play after all. But the programmes announcing him had been scattered about and thrown away."



KYRLE BELLEW,
He Comes to London on Monday, March 20, in "Raffles."

ROSEBERY'S TRIBUTE TO CHARLES DICKENS

We Owe Him a Debt of Honor —Delights of Pickwick.

UNDER the presidency of the Lord Mayor (Sir Vezey Strong), a largely attended meeting was held at the Mansion House recently in support of the movement to promote the "Dickens Stamp Fund."

In proposing a resolution of sympathy with the project, Lord Rosebery said we had been rather shabby fellows in our enjoyment of the works of Dickens. It had been estimated that, when due allowance had been made for wear and tear, there were 25,000,000 complete sets of Dickens in existence. Yet the novelist died possessed of the very moderate fortune of £70,000 or £80,000. The bulk of this Dickens had made not by the sale of his books, but by the readings which he had given. Surely this was a very inadequate return for all the enjoyment Charles Dickens had afforded his readers.

Dickens had taught England how to laugh. England was not a very gay place when "Pickwick" made its appearance and helped to dispel the gloom. To Englishmen, inhabiting an island, "washed by the melancholy ocean," laughter was a physical necessity, and laughter over a book was the rarest luxury that could be enjoyed. When he felt gloomy or depressed he had only to read a few lines from "Pickwick," and it would soon afford him the innocent and healthy gratification of a good laugh.

Three children and some seventeen grandchildren of the novelist now renowned. These were not placed in such prosperous circumstances as they deserved to be. Readers of Dickens owed them a debt of honor, and should see to it that the family did not suffer under any kind of want. America was still more in Dickens' debt than England, because, at the time his books were written, there was no copyright in the United States, and he had not made a single penny from the proceeds of their sale there.

Mr. Birrell, who was interrupted by two suffragist sympathizers, in the audience, said he was at first doubtful about the Dickens stamp, and as a collector of first editions he had some qualms about parting it on his 15th Pickwick." Since he had seen the stamps, however, these qualms had disappeared.

MACHINERY TALK.

I stood in the works at midnight,
And all was still as the grave, till the file,
With rasping accents, dotting discordance gave.
"Now, what's the use of living," he said, with his teeth firm set,
"when life is made up of rubbing
Again all the hard things I've met?"
Then answered the lathe in pity,
"I've done some hard [illegible] myself,"
whilst the wormout spindle grunted,
"And they've put me on the shelf."
"Life is a bore," said the gimlet. "Aye,
with many a broken thread," said the
hollow voice of the steampipe, as a
condensed tear he shed.
Then the emery wheel growled roughly, "A continual grind, I say."
"But watch and wait," said the fly wheel, who had damaged herself that day. "I shall start a revolution in about a week or so." "Look sharp, then," rejoined the chisel, "you're cutting it rather slow." "Oh, she's cracked," said the soldering fluid, as his face he acidly shaped; and in the confusion which followed I regret that the gas escaped.

Late Old Country News

ENGLAND

LIVED FOR WEEKS WITH STEEL IN HEAD

Strange Fact Discovered at Inquest Over Dead Workman.

The strange fact that a man had lived for three weeks with a two-inch steel lever embedded in his head, without knowing it, was disclosed recently at an inquest at Chell workhouse, Staffs. The victim, James Gratty, a bootmaker, was admitted to the workhouse, suffering from severe pains in the head. He made no complaint of having had any accident, nor were there any external marks to show that any foreign substance had entered his head. The symptoms, however, pointed to something being wrong with his brain, and on performing an operation a piece of steel about two inches long and a quarter of an inch thick was found. Gratty was addicted to drink, and it was ascertained that the man and fallen on his machine when the worse for liquor.

Beer flowed abundantly at a recent railway accident which occurred between Edge Hill and Broad Green stations (Lancs.) and the scene caused no little rueful headshaking among the "thirsty" members of a village. A goods train, heavily laden with barrels of beer was drawn up midway between the two stations. The shock of starting snapped some couplings, with the result that, while the engine started towards Edge Hill with the front portion, the rear half, being on top of an incline, commenced to run back toward Broad Green. It gained so much speed that, when it came to points which were set against it, several wagons were thrown off the line and scores of barrels were smashed, the beer flowing like a small river for some time.

Six acres of green turf in the deer park of Wentworth Woodhouse were covered a few days ago with flag-bedecked marquees, in which 6,000 of the guests attending the christening of Viscount Milton, the heir of Earl Fitzwilliam, were entertained. To bring the food from London eight covered trucks had to be attached to the train. 30,000 sandwiches, 1,400 veal and ham patties, 20,000 buns, 1,400 gallons of beer, 200 gallons of milk were consumed, and 50,000 pieces of cutlery, china, and linen were used. Over a ton of coal was required to boil the water for making the tea. Special pipes had to be laid, in order to secure a supply of water for the tents. The giant christening cake was over four feet in height and it weighed eight hundredweight.

A famous life boatman, Charles Goodwin Salmon, who saved nearly two hundred lives, died a few days ago at Gorleston at the age of eighty-four. So long ago as 1855 he received a silver medal from the Society for "the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck," as it was then known, as well as a gift of £100 towards the establishment of a lifeboat at Gorleston. **With this sum as a nucleus, Salmon raised a fund with which the lifeboat *Refuge* was built and placed on the Gorleston station, and in this and other lifeboats he continued to do splendid work during the North Sea gales.** In 1909, Salmon and his wife celebrated their diamond wedding, and the late King Edward VII. sent the couple a letter of royal congratulations and good wishes.

WITH LOTS OF CASH LIVED LIKE PAUPER

Story of Cheerless Life of Eccentric Old Londoner.

The story of the cheerless life of an eccentric old man, who lived in London lodgings, and denied himself some of the bare necessities of existence, was told at an inquest at Islington recently. He made friends with no one. Despite the fact that he made no show of the possession of wealth, the deceased man, Owen Evans, possessed property worth between £30,000 and £40,000, yet in his humble rooms he cooked his own food and washed his own clothes. He never used a lamp, and when he had a light at all it was only a candle. Often he sat for hours in darkness. In three years he burned only about three and a half hundredweight of coal.

A quaint competition drew hundreds of people to Market Drayton Town Hall (Sussex), recently. The first prize was a pig, for which twelve competitors engaged in a tournament of song. A condition was that each competitor should hold the pig whilst pouring forth his soul in melody. The animal never uttered a sound that might indicate his feelings, except during the singing of one number. He listened to trill and run impartially and appreciatively. It was the plaintive and sentimental song of a youth named Worrall that reached the porcine heart, and also secured the judges' award.

The sequel to an orgie of champagne was seen when the bodies of three stowaways, who had been suffocated by a small fire on board the liner Hero, which plies between France and England, were found in the hold of the vessel after her arrival at Hull a few days ago. Beside the bodies were many empty bottles and corks. The men were dressed like French dock laborers. It is supposed that they went aboard at Dunkirk in the dark, and hid in the hold in order to get at the champagne. While under its influence one of them, apparently, struck a match to light a cigarette, and so caused the fire.

A savage attack by a burglar on two young school teachers, Maud Long and Chrissie Stevenson, is reported from Kingston. About 2 o'clock one morning recently, Miss Long, who was sleeping with her companion, was awakened by the flash of a light. She saw a man at the side of the bed. He struck her several heavy blows with a piece of iron pipe, and she became unconscious. The burglar also struck Miss Stevenson, and when Miss Long regained her senses the pillows and bedclothes were covered with blood, and her friend was in a dead faint. The burglar had disappeared, taking with him a gold watch and £2 in cash.

A discovery of considerable interest to archaeologists has been made in Cambridge, where the destruction of some laboratories in the new court of Sidney Sussex College, revealed the top part of an old well. This dates back to the days of the Grey Friars, of the Franciscans, one of whose houses formerly occupied the site now held by the college, some slight remains of their buildings being still preserved. The exact age of the newly-discovered well is not yet known; but it must have been built before 1500, and is, in all probability, two, or even three centuries older than that.

For taking the life of his sweetheart, Ada Roker, George Newton, 19 years of age, of Stratford, paid the last penalty of the law when he was hanged the other day at Chelmsford. Newton, who had been very cheerful until he heard that there would be no reprieve, was dispirited for the last few days. He took farewell of his mother, and the parting was an affecting one. The motive for the crime was presumably jealousy. He went to his sweetheart's home on Christmas Eve, and having strapped the girl's arms behind her, cut her throat with a razor.

"HOMING" FEAT OF ENGLISH DOG

Did Not Like London, So Footed It Back to Epping.

A dog which did not like London recently performed a remarkable "homing" feat. It is owned by Miss Masters, of Epping, and had never before been out of the district until Miss Masters took it to her flat in London. It was there two days, and then while it was being taken for a walk, it suddenly ran away. On the following evening it entered its Epping home through the drawing room window, having been twenty hours on its homeward journey.

Thrilling scenes were witnessed recently at a fire which broke out at Yatton, near Bristol, and destroyed a house occupied by a saddler named Clements. He and three other men were awakened by smoke at about 3 a.m., and found the bedroom in flames. Clements, who is a cripple, was lowered from the window in a sheet, and was caught in the hands of a crowd of helpers. The others escaped by means of ladders.

A workman, George Featherstone, had a narrow escape from death the other day at the Buxton council stone crusher works in Ashwood Dale. His coat was caught in a revolving wheel while he was mending a broken coupling in the shafting. Two other workmen rushed up and caught him, and, holding him so that his coat was ripped away, saved his life. His left leg was broken and he was badly bruised.

Pathetic circumstances attend a fatality which took place near Guildford, some days ago. An old man named David Boxall was on his way to Southampton in search of work, and joyfully accepted the offer of a "lift" on a traction engine. The engine, however, which weighed eleven tons, got out of control while descending a hill leading into Guildford and overturned, and the old man was crushed to death.

In view of the great advance in aviation and the risks run by those engaged in it, the Rev. Charles de Haviland, a Hampshire rector, and father of Mr. de Haviland, the flying man, advocates the addition of the words "in air" to the prayer in the Church of England Litany: "That it may please Thee to preserve all that travel by land or by water."

A distressing fatality occurred at West Hanningfield, Essex, recently. The four young children of an engineer named Keeling were playing on the felled trunk of a tree by the side of the road, when it rolled over down the slope into a ditch. All the children were under it, and when they could be got out it was found that Rose, aged three, was dead.

IRELAND

BOY WHILE ASLEEP FALLS INTO LIMEKILN

Little Fellow at Middleton, Cork, Was Roasted Alive.

A boy met with a terrible death the other day at Middleton, County Cork. The lad, John Barry, 16 years of age, was discovered dead in a lime kiln just outside the town, roasted alive. Barry, who was a farmer's boy out of employment, went to sleep at the edge of the burning kiln, and having in his sleep been evidently overcome by the fumes, must have toppled into the burning limestone three feet below.

Owing, it is believed, to a dispute respecting twelve acres of stony land, Patrick Sheehan, a farmer, of Drumacoo, Galway, was the other night murdered on the roadside. He had been to Kilcogan to make a few purchases, and was within a quarter of a mile of home when he was shot from behind a wall. The victim must have been almost close to the muzzle when the gun was fired.

Consternation reigned in a street in Newry, County Down, some days ago, when Isabella Martin dashed to the ground after falling out of a third-story window. Despite the drop of 40 feet, however, she was, much to the astonishment of those who witnessed the accident, unhurt, save for a severe scalp wound, no bones being broken.

Considerable interest was roused in Dublin the other day, by the wedding of a septuagenarian bishop—the Right Rev. Dr. Chadwick, Bishop of Derry and Raphoe—to Miss Helen Crozier, of Dublin. The church which was crowded was quaintly decorated, and flowers were strewn along the aisle and porch of the church by the friends of the newly-married pair. Dr. Chadwick, who is in his 71st year, is a leading Irish churchman, and was strongly in the running for the Irish primacy.

An old-age pensioner named Arthur Donnelly, who resides at Middletown, County Armagh, miraculously escaped being burned to death some days ago. Donnelly, who lives alone in a small thatched house, was awakened by a crackling noise and the falling of burning sticks and straw on his bed. On jumping up he found the roof of his dwelling ablaze, but startled, and almost overcome with smoke he managed to stumble out of doors and escape safely.

A noteworthy incident of the debate in the House of Commons some days ago was the promising maiden speech of the Irish leader's son, William Archer Redmond, member for East Tyrone. Mr. Redmond's easy delivery and good style secured the approval of the House and drew compliments from Sir Edward H. Carson, Unionist member for Dublin University, who, amid cheers, observed how well it illustrated the hereditary principle.

HEIR TO FORTUNE IN STATE OF POVERTY

Court Takes Charge of Lad Until He Is of Age.

The remarkable fact that the heir to £1,000 was in a state of poverty was disclosed the other day at the Dublin court. William Street, fourteen years old, was charged with trading without a license. The evidence brought to light the fact that the boy's grandfather died some years ago in Canada, bequeathing £1,000 to his son, the father of the youthful offender. The lad's father was dying when the news of the will had reached him, and the boy, who was the only child, being a minor, had his affairs taken charge of by the court of chancery. Thus, though the boy will come into possession of a considerable sum on attaining his majority, when he appeared before the court he was in a state of poverty, badly clothed and poorly fed. He is now to be placed in a school and well cared for.

A legacy of £20,000 to an aged couple in county Wexford has roused a curious state of affairs. The fortune came through the death of Mrs. Farrell's brother, Michael Kinsella, who died in the Argentine, having amassed much wealth by sheep raising. In consequence of their receiving the money Torey district council are to evict the aged couple from the laborer's cottage in which they have lived. The house was erected on the site of the home where Mrs. Farrell was born and for this reason she declines to leave it. The feeling in the locality is strongly in favor of their being allowed to remain.

A young girl, Elizabeth Power, gave her life for a letter at a recent fire near Kilkenny. The girl and her employer's little boy were alone in the house at the time. She was engaged at some work upstairs when she heard a crash in the parlor on the ground floor. Hastening down she found the lamp, which had been lighted on a chiffonier, overturned on the floor, and the carpet and furniture ablaze. She hurried the little boy out of doors to safety, and saying she was going back for a letter, she once more dashed into the burning house, where she was overpowered by smoke and burned to death.

There was buried a few days ago in Edenderry an agricultural laborer named John Green, who had attained the remarkable age of one hundred and thirteen years. Green was born in 1793, when the Irish rebellion was at its height. He had a striking career of travel and adventure and worked in Dublin, Birmingham, Manchester, Dumfries, Edinburgh, and London. He worked up to about twelve years ago, and then, bent down by the weight of an hundred summers, he entered the Edenderry workhouse, where he became a very popular figure.

STOMACH DISTRESS IS ENDED FOREVER

Indigestion, Stomach Gas, Heartburn or Dyspepsia Will Be Relieved in Five Minutes.

Take your sour, out-of-order stomach or maybe you call it Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastritis or Catarrh of Stomach; it doesn't matter, take your stomach trouble right with you to your pharmacist and ask him to open a 50-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and let you eat one 22-grain Triangule and see if within five minutes there is left any trace of your former misery.

The correct name for your trouble is Food Fermentation—food souring; the Digestive organs become weak, there is lack of gastric juice, your food is only half digested, and you become affected with loss of appetite, pressure and fullness after eating, vomiting, nausea, heartburn, griping in bowels, tenderness in the pit of the stomach, bad taste in mouth, constipation, pain in limbs, sleeplessness, belching of gas, billousness, sick headache, nervousness, dizziness or many other similar symptoms.

If your appetite is fickle and nothing tempts you, or you belch gas, or if you feel bloated after eating, or your food lies like a lump of lead on your stomach, you can make up your mind that at the bottom of all this there is but one cause—fermentation of undigested food.

Prove to yourself in five minutes that your stomach is as good as any; that there is nothing really wrong. Stop this fermentation and begin eating what you want without fear of discomfort or misery.

Almost instant relief is waiting for you. It is merely a matter of how soon you take a little Diapepsin.

SCOTLAND

STARTLING ACCIDENT NEAR EDINBURGH

Motor 'Bus Wrecked When Crossing Glenholm Bridge.

A startling accident occurred near Edinburgh some days ago. One of the motor omnibuses which runs between Edinburgh and Gorebridge was crossing the bridge at Glenholm, when something went wrong with the steering gear. The 'bus swerved to the right and ran into a bank, part of it coming into violent contact with a telegraph pole. The vehicle turned right over, and was considerably smashed up in the fall. Eight of nine passengers were inside, most of whom were cut by the falling glass, besides being injured by the shock.

The taking of the census in lone St. Kilda will occasion no little stir among the Islanders. A special steamer is to be chartered to convey a Government officer to that island of the Hebrides, where three score and ten inhabitants all belong to the U. F. Church, read only the Bible, and require no policemen to keep order. The visiting registrar will also be able to make the statutory examination of the registers of births, deaths and marriages pertaining to the preceding ten years.

An accident of a very distressing character occurred the other afternoon on a farm near Newton-Stewart, a farmer being shot dead by his brother. The two brothers, John and William Thomson, went out with some friends to shoot rabbits. William fired at a rabbit. As he did so, John unfortunately rose simultaneously to his feet, and, being in the line of fire, received the contents of his brother's gun in his head, the right side of which and part of the top being practically blown away.

A Lanark laborer's second attempt to commit suicide proved fatal the other day. Stephen Clark, a brakeman, residing at Lesmahagow, along with another brakeman, was marshalling a train of wagons, when the former shouted to his companion, who was about thirty yards distant: "Do you see those wagons?" and then deliberately knelt down and placed his head on the rails in front of the first wagon. He was literally decapitated.

That rare event, a ruby wedding, was celebrated in Balfour village, Shapansey, Orkney Islands, recently, by Mr. and Mrs. John Drever. They were married in 1840, and their respective ages are 91 and 94 years.

CRIMEAN VETERAN HAD GREAT LUCK

Marvellous Escape From Death During the Big Fights.

A Crimean veteran, Michael Hannigan, who was supposed to bear a charmed life in the battlefield, died at Lemoxtown a few days ago. He was in one of the first batches of soldiers drafted to the Crimea when war was declared with Russia, and was through the campaign, having seen very severe fighting in the trenches at Alma, Inkerman and Sebastopol. On one occasion at Sepastopol he was the only man left in the batteries, fourteen in all being killed. He had marvellous escapes. On nine different occasions his comrades in the battery with him were all killed, and once a shell splinter wounded him severely in the head, taking away part of his ear. He was taken charge of by the late Florence Nightingale, who dressed his wounds.

The £50 prize awarded by the Scottish Aeroplane Society, was won a few days ago by Mr. A. S. Barnwell, Bridge of Allan, who accomplished a record for flight on a Scottish-built aeroplane by covering about two miles. His machine is fitted with a 40-50 horsepower engine, and is entirely of Mr. Barnwell's own design and construction. Starting from a field near Causewayhead, he rose to a height of 100 feet, and, turning towards Bridge of Allan, flew over the city at an elevation of 200 feet. Descending to within 20 feet of the ground, he rose again, but in trying to avoid the telegraph wires he turned his lever too far, thus coming to the earth with a crash, completely smashing his machine. He escaped with a slight injury.

A recent silver wedding celebration at Dalkeith Midlothian, came to a sudden and dramatic end owing to the poisoning of fourteen of the seventeen persons present, with fatal results in the cases of the host and one of the guests. The occasion was the celebration of the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hutchison. All went well until coffee was served, and almost immediately what had been a scene of merriment was converted into a scene of confusion and tragedy. Only three persons did not drink any of the coffee, and their health was not affected. The medical men who are investigating the mystery now assert definitely that arsenic was the cause of the tragedy. How it got there is a mystery.

A robbery which it would be difficult to excel for sheer audacity, has been committed at Edinburgh. In one of the busiest streets of the city, when the pathway was crowded with pedestrians, Mrs. Cameron, wife of a lieutenant of the Royal Garrison Artillery, was grasped from behind in such a way that she could not cry out, and a pearl necklace worth £5,500 unclasped and stolen from her neck. The very audacity of the theft in the crowded thoroughfare made it possible for the thief to get away as he dodged among the passers-by, and the unfortunate lady caught but a glimpse of him as he vanished in the crowd.

Caught red-handed in the act of poaching salmon from the River Ericht Alexander Jamieson, a few days ago, made a desperate attempt to escape. River watchers attempted to capture Jamieson, who when he saw them coming jumped into the water. The river being somewhat high at the time, he was lifted off his feet and carried down by the current for a distance of about 200 yards. His position became dangerous, but fortunately he stuck between two boulders. After considerable difficulty the watchers waded into the water, and, holding out a large branch to Jamieson, pulled him ashore.

The Domestic Help Problem in Germany

[Charles Tower in London Daily News.]

A HEIDELBERG paper published an advertisement of a general servant, aged 22, three years in last place, good cook, etc. Inquiries, with details of wages, were to be addressed to a postoffice. Forty-five ladies replied to the advertisement, but the servant laid aside 40 as not offering a sufficiently high wages. The remaining five received a typewritten communication to the effect that the servant would call on the following Sunday, between two and four. The girl appeared, and began to cross-question the particular lady as to the number of persons in the family, amount of the Christmas present, length of the summer holiday, etc. Finally, she demanded to know whether she would be engaged if she consented to take the place. The reply being in all five instances in the affirmative, she informed the prospective "mistresses" that she would communicate her decision by post. Twenty-four hours later four of the five applicants for her services received a typewritten note containing simply the words, "I regret to be obliged to inform you that my choice has not fallen upon you."

A less pleasant, but equally characteristic story comes from Celle, and is published with full names by a responsible evening paper. A few days ago a farmer who had occasion to inspect a disused stable-loft found lying on some hay a maid-servant who had been missed ten weeks before, and whose disappearance had been duly notified to the police. She was thin as a lath, and both hands and feet were completely frozen. After being conveyed to the hospital it was found that she would have to have both feet amputated. She gave as explanation of her disappearance that she could not get a new dress for a carnival ball, and her Christmas present did not allow of her buying one. So, out of pure injured vanity, she hid herself in the hayloft, only coming down by night to fetch water and sugar-beets, on which she subsisted during the whole ten weeks! This is, doubtless, an extreme instance, but anyone who has lived in Berlin, or, for that matter, in any part of Germany recently knows that the servant problem is infinitely worse here that it is in England. Wages are no longer, lower if one reckons the obligatory Christmas present which amounts at least to a month's wage, the demands of the servants are greater, and the abilities they display are infinitely less. There is now as a matter of fact just the same demand in Berlin families for English or English-trained servants that there has long been for English nurses.

The reason is, of course, not far to seek. Until comparatively recently there has been no demand in Germany for a well-trained servant. German housewives have given way to German "Damen"; they have less time to attend to the kitchen, and yet the demands on the kitchen grow annually greater. The housework used to be done by the housewife, who made the beds, dusted the parlor, and then cooked. Today the increase of wealth and the growth of luxury, the development of a metropolitan society with cosmopolitan manners and customs, leave the lady of the house with no time for the old drudgery, however blessed it may have been. **The demand is for servants who will do the work the haus-frau used to do herself, who are presentable in the afternoon for My Lady's tea-party, know how to lay a table, and serve a dinner. It may be that in time the demand will create a small supply; at present there is no supply of any kind of servants that an English suburban housewife would consider for one instant. Germany possesses no "hereditary caste of family servants," whereas English servants are the envy of Europe and America alike. For the most part Berlin ladies suffer the insolences of their servants, their ignorance, and stupidity, in silence, because every change has been proved to be a change for the worse.**

Perhaps the worst mischief is occasioned by the once useful and reliable "service-book," a police-stamped book, in which each householder employing a servant is obliged to write down the date of engagement and dismissal and "remarks"—in other words, character. Now the servant who gets a bad character in this book can walk over to the nearest police-station and demand redress on the ground of libel. In all except grave instances of provable misconduct she will get damages, so that the famous "dienst-buch," instead of being a guide to prospective employers, is really a deception. You do not write what you would say if asked verbally for a reference, because of the everlasting fear of the chicanery and worry of a police-court process for "libel!"

But the disease brings in this case its own remedy. There is developing a custom of giving a merely formal character in the book when it is not intended actually to recommend the servant. "Ehrlich and Fleissig." Honest and Industrious, the commonest of all characters in these books, is coming to mean "stupid and incompetent;" whereas the omission of either is a sharp condemnation. One only wonders how soon the very words "honest and industrious" will be held to constitute a libel!

One man at least has recently had the courage of his convictions and given a domestic servant (who, however, happened to be his wife) the character he considered she deserved. The story, extracted from the Frankfurt Gazette, is too good to be lost. In Apolda (Thuringia) a couple, of which the lady had been a domestic servant, secured a judicial separation on the ground of incompatible temperament or the like. In the division of property the wife's former service-book was forgotten by her and remanded by the husband. As she intended to go into service again she demanded the book, and it was duly forwarded to her, but on inspecting it she found that her husband had inserted a fresh character as follows:

"Engaged as wife. Dismissed by me. At first satisfactory, then slow and lazy. Beat the baby."

Can the domestic servant sue her estwhile lord and master for libel?

The Private Life of Talleyrand

M. J. G. in Toronto Star.

THE public affairs of Europe were long in the hands of bishops. It can hardly be said that these affairs were not conducted with credit. Man for man, the bishops were at least the equal of the laymen.

Ecclesiastical authority, territorial jurisdiction, and political power were largely in their hands. It can hardly be contended that their authority is even now exhausted. Those who think so do not study history.

The bishops were judges, ambassadors, lords of land, commanders in war, electors of the empire, councillors of kings, members of Parliament. Their duties were done with distinction. Their positions were maintained with dignity. Their territories were the best governed in Europe.

Talleyrand, Bishop of Autun, was the last of the race of the historical prelates. A recent French writer asks us to contemplate his private life. We would prefer his public career, but the private life is interesting.

We have lately been wondering over the remarkable career of a Jew boy who became prime minister of England. He was an affected dandy, poor, adventurous, unscrupulous. If ridicule could kill genius he would never have risen. But his success was marvellous.

Talleyrand began life as inauspiciously. He was a noble without property, a priest without a vocation, a bishop against the will of the king who nominated him. He was a gentleman in an age of ruffians, a monarchist in an age of revolution, a revolutionist only by circumstances.

When the states-general met in 1789, he was 35 years old, and a member of the Episcopal side of the new Parliament. One attempt he made to save the king. "Dismiss this mob of charlatans," he said in effect. "Make me your first minister and let me call out the troops."

Now this was exactly the advice that was needed. Firmness would have calmed the fury; and economy and honesty in administration would have pulled the Bourbons through. The king refused. The king's brothers emigrated. "Let us then take care of ourselves," said Talleyrand.

His first appeal to popular favor was remarkable. He proposed to secularize the church property, on the ground that the most of it was conferred by the nation. Now, curiously enough, this was the very argument used by a Bishop of Autun in the time of Richelieu. One wonders if Talleyrand was following his example, using the word "nation" for the word "king."

When the revolution began to be dangerous Talleyrand succeeded in getting permission to go to London. This saved him temporarily from being outlawed. But letters discovered in the king's boxes revealed him as a monarchist, and he was denounced in Paris.

Then Pitt turned him out of London. He sailed for America, and landed and lived at Philadelphia. His conduct there was not respectable. There was a colored lady. He speculated. He wrote to Madame de Stael to get money from France for speculation. The local brokers, he said, were not honest. He was, of course.

When Robespierre was shattered and guillotined, Talleyrand was allowed to return. He was now so poor that suicide was in his mind. Madame de Stael introduced him to Barras, who employed him, and he became secretary for foreign affairs. Women had much influence with Barras.

They had also much influence with Talleyrand. He was so grateful to Madame de Stael that it is said he used to beat her. He was also so unkind as to say that no one who had known Madame de Stael could know the happiness of subsequently marrying Madame Grand, a fool. The former lady talked too much.

He now set to work to make money. Being foreign minister he was at the making of treaties. The British diplomatists used to laugh at his habit of never signing a treaty till he had taken time to instruct his brokers in Paris.

From the smaller powers in Europe that were the victims of Napoleon's ruthless ambition he is said to have extracted 60,000,000 francs. Napoleon accused him of it, denounced him, and retained him. He held the clue to many secrets.

In his time everybody was immoral, corrupt, unscrupulous. Revolutions and the moral laws are always at variance. He made this dissolution of moral sanction an excuse for his conduct. The excuse is often pleaded; but the court of conscience always rejects it.

He was a revolutionist in the revolution; a Bonapartist under Napoleon; a legitimist under Louis XVIII. and Charles the Tenth; an Orleanist under Louis Philippe. His plea was that he had to serve the governments de facto. This plea also is rejected.

He consecrated "Constitutional" bishops, without authority; he married the very notorious Madame Grand without canonical permission; he deserted her ruthlessly. When he came to die he postponed his recantations as long as he could; and left posterity in a mood of doubt as to his sincerity.

But this curious, lame, deformed, sickly adventurer had a vast amount of success in life with men and women. Kings, statesmen, soldiers submitted to his advice. He saved France from partition, and reintroduced her into the politics of Europe. Without him, historic France might have ended at the Congress of Vienna.—M. J. G. in Toronto Star.

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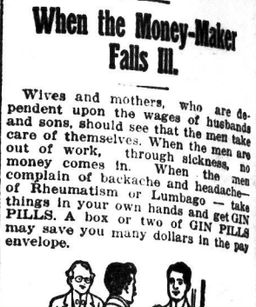
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Back to Work.

Richmond, Que.

"My husband was taken with severe Kidney Trouble last winter and could not work for some time. After taking one box of GIN PILLS, he was able to go back to work again. He continued with GIN PILLS until he had taken two boxes when the pain had entirely gone from his back. You may publish this letter as I sincerely wish every sufferer, who has Kidney Trouble, would test the merits of GIN PILLS."

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If you have tried medicines and doctors without relief, do as Mr. Gardner did—take GIN PILLS. They will help you and cure you, money refunded if they fail. 50c a box—6 for $2.50—sample free if you write us. National Drug and Chemical Co., Dept. G., Toronto.

NATIONAL LAZY LIVER PILLS for Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation and Indigestion. 25c a box.

JOHN BROWN'S HOTEL.

The partial destruction of the Morrison block recalls much ancient history in connection with Iowa City. It was on this site where the first plow ever made in Johnson County was hammered out by the blacksmith, Vincent Gros, one of the earliest Iowa pioneers. On this site, too, was born John Craig, the famous "fattest boy in the world," who travelled many years with P. T. Barnum, and other circus men. It was also in the same block where John Brown, the famous abolitionist, "whose soul goes marching on," put up in what was then known as the Crummey Hotel, in those years when he was in Iowa and made this city his headquarters. It was also in this hotel where Stephen A. Douglas held forth as he campaigned in the state during the year he was campaigning against Abraham Lincoln.

FEEDING THE JACKALS.

A strange ceremony is carried on at certain temples in a district of India lying in a belt of swamp and jungle at the foot of the Himalayas. Persons who have visited those temples at sundown state that they found the priests engaged in cooking large cakes before the temples in perfect silence.

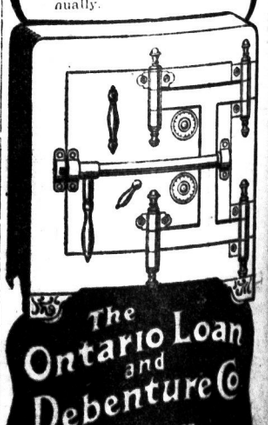
As the last rays of sunlight disappear, the chief priest issues from the shrine. Moving slowly forward, he takes up a hammer and begins to strike a bell.

At the sound all the priests rise and move solemnly and in dead silence around the quadrangle, bearing with them their huge cakes, which they break up as they walk, and deposit on the stones and tree-trunks and on the steps of the temple. A rustling sound then caused one of the visitors to turn. A jackal, big and plump, brushed past him, and he in turn was followed by other jackals, singly and in pairs, emerging from every lane and passage in the darkening thicket. They filled the space before the temple. The high priest ceased to toll the bell, and at a shout and a wave of his hand, every jackal trotted to where it evidently his accustomed place in the feast, seized the cake in his jaws, turned, and disappeared in the thicket.

No traveller has been able to elicit from the priests an explanation of this strange bounty. "It has always been so," is their only answer to any questions.

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THE 300TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KING JAMES BIBLE

The Most Famous English Book—The History of the Most Famous Version—The Prior Work of Tindale, Coverdale and Other Translators.

JUST 300 years ago the King James version of the English Bible made its appearance. It was dedicated in somewhat fulsome terms to the Most High and Mighty Prince James, who had then for some years occupied the throne of England. We may make our own reflections, however, upon the sincerity of this dedication, for the life of James could scarcely have been regarded as an edifying spectacle by the devout and learned men who had undertaken the revision. James was, indeed, notable neither for piety nor wisdom. Early in his reign he had already acquainted his loyal subjects with the incurable folly and obstinacy which were to characterize the Stuart line. Whitehall was soon to become the crying scandal of the nation, the stage upon which such courtiers as the Earl of Somerset and the Duke of Buckingham were to play their picturesque but ignoble parts. It is plain that little credit should go to James for the book which has influenced English life and letters more than any other single book in existence. It is probable that none suspected less than he the far-reaching effects which were to flow from a certain decision which he reached at the Hampton court conference in the beginning of his reign.

At that conference the royal master was petitioned to give the Geneva Bible preference over the Great and the Bishops' Bible or authorize a new version. Now the circumstances of its translation had not recommended the Geneva Bible to the higher clergy. Bishop Laud was later to find in its marginal notes many a sentiment that smacked of Calvinism. But it was small and compact as compared with the other existing versions, and so enjoyed the greatest degree of popularity among the Puritan sect. The Puritans, on their side, desired some new authoritative work, for the church formalism of the period was highly distasteful, and they suspected the clergy of having falsified or distorted certain passages in the existing translations. The alternative suggestion of a new authorized version would, therefore, be welcomed by James as offering an easy escape from a perplexing controversy. It is probable, too, that the idea flattered his vanity. It is certain, at least, that on July 22, 1604, he authorized the Archbishop of Canterbury to begin the undertaking. The king himself, being something of a pedant in such matters and vain of his learning, deigned to make certain suggestions, though it is not clear how detailed these were.

The work at all events (and whether the king had any large part in the matter or not) was admirably planned. Six committees, consisting of from seven to ten members each, were formed, two of them sitting at Westminster, two at Oxford and two at Cambridge. Rules were drawn up for the guidance of the committees. These provided that the Bishops' Bible was to be "as little altered as the truth of the original will permit," that the "old ecclesiastical terms," were to be retained, that marginal notes were to be confined to references and the definition of difficult words, and that "these translations were to be used when they agreed better with the text than the Bishops' Bible, Tindale's, Matthew's; Coverdale's, Whitechurch's Geneva."

The new version made its appearance in a handsome folio in 1611. The introduction was written by Dr. Miles Smith, who afterward became the Bishop of Gloucester.

"Truly (good Christian reader)," said the doctor, "we never thought from the beginning, that we should neede to make a new translation, nor yet to make of a bad one a good one (for then the imputation of Sixtus had been true in some sort, that our people had been fed with the gall of dragons instead of wine, with whey (instead of milke); but to make a good one better, or out of many good ones one principall good one, not justly to be excepted against, that hath been our indeavour, that our marke."

Rumor had it that the authors of the Septuagint had completed their labors in great haste. The doctor, proceeding, takes occasion to contrast the efforts of his own colleagues with this indecent dispatch.

"The worke hath not bene hudled up in seventie-two days, but hath cost the workmen, as light as it seemeth, the paines of twise seven times seventie-two dayes and more; matters of such weight and consequence are to be speeded with maturitie; for in businesse of moment a man feareth not the blame of convenient slacknesse. Neither did wee think much to consult the translators or commentators, Chaldee, Hebrewe, Syrian, Greeke, or Latine; no nor the Spanish, French, Italian or Dutch; neither did wee disdaine to revise that which wee had done and to bring back to the anvill that which wee had hammered; but having and using as great helpes as were needfull, and fearing no reproach for lawnesse, nor coveting praise for expedition, wee have at the length, through the good hand of the Lord upon us, brought the works to that passe that you see."

The work thus brought to so happy a conclusion bore, indeed, no marks of injudicious haste. For 200 years it has served as the unapproachable model of an elevated, archaic style to which such various writers as Ruskin and Bunyan have acknowledged their indebtedness. It became the language of the Puritan party from Pym and Hampden down, and has had an incalculable influence upon the spoken tongue of today. Green recalls how Cromwell, seeing the mists break over the hills of Dunbar, greeted the sun with the cry of David: "Let God arise, and let his enemies be scattered. Like as the mist vanisheth, so shalt thou drive them away."

The authors of the so-called Authorized Version of 1611 acknowledged as we have seen, their great debt to existing versions. Of these they owed most, perhaps, to the work of William Tyndale, with the publication of whose translation the real history of the Bible in English begins. As early as the last half of the fourteenth century John Wyclif had undertaken a rendering of the whole Bible into the vernacular. Still earlier we hear of Bede as engaged upon a version of St. John's Gospel and King Alfred translating the Psalms; but it was reserved for Tyndale to make the first considerable effort in English. Affairs were in a far more forward state on the continent. Erasmus had published at Basel the Greek text of the New Testament; Cardinal Ximenes had issued his Polyglot Bible, which received the papal sanction; Martin Luther, as early as 1522, had issued the first installment of his translation of the entire Bible, and the next year a French version appeared. But Tyndale was to find no encouragement in England for a similar project.

He went up to Oxford in 1510, where tradition has it that he was entered at Magdalen Hall. He afterward resided for a time at Cambridge. Ordained to the priesthood, he entered the family of a country gentleman of the name of Sir John Walsh as domestic chaplain and tutor. Here he began his translation of the New Testament and engaged in frequent controversy at his master's table with the local church dignitaries. His controversial skill and enthusiasm seem to have resulted in his being summoned before the chancellor of Worcester as a suspected heretic. Later he went up to London with the translation of a Greek oration as a proof of his scholarship. For a time he preached at the Church of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, being hospitably entertained in the meantime by Humphrey Monmouth, an alderman, at whose home he continued his task of translation. Finding, however, that the publication of his work was impossible in England, he set out for the continent in 1524.

At this period he came under the influence of Luther, whom he visited at Wittenberg. Finally settling at Cologne he arranged for the appearance of his New Testament. Some eighty pages were already in type when information reached an agent of the church that an English Bible was soon to appear. Tyndale was obliged to flee, bearing with him such of his manuscript as he was able to save. At Worms, however, Tyndale had several thousand copies of his New Testament struck off, which found their way into England in spite of the hostility of the sovereign and the thunders of the higher ecclesiastics. Henry VIII. then occupied the throne, and Tyndale had incurred the bitter enmity of that hopeful monarch by denouncing his tireless but ill-considered efforts to exhaust the available supply of helpmates. Henry's resentment filled the larger portion of Tyndale's remaining years with woe. He was frequently obliged to change his place of abode, but continued his work of translation with fortitude until he was lured beyond the walls of Antwerp and treacherously imprisoned in the Castle of Vilvorde. Henry has been acquitted of any blame in the matter, but he did not see his way clear to interfere, and in 1536, after having been condemned as a heretic and stripped of his holy orders, Tyndale was strangled and his body burned at the stake.

He had left behind him, however, a noble monument in his translation of the Scriptures, for he had brought to his labors not only profound scholarship, but also a fine literary sense. He went directly to the Greek and Hebrew sources and turned his material into English of great dignity and beauty, much of which is to be found, almost without change, in the King James version. He did not, however, separate the text into the arbitrary divisions which we now know.

After Tyndale came Coverdale, less profound as a scholar, but with a gift of felicitous expression. A Yorkshire man by birth, he was educated at Cambridge, soon joined the ranks of the reformation, and undertook, at the behest of a wealthy Antwerp merchant, the task of translating the entire Bible "out of Douche (German) and Latyn into Englishe." This text appeared with a dedication to Henry VIII. In 1535, Coverdale, with the consent of Henry, went to Paris to superintend another English edition. In December of that year the Inquisition interrupted the work, the whole impression was condemned, and it was due alone to the cupidity of one of the executive officers that any part of the edition was saved. This official sold copies of the work to a French haberdasher as waste paper, and some of these copies later found their way to England, where Coverdale once more undertook the supervision of publication. Grafton and Whitchurch, the most celebrated English publishers of the time, undertook the work, and there was issued the so-called Great Bible. This Great Bible was a work of ponderous proportions, but the people had access to it in the churches, and, at least, it gave to them the first complete rendering in English of the Scriptures.

The next important version was that issued at Geneva by expatriate Englishmen who had fled the persecution of Queen Mary. William Whittingham, a fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, related by marriage to Calvin, gave himself the task of making a translation of the New Testament. Several of his learned colleagues later joined him in rendering the entire Bible into English, the expense being defrayed by the English colony. The marginal notes in the first edition might have justified the criticism of Laud that its authors leaned to Calvinism; in subsequent editions, however, the gloss could not be objected to on that score as the editors took the Tyndale edition of 1535 as a basis for the New Testament and the Great Bible for the Old. Not the least important virtue of the Geneva Bible was its convenient size. It was easily portable and at once sprang into the highest favor with the people at large. The first edition made its appearance in 1560; many further editions were called for; nor was its popularity lessened by the appearance of the Bishops' Bible a little later.

This Bishops' Bible derived its name from the fact that eight of its thirteen revisers were bishops. A second edition was struck off in 1572, some 20 other editions following in the period up to 1606. Like the Great Bible it was intended mainly for church use, and therefore failed to satisfy the demand for portable copies of the Scriptures. It was the last considerable version which preceded the Authorized Version of 1611. Other versions have been issued since, notably that of 1885, but none has been able to supersede the admirable translation which James granted to his subjects at the famous Hampton Court conference. It sheds at least a little luster on an otherwise undistinguished monarch. And there is a degree of irony in this fact, for it was probably one of the least pondered acts of James' life.—George Bernard Donlin, in Chicago Record-Herald.

COST TO FARMER OF DAY IN GOTHAM

Anti-Reciprocity Senator in United States Produces Curious Statistics.

HERE is what it costs a farmer of the United States senate, or for that matter any other kind of a senator, to spend a quiet day in New York City:

Cab to hotel	6 bushels of oats
Tip to driver	15 cabbages
Tip to elevator boy	2 dozen eggs
Tip to bellboy	1½ bushels of barley
Breakfast	¼ ton of hay
Tip to waiter	2 bushels potatoes
Luncheon	1 sheep
Tip to waiter	1½ bushels carrots
Dinner	4 bushels of rye
Tip to waiter	1 bushel of onions
Room	Half a car of turnips

These impressive figures were laid before the United States Senate on Saturday by Senator Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota, in the first speech delivered in that body against the reciprocity bill. Senator McCumber was inveighing against the extravagance practised by the city folks and notably by United States senators. He was contending that the excessive cost of living is caused largely by these extravagances and the demands of the average American for extraordinary service of all kinds. He declared that the farmers' share in these excessive prices is infinitesimal, and to emphasize the "monstrous extravagance" of the city, he undertook to follow a "reciprocity senator" through New York on a dull day.

The Cab Fare.

"As he leaves his cab," said the North Dakota senator, "he pays for fare after having been driven eight or ten blocks six bushels of oats, and as a compliment to the driver for his very moderate charge he tosses him fifteen heads of cabbage. He registers at a hotel and is shown by the bellboy to the elevator. As he nears the tenth floor he responds to the expectant look of the elevator lad with a couple of dozen eggs. The bellboy lingers at the door of his room and is rewarded for his anxiety over the comfort of the guest with a bushel and a half of barley. It takes a quarter of a ton of hay for this senator's breakfast, and he gives the waiter two bushels of potatoes. His noon lunch is one sheep, with a bushel and a half of carrots for the waiter. In the evening he consumes four bushels of rye, and the waiter gets a bushel of onions to dream on. And when this senator settles for his room the landlord is the recipient of half a carload of turnips.

"The actual cost of the articles that make up our diet," Senator McCumber added, "is but the slightest percentage of the cost of living. It is the service that you pay for. Did it ever occur to you that the farmer does not get four cents out of the average meal consumed by you?"

Senator McCumber described the fine residences along Massachusetts avenue in Washington as "useless monuments of extravagance and ostentatious rivalry."

"If you will drive up Massachusetts avenue in this city," said he, "you will find it a street of palatial magnificence. And if you make inquiry you will find that practically all of these homes are occupied not to exceed three months in a year.

"Think of the backs that have been bended low to produce these useless monuments. Think of the waste of human energy that has been expended. Think of the thousands upon thousands who have had to be supported, clothed and fed while all their energies are being expended for that which is worse than useless.

"Let me give one note of warning to those senators who represent the great cities, with their enormous wealth, with their palatial homes, with their costly edifices, with their galleries of art, their great libraries—all made possible because of the advantages of city over country earning capacity—let me say to them who represent the great manufacturing industries, with their millions of dependent laborers, that this protective structure of America, which has enabled them to prosper and develop in the last forty years must either stand as a whole or fall as a whole."

The senator from North Dakota declared that the Canadian reciprocity agreement spelled ruin for American farmers and added that it represented an effort to sacrifice him in the interests of the industrial centres.

Senator McCumber spoke very bitterly of the agitation that had been aroused in opposition to the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. A wave of free tradeism, he added, had swept over the country and the hero of each locality was the man who cried "Protection on everything that we produce and free trade in everything the rest of the country produces."

CHILDHOOD STORY OF LLOYD GEORGE

His Mother's Prayer When He Was at Death's Door.

AN interesting story of the British chancellor of the exchequer's childhood was related by the Rev. J. Hugh Edwards, M. P., for Mid-Glamorgan, at a meeting of the Camberwell "Pleasant Sunday Afternoon" at Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell Newroad, recently. Forty-seven years ago a doctor was called to a little country cottage, where a baby boy, only 12 months old, was lying dangerously ill. The mother, who had only just lost her husband, was distracted.

"Save my boy!" she cried. "I have dedicated him to God, and I want him to live and be a man who will do something for his fellow-beings."

The doctor stood by the little one's bedside for an hour and a half. Then he told the mother that her prayer had been answered; the crisis was passed and the child would live.

"Thank heaven!" exclaimed the woman. "We are poor, but he belongs to God, and I want him to do some good in the world."

"That child became a man," proceeded Mr. Edwards. "Recently, the doctor went into the public gallery of the House of Commons, and looking down at the treasury bench, he saw his old patient—the chancellor of the exchequer. I repeated the story to the chancellor. 'It is perfectly true,' he said. 'My mother told it to me many a time. Her prayer was: "O, God, spare the child, that he may do good to his fellows and make a life."'

DR. OSLER'S LATEST MESSAGE IS A CHEERING ONE

From the Montreal Gazette.

DR. OSLER'S latest message to his Canadian compatriots is embraces some of its most splendid, a cheering one—not less its most practical, its most pain-subduing triumphs.

cheering that they have to share it with others. It was originally addressed, indeed, not to Canadians, but to Scotsmen, and we must bear in mind that, although many Canadians are Scots, all Scots are not Canadians. The occasion of its delivery was one with which all Canadians can sympathize. It was a service held for the students of the University of Edinburgh, in connection with the Edinburgh meeting of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, in McEwan Hall. It was delivered on a Sunday (July 2, 1910), and is called a lay sermon. And, like almost every sermon, it has a text—a well-chosen text that the second Isaiah; a text that prophesies joy and rejuvenation through health and freedom from pain. Dr. Osler contemplates man in the twofold aspect of martyr and of deliverer. Deliverance may come in one of three ways. "To man there has been published a triple gospel—of his soul, of his goods, of his body." As to the first, "the life and immortality brought to light by the Gospel of Christ remain the earnest desire of the best portion of the race." The gospel of man's goods, of his relations to his fellow-men is "written in blood on every page of history." It is to the third gospel—that of man's body, of the conquest of nature and thereby of the redemption of man by man—that Dr. Osler directs our attention. Man's history, he reminds us, is "the story of a great martyrdom." He quotes a passage from the "Grammar of Assent," in which Cardinal Newman, thinking of the vast range of suffering which is man's heritage, of the pain that has been, and, the pain that must still be, endured, exclaims, as if in an agony of questioning, "Is there not then some great gulf fixed between us and the good God?" This aspect of life has awakened the reflection of many thoughtful men, ancient Hebrews, Greeks, Romans, Orientals, Moderns. In due time it awakened more than reflection; it inspired the desire for a remedy for human ill; prompted the spirit of research, the love of experiment. To the Greeks belongs the honor of having initiated scientific inquiry. It was a glorious dawn. Much was done; more was promised and then the light failed, and there was a long pause before the march in search of saving knowledge was resumed; and then, again, a long wait before the value of the experimental method was fully realized. Indeed, so far as medicine and surgery are concerned, Dr. Osler's own experience

One strange and wonderful thing—the fulfillment in part of a most consoling forecast took place on this continent of the new world. "On October 16, 1846, in the amphitheatre of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, a new Promotheus gave a gift as rich as that of fire, the greatest single gift ever made to suffering humanity. The prophecy was fulfilled—neither shall there be any more pain; a mystery of the ages had been solved by a daring experiment by a man on man in the introduction of anaesthesia. . . . At a stroke the curse of Eve was removed, that multiplied sorrow of sorrows, representing in all ages the very apotheosis of pain. The knife had been robbed of its terrors." Dr. Osler then proceeds to deal with another phase of man's bodily redemption. Scotland has the merit of introducing a method which has "revolutionized the treatment of wounds." He is old enough to be able to recall the style of dressing that prevailed in the old pre-Listerian days, when pyaemia and septicaemia were so common that surgeons dreaded to attempt a simple amputation. What a change followed when Dr. (afterwards Lord) Lister, in the wards of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary and of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, began his wise and fruitful observations and experiments regarding the healing of wounds! "Listerian surgery has diminished suffering to an extraordinary degree." And how much of the suffering that his system has removed fell to the lot of the children! Again, how greatly has man's redemption been promoted by preventing the spread of infectious diseases. Dr. Osler made an opportune reference. The man was still alive, he reminded his hearers, who had made the first sanitary survey of Edinburgh. They all knew, or knew of, Sir Henry Littlejohn. The rate of mortality when that work was done—some fifty years ago—was 40 and over per thousand. What was it now in once overcrowded and unhealthy Edinburgh? Last year it was 15.3 per thousand. And to what was the change due but to the efficiency with which scientific sanitation had been carried out?

Dr. Osler then spoke of smallpox, once the destroyer of young and old, rich and poor, strong and weak, in town and country. To what was it due that they had obtained control of the monster? Surely to Jenner and his work, whatever anti-vaccinationists may say. He mentioned Pasteur (whose life by Radot "reads like a fairy tale"), and Robert Koch and their grand work for humanity; and the war that Major Ross and his army of experts were waging on malaria and other evils. "Read the history of yellow fever in Havana and Brazil if you wish to get an idea of the powers of experimental medicine," says Dr. Osler and then he points to the Panama Canal as a victory for medical, no less than for engineering, science. The Lay Sermon closes with some hopeful words on tuberculosis, against which a "campaign of hope" has been begun—a campaign for the public as well as for the doctors. But to the properly appreciated and profited this "Lay Sermon" (Constable & Co., London), must be read through, for every word is precious.



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How You Can Save 9 Bars of Laundry Soap

WHILE Lawrason's Snowflake Powdered Ammonia has been on the market twelve years it has never before been advertised to the public. Nevertheless it has enjoyed an enormous sale.

Those who tried it told their neighbours about its remarkable cleansing powers and wonderful economy. And so the news spread by word of mouth, resulting in a huge demand for Snowflake Ammonia.

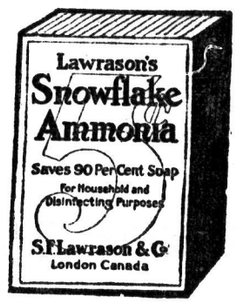
But we have the facilities to supply a still greater demand. So we have decided to tell the housewives of the Dominion about Snowflake Powdered Ammonia, which is destined to supplant the use of laundry soap and washing compounds almost entirely.

While chemists have known for years that Ammonia possesses remarkable cleansing powers it remained for us to put it *in powdered form, in which state it is most effective and economical.*

Snowflake Powdered Ammonia *dissolves instantly* in water. It starts to work immediately. It loosens dirt and grease. When washing clothes it makes the soap work faster. Only one-half the amount of soap is required.

Where you formerly used two bars of soap for a large washing you will use but one bar of soap and two tablespoons of Snowflake Powdered Ammonia. The *two tablespoons of Snowflake Ammonia are equal to a bar of soap.*

When cleaning floors, linoleums, carpets, curtains, dishes, cutlery, kitchen-ware, milk cans, woodwork, windows, etc., no soap is required. Snowflake Ammonia *does the work better alone.* By using it for all household cleaning you need buy but one bar of laundry soap where you formerly bought ten—*a saving of nine bars* of soap, costing 45c.



Lawrason's SNOWFLAKE Powdered Ammonia

In the Giant 5c. Package

Snowflake Powdered Ammonia does *all* and *more* than *borax* or *washing soda* will do. It softens woolens. Whitens white goods. Whitens the white portion of colored goods without fading or bleeding the colors. Clears and beautifies the colors. And when used in the rinsing water it removes the greasy smell of the soap from the clothes. Gives them a delightfully fresh, clean aroma.

Snowflake Ammonia is harmless. It is good for the finest, flimsiest, most expensive, fabrics. Unlike soap it contains no grease, resin or any adulterant.

Ammonia is present in the air we breathe and in rain water, which is one reason why rain water is superior to hard water for cleansing purposes. Add Snowflake Ammonia to hard water and it becomes soft, like rain water.

Don't judge Snowflake Ammonia from the ordinary kinds of powdered ammonia you may have used. Ordinary powdered ammonia cakes and turns solid, because it is made from inferior stock and not made properly.

Lawrason's Snowflake Ammonia *remains in its snowy, powdery form permanently,* because we, *the originators,* use superior stock and know exactly how to make it right.

Be sure you get Snowflake Ammonia, *in the giant 5c. package.* The 10c. packages of ordinary ammonia are only about one-third larger, while washing compounds are only about one-third as large. Borax costs twice as much as Snowflake Ammonia.

Now that you understand the wonderful economy of Snowflake Powdered Ammonia you'll want to commence using it to-day. So go to your grocer and get a package, but be sure it's Snowflake, the *original* powdered ammonia.

Saves 90 per cent. Soap

Full Directions on each Package.

Made by S. F. LAWRASON & CO., London, Ont., Originators of Powdered Ammonia

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This is the condition our New Method Treatment is GUARANTEED TO CURE

We have treated Diseases of Men for almost a lifetime and do not have to experiment. Consult us **FREE OF CHARGE** and we will tell you whether you are curable or not.

We guarantee curable cases of NERVOUS DEBILITY, VARICOSE VEINS, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, GLEET, BLADDER URINARY AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

Free Booklet on Diseases of Men. If unable to call write for QUESTION LIST FOR HOME TREATMENT

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STRIKING DEBATE ON THE HOME RULE ISSUE PREMIER ASQUITH PLEDGES THE GOVERNMENT

Home Rule Bill To Be the First Business After the Veto Bill —Unionists Raise the Question By An Amendment— Speeches Against Home Rule By Mr. Malcolm, M. P., and Lord Hugh Cecil—John Redmond No Separatist.

WITH the House of Commons and galleries fully crowded, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, made, on Feb. 15, a declaration that, after the parliament bill had passed into law, home rule will be the "first" task of the Government. It means that the measure will be introduced next year.

The closing discussion on Irish home rule was in many respects the most important of the series raised by the Opposition.

Mr. Asquith's brief but momentous pronouncement was to this effect:

1. The granting to Ireland of a Parliament with an executive responsible to it for the mangement of domestic affairs, subject to imperial supremacy.

2. The home rule bill to be the first taken up after the veto bill is passed into law.

Mr. Redmond, on behalf of the Nationalists, accepted as absolutely satisfactory the Premier's statement, and hoped that King George himself would open the new Irish Parliament.

The division, taken late at night, was very significant:

For home rule	326
Against	213
Majority for	113

This shows that the ministerial party is solid for home rule. In the division, the supporters of Mr. William O'Brien voted with the Government.

The Debate Begun.

Mr. Ian Malcolm (Unionist, Croydon), moved the following amendment:

"But we humbly represent to your majesty that our effective deliberations on the proposed changes in the relation between the two Houses of Parliament are seriously hampered by the obscure and conflicting declarations of your majesty's ministers on the subject of home rule, the attainment of which is openly avowed as one of the main reasons for altering the existing constitution of the country, but which, in the opinion of this House, is subversive of the unity of the United Kingdom and of the well-being of all its parts."

In moving his amendment, Mr. Malcolm said if the parliament bill were to become law sooner or later during the present session, and if its first fruits were to be a home rule bill for Ireland, nobody could doubt that, with its composite and mechanical majority, the Government would be able to pass it into law before the expiry of the present parliament. In these circumstances the Government would recognize that the country had an indefeasible right not only to ask, but to know the nature of the home rule scheme. The Prime Minister, in regard to whom it was customary to use the adjective lucid, was obscure on this subject. He did not refer to home rule in his election address, and in his speeches he did nothing more than reiterate with monotony what was known as his Albert Hall pledge.

Mr. Asquith—I made a most explicit reference to home rule before the election began.

Mr. Malcolm—I imagine it did not go very much further than the home rule pledge. Continuing, Mr. Malcolm said if home rule were granted the responsibility for a great disturbance, if not of civil war—(Ministerial and National laughter)—would rest upon the leaders of the Government rather than upon the eighty Nationalists who kept them in power. The threat of the hon. member for the South Molton division (Mr. George Lambert), when, on Dec. 7, in answer to a question, he said that home rule would be thrust on the Protestants of Ulster by force if necessary—one newspaper said "by British bayonets if necessary"—would not be forthcoming when it was asked for, because there was not a gentlemen along the government front bench who would dare to sully or stain the British flag with Protestant blood. (Opposition cheers and ironical laughter from the Nationalists.) Let the Government call out the British troops to compel Ulster, and see what happened. (Cheers and laughter).

"Imperial Supremacy."

Lord Hugh Cecil (Unionist, University), in seconding the amendment, asked what did the Government mean by "imperial supremacy?" That was one of the sources of the doubt hanging over the public mind. Was it to be only the technical legal power of the House of Commons to go back on any act of parliament passed by the Irish Parliament? If so, that was only a form of words. Or was the House of Commons to interfere with decisions of the Irish Parliament in matters about which the great majority of the Irish people had strong convictions? If it was to be that, then the imperial supremacy would be a reality, but the time during which such a constitution would last without an appeal to force would be very short.

Referring to home rule all round, which he understood Sir Edward Grey contemplated — separate parliaments for England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, the imperial Parliament being left to discuss what were vaguely called imperial affairs—Lord Hugh said that if that was what the Government meant, let the House not deceive itself by supposing that such a policy could be carried bit by bit. The crucial point of how the Irish representation in the House of Commons should be adjusted under Irish home rule could not be decided until it was known whether there would be home rule all round, for it would be very unreasonable to have Irish members deciding English, Welsh and Scottish business in Westminster, as well as having entire control of Irish affairs in Dublin.

The Irish question was not a controversy between England and Ireland, but between different sets of Irishmen. To pass home rule was merely to allow the majority to jump into the minority. He spoke of the dangers attending any attempt to establish autonomy on the basis of recognizing separate nationality. The great task of our time was to unite the whole British Empire as a single large nation. These local patriotisms were a danger and a hindrance to the future progress of the realm.

Premier's Speech.

Mr. Asquith was received with loud cheers when he rose to reply. He said he was very glad that this amendment had been moved. He had listened with the greatest interest and admiration to the speeches which had been made in support of it, and he thought the whole House would agree with him in welcoming back to their benches the hon. member (Mr. Malcolm) who moved the amendment, and although it was somewhat belated, the welcome to the noble lord was not less cordially extended. (General cheers).

"I have been relieved, I confess," the Premier proceeded, "in the discharge of a considerable part of the duty which I thought might have fallen upon me by the absence from both speeches of topics which during the course of the general election bulked very largely on the platforms and in the press of the country. We have heard very little, for instance, in the course of either of these speeches, of the charge that for the sake of home rule the Liberal party had submitted to the dictation of a body of politicians financed by foreign gold. (Ministerial laughter).

"Dollars" Manoeuvre.

"I know that some people say that the question of home rule for Ireland was not in any sense before the electors at the last general election. I shall be obliged before I sit down to quote one or two passages from speeches of my own and other persons which I think will effectually dispose of that fallacy. But how does it lie in the mouths of the party which authorized the exhibition on every vacant hoarding in this country of that famous placard, 'Are British votes going to be bought by American gold?' (Opposition cheers) how does it lie in their mouths to say that the electors of this country, when they gave their votes in the month of December, had not before their eyes and their minds the question of home rule? (Ministerial cheers). I confess I think that was a very foolish and a very discreditable electioneering manoeuvre. (Ministerial cheers). I believe that it disgusted the taste and alienated the judgment of a vast number of the British electorate, particularly when they realized that the so-called American dollars were to a large extent contributed by the most patriotic fellow-citizens and subjects of this country belonging to both parties in the great Dominion of Canada.

"Be that as it may, what was the object and the intention of the manoeuvre? It was to suggest to the electors of Great Britain that if they voted for the Liberal party, if they voted for our veto, if they voted for the curtailment of the powers of the House of Lords, they were in effect voting for home rule. (Ministerial cheers). It was a manoeuvre which, as I say, defeated itself. It does not lie in the mouths of those who were responsible for engineering it, and who profited by it, to say that it was not perfectly clearly before the minds of the electors of this country last December that if and when the constitutional ground was clear it would be one of the first businesses of the Liberal party to promote this legislation of home rule for Ireland.

"Well, I do not think I need waste words on the argument which was much brought forward then, but which to the credit both of the mover and seconder, has not been pressed tonight, that the Liberal party at the last election, and at the previous election, in announcing their intention to make themselves responsible for this legislation for Ireland, were engaged in a discreditable political bargain. There is great silence now when that suggestion is made — (Ministerial cheers) — but it was heard on every platform in the country at the last general election.

"Well, I am glad that that charge has not been persisted in today. I am really reduced, in answering the arguments which have been brought forward in support of this amendment, to one or two very simple and very easy propositions. The amendment alleges that our deliberations in regard to the relations between the two Houses of Parliament are seriously hampered by the obscure and conflicting declarations of ministers on the subject of home rule. Are they obscure, and are they conflicting? Let us see; let us bring it to the test of fact. I am sorry to have to quote myself, I will venture to say there is nothing obscure for ambiguous in the declarations which I have made on this subject from the very beginning.

"I will go back for one moment to what I said in this House eighteen years ago, in April, 1893. When I was speaking in support of the second reading of Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill, after a long argument in support of that bill, I used these words:

"I have to add for myself that I have never regarded the grant of home rule to Ireland as an exceptional and desperate remedy for a desperate and exceptional disease.

"And after saying, as I say now, that the case of Ireland was one of paramount and undeniable urgency, I went on to say:

"In my judgment, this is a necessity in our normal constitutional development.

(Ministerial cheers).

Albert Hall Pledge.

The Premier went on to deal with the circumstances under which the Parliament of 1906 was elected, mainly, he said, upon the fiscal issue. That Parliament was dissolved in consequence of the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the budget, and he, as prime minister and speaking in the name of his friends and followers, said at the Albert Hall in December, 1909:

"Speaking on behalf of the Government in March of last year, I described Ireland as the one undeniable failure of British statesmanship. I repeat here tonight what I said then, speaking on behalf of my colleagues, and I believe of my party, a solution of the problem can be found in only one way, by a policy which, while expressly safeguarding the supreme and indefeasible authority of the Imperial Parliament, will set up in Ireland a system of full self-government with regard to purely Irish affairs. There is not, and there cannot be, any question of separation. There is not, and there cannot be, any question of a rival of competing supremacy. But, subject to these conditions, that is the Liberal policy. For reasons which I believe to be adequate, the present Parliament was disabled in advance from proposing any such solution in the new House of Commons, but the hands of the next Liberal Government, with a Liberal majority, will be in this matter entirely free."

(Ministerial cheers).

"I venture to say," Mr. Asquith proceedd, "that in face of that declaration everybody who voted in the general election at the beginning of 1910 voted with a full knowledge that if, and when, supposing we had a majority, we of the Liberal party succeeded in clearing away the great obstacle which at present exists under the forms of our constitution to the achievement of Liberal legislation, one of our first tasks—I venture to say our first task—with freed hands was to carry out that policy of full self-government for Ireland. (Ministerial cheers). We have never for a moment retracted or receded from that position."

Replying to an interruption of Lord Hugh Cecil, Mr. Asquith said that no one who had sat in that House, he did not care for however short a space of time, could but feel what he had felt, after having sat there for 25 years, with increasing conviction every year, that they were totally incapable of giving either time or knowledge to the investigation of matters which might seem petty to them so remote from the spot, but which to Irishmen living on the spot were of vital importance. (Ministerial cheers).

"How about Scotland?" asked an hon. member.

"With regard to Scotland," Mr. Asquith replied, "I quite agree. I am a Scottish member myself, and have been ever since I have been in the House, and I say that Scotland suffers also from this congestion of business, from this limitation of time and human power, and from this incapacity of Parliament which represents the three kingdoms.

"How about Wales?" asked another hon. member.

"I think Wales," answered Mr. Asquith, "is a conspicuous illustration of the incapacity, demonstrated by experience, of this Parliament, gigantic in its size, and charged with the whole affairs of the three kingdoms, to give the requisite time, attention and knowledge to the local affairs of the constituent parts of the United Kingdom. (Ministerial cheers). I think the case of Ireland is a case paramount in urgency and importance, and I believe the policy which I presented to the country on behalf of my friends and supporters at the last general election was that we can only arrive at a satisfactory solution of this standing problem by creating in Ireland an Irish Parliament with an executive responsible to that Parliament, to deal with purely Irish matters, subject always to the conditions which Mr. Gladstone laid down, that the Imperial Parliament must be maintained. (Ministerial cheers). That is our policy. It is a very simple one." (Opposition laughters).

"It is also very obscure," Lord Hugh Cecil interrupted.

The People's Verdict.

"I confess I can see no obscurity whatever," said Mr. Asquith, "nor do I think the people of this country find any obscurity. (A hon. member: 'Give them a chance.') We have given them a chance. We told them in most explicit terms at the last two elections that if they gave their support to our policy for abolishing the absolute veto of the House of Lords, this was the use to which we should apply it—that those great causes, of which this is only one, on which the Liberal and Progressive parties, both in Great Britain and in Ireland, have set their hearts, would in that way for the first time have a clear road to the possibility of attaining these ends.

"The noble lord says this policy is obscure. It is the policy which has been applied over and over again in every part of the Empire. Seventy years ago it was applied in Canada. Upper and Lower Canada were just as much at issue then as Ulster has been with the rest of Ireland at any time in her history. It has been applied in our own time, under our own eyes, within the last few years in South Africa. What is the result there? Why should not the same remedy which has been applied with so much success—that is to say, the combination of complete local autonomy with imperial supremacy — why should not that remedy be applied at home and at our own doors?

"I confess I do not understand, and never did understand, the argument that this was a policy of separation and disintegration. I look and have always looked at it from an etirely different point of view. I believe it follows strictly on the lines of our imperial and constitutional development. We see, or we look forward to seeing, French and English, Boer and Briton, Celt and Saxon, each bringing his tributary to mingle their confluent waters in the stream of imperial unity—one throne, one Empire, one people, diverse in origin and in race, all alike charged and endowed in the fullest measure with liberty and responsibility of self-government in their own local affairs, one people in the sense that they are one in heart and in spirit. That surely is the goal of really true imperialism, and it is to that goal that our steps are set." (Ministerial cheers).

Nationalist Satisfaction.

Mr. John Redmond (leader of the Irish party) said that in Ireland, or, at any rate, those for whom he had the happiness to speak, they had never regarded the declaration of the Prime Minister with reference to home rule as either obscure or conflicting. His declaration at the Albert Hall was perfectly frank and definite, and the Irish party accepted that definition. The right hon. gentleman had repeated it at Hull and Fife. Again that night he had given a definition of home rule, and the Irish party accepted that definition absolutely. (Ministerial cheers). "I ask," Mr. Redmond continued, "to be judged by what I declare now, and what I declare now is what was declared by Mr. Parnell and other men of authority who have spoken for Ireland since 1886. I say that home rule defined in a less powerful way by myself, is the home rule which we honestly believe will be a final settlement. (Cheers). An hon. member says there can be no final settlement—that one Parliament can always undo what another has done. It was Sydney Smith who said that the man who talked about an unalterable law was an unalterable fool. (Laughter). All we can do—all you can ask any honest or reasonable man to do—is to say we believe such a settlement will be a final settlement—(cheers)—that so far as we have the power to do, so we pledge our countrymen to that effect, and that we will use every endeavor honestly, as far as our power goes, to see that the settlement so suggested is final." (Loud cheers).

Continuing, Mr. Redmond said there never had been a cause that so suffered from misrepresentation as the cause of self-government for Ireland. But, as the last election showed pretty well, the mass of the English people were no longer deceived. (Cheers.) The whole effort of the Unionist party at the last election was to make Ireland the issue. (Cheers). He quoted a letter from Mr. Austen Chamberlain to the Unionist candidate for North Worcestershire, saying: "I wish you success in North Worcester. The issues are (No. 1) home rule"—(loud cheers)—"to which Redmond attaches so much importance, and which every Unionist must do his utmost to defeat. (Renewed laughter and cheers). Leaving Ireland out of account, Great Britain at the late election returned a home rule majority of over 60. They knew their cause was marching rapidly on to victory. (Loud cheers).

No Separatist.

Mr. Redmond went on to say that he was called a separatist. He denied he was a separatist. If he were he should oppose every measure of reform for the people of Ireland. "No, sir," he said, "I am a home ruler because I am one who is anxious to see peace and amity between the peoples of the two countries. (Cheers). After this century and more of conflict and miserable struggle, I say, in the words of the great American, 'Let us have peace.' We admit and accept imperial supremacy. We invite you to make it effective." (Cheers).

Reference had been made to the possibility of religious intolerance. He declared that no man who knew the history of Ireland could fairly bring that charge against the mass of the Irish people. (Cheers). To those who still honestly entertained that fear he commended the words of Mr. Parnell, who, when the question of imperial supremacy was being discussed in 1886, denied the possibility of religious intolerance, and said: "I understand the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament to be that you can intervene in the vent of the powers conferred by the bill being abused. We pledge ourselves not to abuse them, but to devote our energies and influence to prevent those powers being abused. But the Imperial Parliament will have at its command the force which it reserves to itself, and will be ready to intervene in the case of any grave abuse of that kind."

"I say," Mr. Redmond concluded, "to those few men who are not content to rest on the history of Ireland and on confidence in the hearts of the people and their justice, and who want some assurance that nothing of this kind could happen—I point to the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, and say the oppression of Protestants is just one of those things which the supremacy of this Parliament would be used, and ought to be used, to put down. (Cheers).

"Now, let me say, a golden opportunity has arisen for settling this question. Ireland is hopeful. Ireland is crimeless. (Cheers). We are at the commencement of a new reign. The first act of the new sovereign was to send a distinguished member of his house to open a free Parliament in South Africa. That ceremony was only the culminating point in the pacification of South Africa, which I believe for all time will stand on the pages of history as the greatest glory of the reign of Edward the Seventh. (Cheers). Is it too much for us to hope that the present reign, which we hope may be a long and glorious one, may be made still more glorious by a still greater event—by the opening by the sovereign in person of the Parliament of a friendly and reconciled Ireland?" (Cheers).

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The disease begins with a tightness across the chest, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness, and there is a dry, harsh, croupy cough.

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don't fret or scold—lay in a good supply of Shredded Wheat—the food that is ready-cooked, ready-to-serve—contains all the nutriment in the whole wheat grain, steam-cooked, shredded and baked a crisp, golden brown—a food that is good all the way through—tempting in its nutlike flavor—a delight to eat and to serve

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is without doubt the most perfectly balanced, most easily digested food ever given to man. It is not flavored or compounded with anything —not a "patent-medicine" food—not a "pre-digested" food—just plain, simple, wholesome, steam-cooked whole wheat, shredded and baked. It is better than mushy porridges because you have to chew it, thereby getting from it all its rich, body-building nutriment.

Try it for breakfast with milk or cream (hot milk in Winter). Being in biscuit form it is easy to prepare a nourishing meal with it in a few minutes in combination with fresh or stewed fruits. Always heat the biscuit in oven to restore crispness before serving. Two Biscuits with milk or cream and a little fruit make a complete nourishing meal. Your grocer sells it.

TRISCUIT is the Shredded Wheat wafer—a crisp, tasty, nourishing whole wheat Toast, delicious for any meal with butter, cheese or marmalades. Always toast it in the oven before serving.



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Shirriff's TRUE VANILLA

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

EVERY adult peer and peeress entitled to attend the coronation of King George next June has received from the leading theatrical costumer in London a circular offering to hire out to them the necessary robes for the ceremony. These are of velvet, caped with miniver, and barred with ermine, the number of the ermine bars being graduated according to the wearer's rank in the peerage. The length of the trains of these robes varies from two yards in the case of a duchess, to only one yard for a mere baroness, such as the new Lady Decies, who was until so recently Miss Vivien Gould.

King Edward created more than a hundred peers during his nine years' reign, and King George has already a dozen creations of peers to his credit. None of these has coronation robes, while many of the peers and peeresses who had coronation robes made for the coronation of Edward VII. have undoubtedly already turned them to other purposes, or else converted them into cash.

To all of these the offer contained in the London theatrical costumer's circular will prove very attractive. He makes no secret of the fact that he can subsequently either sell them, or hire them out for stage purposes, and for those pageants, reviving historic scenes, that are so constantly being organized for the celebration of national anniversaries. When peers and peeresses in moderate circumstances are called upon to choose between the hiring of coronation robes at a cost of perhaps $50, and the purchase thereof at an expense of about a thousand dollars, they will naturally prefer the costumer's proposition. Thus financial exigencies will bring about the invasion of the coronation ceremony in a manner calculated to affect the solemnity of the latter.

Capt. the Hon. Dudley Carleton, who has been frequently reported engaged to this or that American heiress, is now about to wed one of his countrywomen. His bride is not, however, his former fiancee, the lovely Violet Monckton, daughter of Lord Galway, and who, through the bequest of an uncle, became the owner of valuable estates in Surrey, and an income of $100,000 a year. It is because she jilted him, that he went to America for consolation. She is now the wife of Capt. G. H. Skeffington-Smyth. The girl whom Capt. Carleton, future Lord Dorchester, is about to wed, is the only daughter of Lord De Blaquiere, hereditary great alnager of Ireland. Lady De Blaquiere is the daughter of George Desbarets, of Montreal, while a branch of his own family has been established in the Dominion for nearly 100 years.

Lord De Blaquiere may be said to owe his peerage to the conviviality of his great-grandfather. The latter, after being relieved of the secretaryship for Ireland, remained on in Dublin, first as a speculator in political corruption, and then as one of the agents employed by Lord Castlereagh and his colleagues, to bring about the act of union between England and Ireland.

John De Blaquiere, as he was then, at a dinner party given by Lord Castlereagh, organized with the sanction of that nobleman a scheme whereby 30 or 40 members of the Irish House of Commons should until the act passed, always dine together in one of the committee-rooms, so as to be ever on hand for any emergency that might arise. This combination developed into a fighting confederacy, each member of which was pledged to pick a quarrel, or fight a duel, with some anti-Unionist. After the act of union had been passed, largely through the instrumentality of John De Blaquiere, he was by way of reward nominated by Lord Cornwallis, and by Lord Castlereagh for an Irish peerage, Lord Cornwallis' written recommendation to the king running as follows: "For having kept the friends of the union together by his great conviviality."

Other acknowledgments of his services consisted in a pension of $10,000 per annum, and the hereditary office of great alnager of Ireland, which in those days was worth $20,000 a year, but is now purely honorary.

Count Patrick O'Brien de Lassy was condemned to penal servitude for life at St. Petersburg last week instead of being sentenced to death, for having brought about the murder of his wife's brother, Count Vassili Bouturlin, because capital punishment in ordinary criminal cases has been abolished in Russia ever since the reign of Catherine the Great.

While it does not exist in civil procedure, it is retained for military and naval offences, and the Muscovite authorities are enabled to send nihilists to the scaffold, because political offenders, particularly those who have been concerned in nihilist outrages, are tried, not by the ordinary tribunals, but by courts martial, as being beyond the pale of the law.

When Vera Sassaulitch was tried by the ordinary courts for shooting and dangerously wounding Gen. Trepoff, prefect of the police of St. Petersburg, her trial resulted in an acquittal, and the Russian Government, finding itself powerless to deal with nihilist outrages by means of criminal courts, then and there arranged that not only all disturbed districts should be subjected to military law, but that political offences, especially those of a nihilist nature, should be dealt with by courts martial.

It is in this fashion that so many assassins and would-be assassins of members of the imperial family, of statesmen, of high dignitaries of the realm, and of officials of one kind and another have been sent to the gallows.

Lord and Lady Litchfield's daughter, Lady Mabel Anson, who was to have married Sir Victor Mackenzie, and who has twice had the wedding postponed, has now broken off the engagement altogether. Sir Victor Mackenzie is the grandson and heir of old Sir James Mackenzie, who was the founder and original backer of the Marlborough Club, at the instance of King Edward, who accorded him much friendship.

He used to be known in the royal entourage by the name of "the Benefactor," owing to his readiness to extricate his friends from financial worries and difficulties. This excited the resentment of his eldest son, and it was owing to the bad feeling engendered thereby between the two, that when Sir James died, it was found that he had bequeathed Glen Muick, and almost every bit of his property, to his eldest son Allan's eldest son, then a minor, leaving Sir Allan and his sister out in the cold. Indeed, so badly was Allan treated in his father's will that a small fortune was spent in endeavoring to upset it, but without success. Sir Allan having to content himself with a very small income, while all the revenues of the estate accumulated in the hands of trustees, for the benefit of his eldest son.

This eldest son, shortly after obtaining a commission in the Horse Guards, volunteered for service on the west coast of Africa, and was killed in Nigeria. So that on Sir Allan's death it was the second of his sons, Victor, who succeeded to the money and estates.

Sir James Mackenzie was an extraordinary character, and in spite of his absurb pretensions to descent from the old Mackenzies of Kintail, was an entirely self-made man. He had gone out to India as a poor boy, and made a fortune in trade—hats and indigo—before returning home to buy Glen Muick, one of the very few big country estates in the immediate vicinity of Balmoral.

Shortly before he died, Sir James added a holograph codicil to his will, emphasizing the fact that he had been treated in a neighborly fashion by Queen Victoria and her family.

The battle of the Spurs has resulted in the victory of Lord Grey de Ruthyn and of Lord Loudoun, each of whom is to carry one of the pair of historic gold spurs compromised in the regalia at the coronation of King George. Lord Loudoun bore them alone at the coronation of Edward VII. He and his wife have just given a big ball at Loudoun Castle in honor of the coming of age of his nephew and heir, Reginald Rawdon Hastings, who last fall completed his education at Christ Church, Oxford.

It was at Loudoun Castle that the treaty of union between England and Ireland was signed, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, under a great yew tree, just outside the windows of the breakfast-room, and among the many treasures of art and history preserved at the castle is the actual pen used to sign this treaty, which if Prime Minister Asquith has his way is on the eve of being repealed.

Lord Loudoun inherited his earldom from his mother, who was a peeress in her own right. She was married to Charles Frederick Clifton, of Clifton in Lancaster, who assumed by act of Parliament the surname and arms of Abney Hastings, in compliance with the conditions of the will of Sir Charles Abney Hastings, an uncle of the late Lady Loudoun, and who had bequeathed to her and to her husband his estates.

The late Lady Loudoun, who possessed the baronies of Tarrinzean, of Mauchline, of Hungerford, of De Moleyns, of Hastings de Hastings and of Botreaux—the latter dating from February, 1367—in her own right, died in 1874, whereupon her eldest son succeeded to her earldom and to her many baronies, while his father remained a commoner, as plain Mr. Abney Hastings, for another six years, when he was raised to the peerage, on the nomination of Lord Beaconsfield, as Lord Donnington.

Lady Loudoun, at her death, gave directions that her right hand should be severed at the wrist and buried in the park of Donnington, on the banks of the Trent, and within sight of the windows of Donnington, her favorite residence, which has now passed out of the possession of the family, owing to its having been made uninhabitable, like the Duke of Sutherland's magnificent place at Trenton, by the poisoning of the waters of the Trent through the potteries and factories of one kind and another situated on its banks.

Nobody, not even the present Lord Loudoun, ventured to inquire of his father, the late Lord Donnington, the meaning of this direction of the late Lady Loudoun for the severance of her right hand at the wrist and its burial apart from her body. It has now been transferred from Donnington to Loudoun.

But it is recalled that her grandfather, the first and most famous of the Marquises of Hastings, constable of the Tower of London and governor-general of India, while on the way home from Calcutta, on the completion of his term of office, died at Malta. Finding that it was impossible that his body should be conveyed home for burial, he directed that his right hand should be cut off at the wrist and carried back to his wife, who was awaiting him, with her children, at Loudoun Castle in Scotland.

Fourteen years later, when his widow lay dying at Loudoun Castle, her daughter, Lady Sophia, afterwards Marchioness of Bute, and grandmother of the present Marquis of that ilk, sent a little note to the minister of the parish. In it she asked him to go himself to the family vault in Loudoun kirk and to fetch thence a small steel box which he was asked to bring to her without any delay, delivering it into her own hands.

The minister in question was the late Rev. Dr. Norman MacLeod, for well-nigh half a century Queen Victoria's principal Scottish chaplain, spiritual adviser, and friend, but then a young man. He did Lady Sophia's bidding and carried the little box to the bed of the dying Marchioness of Hastings, where it remained until she breathed her last two days later with her right hand resting on it. It was inclosed in her coffin in accordance with her ante-mortem directions, which intimated that it contained her husband's severed right hand.

There have been several other instances in this family of which Lord Loudoun is the chief of the severance of hands after death for separate burial, and so far as I am aware this is the only great house of the British, or rather I should say Scotch, aristocracy where this strange custom prevails.

BALFOUR'S REPLY

(Continued From Page Thirteen.

thorny questions, there are some things which we cannot do, and which we will not do, and which if they be done must be done over our heads. (Opposition cheers.)

"No Compromise."

"I do not attempt to measure the power either of the majority in this House or of the advisers of the crown. I make no criticism at this stage of any machine by which their policy can be forced on the country or upon a minority, which, let me remind them, is but very slightly a minority (Opposition cheers), among the people of these isles. But I say, sir, and I say it I think for all my friends—certainly for myself—I could never be responsible by falling in with any agreement which should make me have part or lot in forcing—as I believe it would be—upon the people of this country a change in their constitution which they do not desire. (Opposition cheers and Ministerial laughter.) They do desire, I agree, a change in the existing relations between the two houses. (Ministerial cheers.) They do desire a modification of the constitution of the House of Lords, I agree. (Ministerial cheers.) They do not desire that this House and a ministry which controls this House should use these great changes as an instrument of revolution (Opposition cheers), on which people are not to be consulted, about which the people know nothing, and that they should do so not at the bidding of a real majority in this House, but at the bidding of what, after all, is an imported majority, coming from Ireland, who openly announce how little they care for your institutions provided they get their own way with regard to a particular measure. (Opposition cheers.) Much as I desire peace, anxious as I am to insure it, gladly as I would do much in the way of compromise, there are some issues so great that no compromise is possible. (Opposition and Ministerial cheers.) No compromise. (Loud and continued Opposition and Ministerial cheers.) If you are going to use the desire of this country to have some change in the relations between the two Houses as an instrument for getting something which they do not desire, then I say we shall have no part or lot with your plan. We should consider ourselves disgraced for ever if we did. (Loud Opposition cheers.)

ASQUITH'S SPEECH

Continued From Page Thirteen.

and his friends the principles of the Jacobins and the Napoleons, and to substitute them for the well-established doctrines of the English constitution. That is what Toryism has come to. (Ministerial cheers.) Having laid down a proposition which I think, with a few exceptions, will be universally accepted, let me now make an admission. No one pretends that the correspondence between any given judgment of any House of Commons and that of the electorate, is invariably exact. The House of Commons may have outstayed—we have Houses of Commons which did—what is called the mandate given to them by the electorate. The House of Commons may pass a measure by a majority small in number and obviously accidental in its composition. The House of Commons may from the crush of business or through haste in procedure pass a measure in an imperfect and incomplete, even a misleading form. All these are risks which I certainly admit ought to be guarded against. And we have guarded against them all.

The Effect of Shorter Parliaments.

In the first place, we propose to shorten the legal duration of Parliament from seven years to five, which will probably in practice mean an actual legislative and working term of four years. What will be the effect of that? It will secure that your House of Commons for the time being is always either fresh from the polls which gave it its authority, or—and this is an equally effective check—is looking forward in the near future to the polls at which it will have to render an account of its stewardship. Further, the delay of three sessions and two years which the suspensory veto of the House of Lords has interposed precludes the possibility—I say it with the utmost assurance—of covertly or arbitrarily smuggling in measures which defy and are condemned by popular opinion, while at the same time it assures ample opportunity for the reconsideration and revision of hasty or slovenly legislation. Lastly, it is as certain as daylight that in 99 cases out of 100 a new House of Commons would reverse legislation which had been shown by the general election to be opposed to the will of the mass of the electorate. These arguments were used last year, and, as I think, have never been adequately met. But there are new aspects of the situation which have changed its character since April last. Let me remind the House what happened. The lamented death of our late beloved sovereign early in May was followed by a political truce, and by the setting up and the sitting of the constitutional conference. I will say of that conference once more today what I have said before, that it was an honest and sustained attempt, carried on on both sides with goodwill and patience, and with infinite industry, to find a common ground of agreement. I cannot here refrain from offering a tribute of gratitude and of regret to the memory of one of the members of the conference whom, to the great loss of the state, an untimely death has taken from us. During the weeks and indeed the months I sat at the same table with Lord Cawdor I learned to appreciate his high qualities, and there is none of my colleagues who took part in its deliberations, on whichever side they sit, who will not join with me in acknowledging the debt we owed to his fine temper, his sound judgment, his masculine good sense.

The Emergence of the Referendum.

But, sir, the conference failed, and the conflict was resumed. But it was resumed, so far as our opponents and critics were concerned, from a somewhat different standpoint, and with an almost complete range of weapons. The whole-hearted defence of the House of Lords as an ideal second chamber, with which we were all so familiar in January of last year, was in December little heard of if it was heard of at all. Backwoodsmen were cooped up in their fastnesses. (Ministerial laughter.) They were no longer allowed a free run of the platform. A new model, I might say several new models, of a second chamber, in which the hereditary principle was to be copiously diluted or disguised, were hastily run up. My noble friend, Lord Rosebery, went about the country declaring that the House of Lords was dead. (Ministerial laughter.) All the schemes proposed, so far as I have seen and understand them, would give us a second chamber still predominantly of one party, and resting on no broad or real basis of popular authority. A still more startling change was the sudden emergence of an integral part of the programme of the Unionist party of the referendum. (Ministerial laughter.) I repeat what I said last year—I am not going to rule out the referendum as under conceivable conditions a possible practical expedient for dealing with some exceptional cases. But the proposals recently put forward are that the referendum is to be a normal part of our regular constitutional machine. (Unionist cries of "No, no.") It was first put forward as a possible solution of deadlocks between the two Houses of Parliament, but it very soon developed into a scheme which would apply not only to deadlocks—in which case, I may remark, it would obviously only be exercisable as against Liberal measures—but any measure of importance. That is how I understand it, but I am anxious for further light. (Ministerial laughter.) It would be applicable, for instance, to the budget when there was ground—to be ascertained by some wholly defined process—for believing that it does not accord with the popular will.

More Revolutionary Than the Bill.

I do not know whether I have adequately and fairly represented the present development of this scheme, but if I am right a scheme of this kind may work well enough—though I believe there is a great difference of opinion about that—it may work well enough in a small country like Switzerland, where the ministers act as clerks, and where the registrars are the electorate of the country. But to apply it to conditions like ours would be infinitely more revolutionary than anything contained in this bill, and it is nothing more nor less than to undermine and overthrow the whole structure of representative government. (Ministerial cheers.) I am not exaggerating when I say it would reduce our general elections to a sham parade, and it would degrade the House of Commons to the level of a talking club. (Renewed Ministerial cheers.) Our system of representation has its drawbacks, I fully admit. It has its drawbacks in the uneven distribution of the franchise—(Ministerial cheers)—in the multiplication of qualifications, in inequality of electoral areas—(Opposition cheers and counter Ministerial cheers.) We suffer quite as much as you do from that. And it has its drawbacks in the unduly long life of the House of Commons. In all these respects it will be made more perfect than it is. But even as it is, it is the best and most practical expedient yet devised for ascertaining and recording and embodying in law the will of the people. (Ministerial cheers.) That is the root principle, the governing purpose, the aim, and the goal of democratic institutions. It is today habitually thwarted, it is even frustrated for years by the veto of an non-representative authority. And we present this bill to the House once more, approved as it has now been seen by the people of this country, as the first and the most urgent step to its more perfect attainment. (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

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NATURAL MEASURES.

The first "natural measurement" to which the memory naturally recurs is the hand, four inches, employed in determining the height of horses. This measure is, of course, derived from the breadth of the palm, and it has become so well fixed in popular esteem that it is unlikely it will ever be superseded.

Another popular natural measure is the pace, and probably every countryman who has had to do with land has used it. The usual method is to stride off, taking as long steps as possible calling each pace a yard.

A natural measure much employed by a dressmaker is the yard. It represents the arm measurement of King Henry I., which was thirty-six inches; and it was he who ordained that the length of his own arm should be the standard yard of cloth measure—an ordinance that has been preserved in British commerce to this day.

For many hundreds of years there was employed the measure of the forearm, from point of elbow to tip of middle finger. This was the cubit of the Bible.

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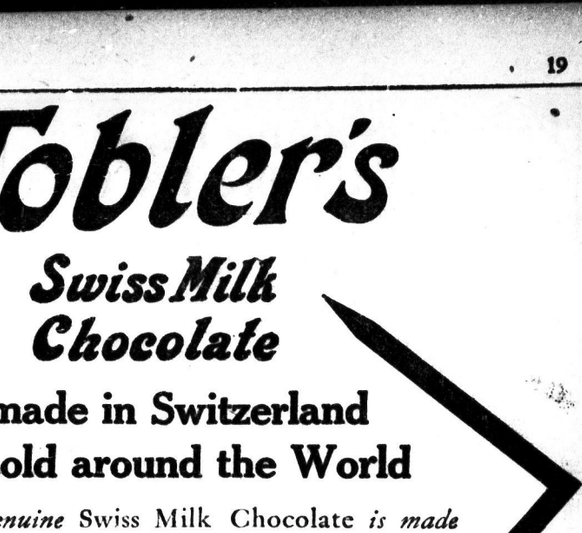
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"I will say also that I think there is no better medicine to be found for young girls to build them up and make them strong and well. My eldest daughter has taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for painful periods and irregularity, and it has always helped her.

"I am always ready and willing to speak a good word for the Lydia E. Pinkham's Remedies. I tell every one I meet that I owe my health and happiness to these wonderful medicines."—Mrs. J. G. JOHNSON, Scottville, Mich., R.F.D. 3.

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Paris in 1899; the Days of the Dreyfus Case

[From the Manchester Guardian.]

IN PARIS the event of the hour is the publication by the Matin of the private papers of the late M. Waldeck Rousseau. Through the medium of these documents even the non-student of foreign affairs may obtain a vivid idea of the tumultuous summer of 1899 when France was shaken to her very foundations by the Dreyfus affair, and M. Waldeck Rousseau, after throwing up a splendid practice at the Paris bar, came patriotically to the rescue of the Republican regime. For at that period the Third Republic as these "papers" amply testify, was in danger. Royalists, Bonapartists, Clericals, Nationalists, Plebiscites, Anti-Semites, all were conspiring passionately against the relief of the state in clubs, newspaper offices, drawing rooms—even in boudoirs and in peculiar apartments with secret doors, double staircases, and mysterious back exits. As Anatole France has shown us in "Monsieur Bergeret a Paris," the last scion of the Duke of Orleans in the French capital was particularly active. Graver still, there was anarchy in the army and in the magistracy and in every high or low department of the state. The heroes of the hour were the military officers responsible for the conviction of the shattered prisoner on the Devil's Island. The manifest antis hurled insults and eggs at hooks Colonel Picquart and lighted bonfires in the streets in which to burn grotesque effigies of Zola, Clemenceau and President Loubet. When, in the afternoon of June 3, the court of cassation ordered the revision of the Dreyfus affair and the immediate return to France of the prisoner, the storm burst. All that night Paris echoed with fierce seditious cries and was the scene of violent scuffles and brawls; and next day, during the hard fighting at Auteuil, President Loubet's hat was smashed over his head by the stick of Baron Christiani, a Royalist Anti-Dreyfusard.

A week later saw the fall of the Dupuy ministry, and M. Loubet in a dilemma. M. Poincare, astute if statesmen, was summoned to the Elysee, cut, with characteristic shrewdness, declined the honor of forming a cabinet in such unfavorable circumstances. M. Leon Bourgeois, caught on a peace mission at the Hague, was telegraphed for, but could not be persuaded to exercise a pacific influence in his own country. M. Waldeck-Rousseau was next requisitioned, and left the Elysee with the assurance, "Monsieur le president, I will do my best to succeed." Nothing could have been more admirable than his exertions; for, in making them, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the most distinguished and most prosperous lawyer at the Paris bar, had nothing to gain and everything to lose and he must have been dismayed at the reluctance of the reluctance of highly esteemed politicians to serve their country by fighting a just if an unpopular cause. For ten days the most painstaking, the most level-headed, the most capable prime minister who has yet worked for the Third Republic visited prominent politicians with the earnest desire to form a ministry of Republican defence, founded on the principles of truth, disinterestedness, and justice. Day after day he was hooted in the streets, ridiculed, and insulted by M.M. Rochefort, Millevoye, Drumont, and Jules Guerin, who triumphantly predicted that "Panama" Loubet, like "Pere Grevy" before him would be compelled to resign the presidency for want of a ministry.

It was at this time that the French premier began to keep the diary and to preserve the political letters which the Matin now publishes. The selfish and cowardly motives that stayed leading men from entering the Waldeck Rousseau cabinet at a moment when their experience and influence would have been invaluable are thus alluded to by M. Jonnart, ex-governor of Algiers, and a prominent deputy:

"I have been greatly pained that the attitude of many of our political friends has prevented you from grouping around you the representatives of the different sections of the Republican party. However, you have not allowed yourself to be discouraged by the ill-humor, the blindness, or the inordinate ambition of those who, by their want of foresight or their gentle, are responsible for the present state of affairs."

In the thick of his difficulties M. Waldeck-Rousseau thought of General Galliffet. The brave but merciless old soldier who slaughtered the Communists was the one and only man to subdue the spirit of insubordination prevailing in the army and to punish severely the high military personages who had been guilty of acts of gross disloyalty and indiscipline. When appealed to by M. Waldeck-Rousseau to keep the army in order General de Galliffet left a comfortable retreat and took possession of the ministry of war. "Of course," he said, "certain pourparlers had taken place. It must be thoroughly understood that we leave the army." Galliffet wrote. "But we must restore discipline and keep our soldiers in their right places." So fearful was he of having his correspondence tampered with (there were spies, civil and military, here, there, and everywhere) that he had it addressed to a private citizen under the pseudonym of Anatole. Also he feared that his reasons for accepting the portfolio for war would be misconstrued. He was no popular favorite. His savage repression of the Communists was remembered with indignation and horror, and his appearance behind scenes at the opera and in gilded cabinets particulars had been gaily heralded by the Socialist press. "In order," wrote the General to M. Waldeck-Rousseau, "that the public may not think that I leave my retirement for interested motives or out of friendship for yourself, I consider it indispensable that I should be requested to assume office not only by the Prime Minister but by the President of the Republic and that this should be known." On M. Loubet's acceptance of this condition General de Galliffet sent the Prime Minister the following telegram: "My friend, very modestly, in the general interest, I place myself at your disposal."

With General de Galliffet as minister of war, and with M. Waldeck-Rousseau at the ministry of the interior, the new Government promptly justified its title of the ministry of Republican defence. The Cabinet met frequently in the Elysee or at the President's country seat at Rambouillet; and there—fiercer than ever—Galliffet submitted decrees to his colleagues which dismissed General Zurlinden (who had ordered Colonel Picquart's arrest and imprisonment) from the military governorship of Paris and which placed a number of brilliantly-uniformed officers on the retired list and punished minor and less responsible offenders; whilst M. Waldeck-Rousseau, in his turn, unfolded his plans for the repression of the Royalist, Bonapartist, and many other Anti-Republican conspirators. Amongst the Prime Minister's "papers" was an intercepted telegram from the Duke of Orleans to M. de Buffet, chief of the Royalist "staff" in Paris, which ran: "Begin operations. The sooner the better. Philippe"; and after the entry, "We must act immediately," the diary records the arrest of the leading conspirators in their bedrooms at 4 o'clock in the morning and the closure of their offices and the dispersal of their leagues. Only one rebel escaped—massive, ferocious Jules Guerin, the leader of the Anti-Semites, who had shut himself up in Fort Chabrol, together with a number of young butchers he had recruited from the slaughter-house of Villette. M. Lepine, chief of police, was for an immediate attack on the fort; but General de Galliffet recommended patience. "Wait till they are exhausted," he said; and, less elegantly, "Let them stew in their own juice." Amazing Jules Guerin! He was to be seen pacing the roof of the fort in the moonlight. Now and again he discharged his revolver harmlessly at the heavens. "Brigands, bandits, assassins," he shouted at the soldiers below, "you will never take me alive; I shall fight to the death." But on the thirty-seventh night of the siege, when the chief of police received orders from M. Waldeck-Rousseau and General de Galliffet to make the attack, Jules Guerin meekly surrendered. On the previous day Captain Dreyfus had been found guilty of high treason for the second time at Rennes, but it was known that he would be pardoned, and Paris, exhausted from the long, delirious struggle, now clamored for peace. The cry of the hour was "N'en parlons plus." Scarcely was there a protest when the Premier's haul of conspirators was sentenced by the Senate, assembled as a high court, to long terms of exile or imprisonment, cheers now for valiant President Loubet and a chorus of praise for the ministry of Republican defence.

In the autumn of 1904, M. Waldeck-Rousseau died. One of the last to bid him farewell was General de Galliffet, who, stricken with paralysis, had to be carried into the sick-room of his friend on a chair. Until death suddenly claimed him, Galliffet never tired of paying tributes to the memory of the statesman who had saved the Republic.

JOHN F. MACDONALD.

No Anti-British Aims in Germany's Naval Policy

At Least, So Say Members of the Reichstag—Naval Secretary Says There Has Been No Acceleration of Germany's Programme.

GREAT interest has been excited by the debate in the German Reichstag, at which Herr Schrader and Admiral Von Tirpitz, secretary of the navy, took occasion to deny that hostility to Great Britain lurked in the German naval programme.

Dr. Schrader's opening remarks dealt with the working of the navy law and the enormous unforeseen growth of the financial burden caused by the introduction of the Dreadnought type. He continued:

In this connection I wish to speak especially of our relations with England. In England there has lately been an increase of armaments. In 1908 the British Parliament was asked to vote two Dreadnoughts. It was then alleged from another quarter that Germany would press forward with extraordinary rapidity the construction of her Dreadnoughts. This idea continued to prevail in the following years. The conviction was held in Great Britain, unfortunately also by the Government, that by the end of 1914 we should have, I believe, nineteen or twenty capital ships completed. That was a remarkable mistake, for what we intended to build could be seen in full in our navy law and our estimates, and these are public, and must have been known to the British naval attaches and the ministry. It seems that they were not able to read these to themselves not particularly obscure documents. In short, the Government let itself be driven into making two ships into four, and the effect of the increase rejected on the future programmes. In this year the British Government is again making large demands for construction.

The Overtures for an Understanding.

The increase in the year 1909 might have been avoided if our diplomacy were not so extraordinarily diplomatic. It was stated in the British newspapers at the time, and even announced by the British Government, that confidential overtures and so on had been made on the part of Great Britain. It was admitted here that that might be correct. But no progress was made beyond confidential discussion or occasional declarations, and so a certain suspicion remained in England that we really might have the terrible plans which the British public attributed to us.

Gentlemen, you all know what happened in the following years. The blackest reports were current as to the wicked designs of Germany. An invasion was believed to be imminent in England. It was described in all its details. I believe sixty thousand men were to cross over to England with our fleet—daughter from the Left—who could conquer the whole country, and similar nonsense. Unfortunately we in Germany could not keep ourselves quite immune. Sensation mongering of the same kind went on here, and a mass of "scare" reports was set going which exactly suited the wishes of one party in England. The whole naval hullabaloo, as we now call it, was a weapon in the hands of the Opposition—a weapon of which it made powerful use, but which has, however, entirely failed, and that is the reason why I discuss the matter today.

No Invasion of England Dreamt Of.

British opinion has become convinced that there is not a word of truth in all these stories. It has become convinced that we are neither in a position nor do we desire to make any such foolish attack on them—"Very true" from the Left). Such an invasion is an impossibility, and the answer came again, I believe from every parish in Germany: "We do not dream of any hostile attack on England." Just as little do reasonable people in Germany dream that England might think of destroying our fleet or undertaking other foolish enterprises. ("Hear, hear" from the Left). All these plans of the Opposition in England have now been broken against the sound sense of the English people—("Very true")—and at the same time the Government has convinced itself that we are building not one ship more and not one ship faster than is provided by our estimates and by the navy law, and that by 1914 we shall have completed exactly the number of ships which we have set ourselves to build. On this point opinion in England has been entirely misled.

I believe the time has come when we might enter into closer negotiations with England. I will not now go into that. That is reserved for a later discussion. The imperial chancellor, Dr Von Bethmann Hollweg, has already intimated that the question of the limitation of armaments will be raised on the estimates of the imperial chancellery, but one thing at least I believe I may declare to be a postive fact, we have no idea of exceeding the limit of our navy law, and the navy law, as the British people will have convinced themselves, is certainly not framed for the purpose of an attack on England. (Cries of "Quite right").

It has been declared here by the secretary of state for the navy, as well as by different members of this House, that our fleet is to serve only defensive purposes, not aggressive. Obviously if war comes we shall not simply lie in harbor. We shall steam out to defend ourselves. But the object of our fleet is this, and no other—to insure the defence of our country, and, above all, the defence of our home shores.

The Navy and Trade.

Gentlemen, it has often been said that our trade needs a great fleet. It certainly does not need a great fleet of battleships. Trade grows and spreads, not through warships, but through its own activity. The ships may serve now and then to protect it, may serve to show our countrymen in foreign lands that Germany has power, but trade is not made by warships. If our commerce stopped its activity, all the fleets in the world could not help us. (Very true!) Therefore, gentlemen, we may hope that the ill-feeling which has existed between England and Germany in consequence of our naval programme will come to an end. We may also assume from this that no occasion can in the future be given us from that quarter to extend our building programme beyond the limits of what has up to now been our intention, and I believe that the whole range of our relations does not afford the slightest occasion for such a course. Therefore, in conclusion, I can only wish that our fleet may now enter upon a period of quiet, and above all that it may not be forced to become an aggressive instead of a defensive navy, and that we may be so spared from war.

The Dreadnought Policy.

The secretary of state for the navy, in reply, said:

Herr Schrader referred to the increase in the rate of construction which has set in during the last four years. That is quite true, but this increase is the result of the Dreadnought policy which was forced upon us. For this Dreadnought policy reduced the value of the ships built before that time out of all proportion. These ships became inferior, and, therefore, we were obliged to set ourselves as quickly as possible at the point where we had stood before.

The assumption in England that we wished to accelerate the building of our fleet beyond the provisions of the navy law is really an astonishing mistake. That was publicly declared by Prince Bulow, as well as by myself, at the time. How could such an acceleration be possible if the Reichstag did not give its consent? Without it we could not have got a penny. There is no need to point that out to the members of this House, but you will understand, gentlemen, that it seemed to us very strange that such assertions should be made in England. I should like to say that, as far as we were concerned, from first to last information was never withheld.

Conquests of English Tongue Will It Be Universal?

North America Has Given It a Long Start in the Race—But History is Not Reassuring—The Difficulties.

NOT MANY years ago Japan made to itself what must have seemed to the patriotic mind an astonishing proposition. In view of the terrible difficulties of the Japanese alphabet, it was suggested that the national language should be abandoned in favor of English. To a writer in the Economist (London) this is one of the signs that English is making headway rapidly as a world language. The same writer tells a story, whether true or not, which contains a "philosophical truth" about a candidate for parliamentary honors in Hungary. This gentleman, it is said, being a Magyar, and not able to speak Slovak, began to address a meeting of Slovak villagers in his native tongue, which not one of them could understand. At last someone suggested to the speaker that he should try English, and the candidate adopted the hint with satisfactory results, for quite a number of his audience had been to the United States and had there acquired some rudiments of our dialect. In Italy, Greece, Spain, Scandinavia and many other parts of the old world, continues the writer, this extraordinary process of emigration to North America and re-emigration home has carried a smattering of broken English into the most remote villages, and the English tourist who has left the beaten track is often startled to find himself addressed in his native tongue. English is undoubtedly "the first commercial language of the world," we read, and whether Spanish or German come next may be disputed." Further:

French is still the language of diplomacy, but English is rapidly ousting it as the language of fashion, probably because a craze for English sports has spread itself in the last twenty years among all civilized nations. Thus our familiar "Tattersalls" became in German "ein Tatter-saal," an auction room for horses. Perhaps it is the flexibility of English that gives it a lead over its competitors. French is crystallized in its elegance; German is congealed in lumps; and both are too regular and official to offer ready hospitality to new words and turns of thought. English, with its loose constructions, seems as well able now to assimilate changes as when in the past it enriched itself with additions from Scandinavian, Norman-French, Latin, or Greek. Above all, its directness appeals to the man of business, to whom a terse language means time-saving and money-making."

If the world is ever to have a universal language, the conquest of North America has given English a long start in the race. But there are many serious obstacles:

"At one time Greek, at another Latin, at another Arabic seemed in a fair way to be cosmopolitan. What likelihood is there that Babel will ever be atoned for, and the confusion of tongues remedied? Perhaps it is not even desirable that it should be, the loss of all variety in speech would be a heavy price to pay for the simplification of commercial correspondence. But even if it were good that there should be an end to diversity of tongues (and an end also to diversity of character in literature), the past gives little promise that uniformity can ever be attained. Artificial languages have had no success. Volapuk has vanished, and Connerve still closes its ears against the voice of Esperanto. The stumbling block of these hybrids is the absence of any sufficient supply of common word-roots. Lacking them, a speaker inevitably makes use of much of the pronunciation and many of the roots of his own language; in a short time a Spanish Esperantist becomes unintelligible to an English one, and vice versa; and the last state of that speech is worse than the first, when its speakers are understood neither by foreigners nor by their own countrymen. As to natural languages also the lesson of history is plain. At times some single speech has seemed started on a course that would lead it ultimately to the tyranny. It has spread far and wide; but its very distribution has always led to its undoing. Out of the wide separation of its speakers dialects have grown and displaced the mother tongue. Latin came nearer to being a world speech than has any other, but it was overwhelmed by the multitude of its own offspring. Perhaps English may meet a like end; the languages of Australia and America already show vigorous signs of independent growth, strange to our ears, but necessary, no doubt, for the full expression of the Australian and American characters."

COLD UPSETS THE KIDNEYS

AND URIC ACID POISONS BRING PAINS AND ACHES TO BACK AND LIMBS.

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

You feel pains in the back, find the urine heavy and unduly colored, have indigestion and irregularity of the bowels and there may be rheumatic twinges.

You wonder what has gone wrong until you recollect that you have been exposed to sudden changes of temperature, perhaps sitting in a draft or passing from a very warm room to be chilled by the outdoor air.

The kidneys are most susceptible to cold, and a sudden lowering of temperature throws an extra burden on them by closing the pores of the skin, which are ordinarily a great aid to the kidneys in removing poisons from the blood.

The danger lies in not understanding the meaning of the symptoms given in the first paragraph. Once you know that the kidneys need assistance you can help them promptly by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Every day you put off treatment you are taking the risk of developing Bright's disease, dropsy or rheumatism. Because of the inactivity of the failing kidneys your system is being loaded with poisonous impurities, and that means pain and suffering.

Get Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills today. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

FOR 25 YEARS HE SUFFERED

WELL-KNOWN MERCHANT OF SARNIA CURED BY "FRUIT-A-TIVES."

Sarnia, Ont., Feb. 5, 1910.

"I have been a sufferer for the past 25 years with Constipation, Indigestion and Catarrh of the Stomach. I tried many remedies and many doctors, but derived no benefit whatever.

"Finally I read an advertisement of 'Fruit-a-tives.' I decided to give 'Fruit-a-tives' a trial and found they did exactly what was claimed for them.

"I have now taken 'Fruit-a-tives' for some months, and find that they are the only remedy that does me good.

"I have recommended 'Fruit-a-tives' to a great many of my friends, and I cannot praise these fruit tablets too highly." PAUL J. JONES.



Thousands now use "Fruit-a-tives." Thousands more will try "Fruit-a-tives" after reading the above letter. It proves, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that at last there is a cure for Constipation and Stomach Troubles.

"Fruit-a-tives" is Nature's cure for these diseases, being made of fruit juices and valuable tonics.

Fifty cents a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25 cents. At dealers, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

HE STOOD FOR COTTON

[Harold Begbie, in the London Chronicle.]

HE WAS a man fashioned by nature to escape notice. In any crowd he would have been a smudged and merging unit, in any street, an unobserved and uninteresting pedestrian. But destiny had placed him among first-class passengers of a P. and O. steamer, and he stood out there, prominent and provoking, because he was so very undistinguished-looking, so very provincial, so very commonplace, and so very un-first-class.

All Sorts of Men.

"The majority of our passengers stood for the British Raj in all its hundred-and-one activities. We had men who looked like collectors, judges, lieutenant - governors, and secretaries; men who looked like majors, colonels, generals and commanders-in-chief, men who looked like ballad - singing, fan - carrying, and society-gossiping A. D. C's."

He stood for cotton. As a child he had labored in the mills of Oldham, by hard work, an iron perseverance, and absolute integrity of character, he had risen to be manager of a great Manchester firm with headquarters in London; a temporary interruption to his usual good health had led to the suggestion made by his employer that he should take 'a turn round India'; he proposed to visit some of the big commercial firms, fill a pocketbook with notes and ideas, and then return to his desk in London.

"He talked cotton, making a most rapid use of technical terms, until my head was in a daze and my patience dangerously restive. He appeared to take for granted that every man in the world knew all about the business of cotton, down to the smallest detail of its manufacture. If I stopped him to inquire the precise meaning of a particular word, he merely repeated it, as if I had failed to hear, not failed to understand. India—that mighty, majestic, and romantic empire of beauty and problem—stood in his imagination only as one thing—a customer for his cotton. We came to see, many of us came to see, that all our delightful and intellectual and powerful and elegant fellow-passengers were but the parasites of the plain young man from Manchester. They were his servants, the decorative and clerkly classes of his industry. It was his enthusiasm for cotton, which paid our first-class fares to India; it was his assiduity in business which clothed us in fine raiment; it was his progressing enterprise and unflagging devotion to trade which filled our pockets, fed our children, and gave us all our several opportunities for improving our minds. In all that fine company he stood for commerce. We were decorations and orders; he, pounds, shillings and pence—chiefly pounds. He was England the producer and paymaster of the world.

The Cotton Point of View.

"For him Dreadnoughts watched the seas, soldiers practiced at the butts, statesmen wove the cocoon of diplomacy, and chancellors of the exchequer planned their budgets. He paid for policemen and judges, for journalists and schoolmasters, for hospitals and orphanages, for authors, and clergymen, for steamships and railways, for cables and consuls, for everything in modern existence which is supported by the wealth of the producer. He bestrode that P. and O. steamer like a Colossus; and we, petty men, crawled under his short legs to find ourselves honorable pensions or insurance premiums for our children."

A SEVERE CASE OF NEURALGIA

CURED AFTER LONG YEARS OF SUFFERING BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

There is an excellent reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured the most severe cases of neuralgia, sciatica, and other complaints in the group that are known as disorders of the nerves. This group also includes St. Vitus dance and paralysis, and the common state of extreme nervousness and excitability. Each of these complaints exist because there is something the matter with the nervous system. If the nerves have tone—are strong and healthy, you will not have any of these complaints. The reason Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure nervous disorders is that they restore weak, run-down nerves to their proper state of tone. They act both directly upon the nerves and on the blood supply. The highest medical authorities have noted that nervous troubles generally attack people who are bloodless and that the nerves are toned when the blood supply is renewed. It is thus seen that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure nervous disorders by curing the cause of the trouble.

Mrs. J. C. Adams, Norris Lake, Man., says: "I am writing you at my husband's request to let you know the great benefit Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been to him. He is a river driver and therefore much exposed to all kinds of weather and wetting. As a result he had an attack of rheumatism, and then to add to his misery a severe type of neuralgia set in, locating on the left side of the face, and causing him such terrible pain that it would drive him almost wild. He was treated by several doctors, and finally went to Winnipeg, where they blistered his head and applied hot plasters, which really only added more to his misery, and he returned home still uncured. In this way he suffered for nearly six years, trying all sorts of medicine, but never finding a cure. One day while he was suffering I went to a store to get a liniment, but they did not have the kind I wanted, and the storekeeper asked me what I wanted it for. I told him about my husband and how he suffered, and he placed a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills on the counter saying, 'Take my advice, this is what your husband should take.' I took the Pills home with me and my husband started taking them. I am not sure how many boxes he took, but one thing is certain, they completely cured him, and he has never since had a touch of those torturing pains. You can tell how much he suffered when I say that the hair on the side of his head in which the pain was located turned quite grey. It looks odd, but he says it does not matter since the pain is gone. I believe he would not have been living now had Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not cured those terrible pains, and you may be sure we gratefully recommend them to all our friends and all suffering ones."

Sold by all dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

AN ARMY BREAD EXPERIMENT.

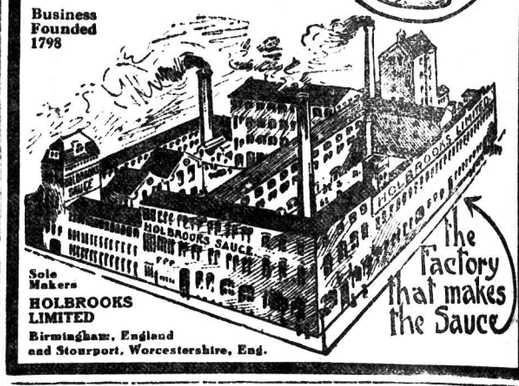
The subsistence officers of the United States army are much interested in the results of some important and unusual experiments in bread-making undertaken at the Washington barracks. It is desired to ascertain the means of producing a bread which shall be of the fresh or soft variety, and which, at the same time, shall have better keeping qualities than the ordinary product. It is not intended to find a substitute for hard bread, although, if the new article proves to answer all the purposes required of it, the subsistence officers will be able to adopt a still harder bread than the present, and which will last that much longer, and can be stored for greater periods without deterioration. So far the test has developed a bread which meets the requirements of the service, and it is estimated that the army bakers at the Washington post have produced an article which will last ten or twelve days, and still be an edible which should be classed as fresh bread. If this can be accomplished according to a recipe and methods capable of being used at the military baking places generally, it will be appreciated that the force in the field will have its fresh bread pretty much all the time, regardless of the distance of the troops from the bakery or the time taken intransportation.

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Made in the largest Worcestershire Sauce Factory in the world





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TELEPHONE service is of special advantage to Railway Employees in their duties, as well as to their Families.

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Enables him to ascertain "how many times out."
To book "rest" in case of illness.
To find out if trains are "on time."
To notify Roundhouse Foreman or Trainmaster where he may be found by "Caller."
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With telephone service at his command his time is his own when "off duty."

For His Wife and Family.

It is a Reliable and Always-ready Messenger.
Invaluable in case of sickness.
A Safeguard in case of Fire or Trouble.
Always in touch with the Baker, the Grocer, the Dressmaker and the Plumber.
Useful in Social Duties.

In cases of Emergency on the road prompt information by telephone saves many anxious moments.

Party Line Rates for this service are attractive.

Consult the Contract Department.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA.

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TEACH YOUR BOY TO SAVE

Start a bank account for your boy. Let him form the saving habit while young, and there is little likelihood he will turn out a spendthrift later on. We pay 3½ per cent interest, according to agreement, and offer you $2,000,000 assets as security.

3½% Agricultural Savings and Loan Co., 109 Dundas St., London, Ont

Madam, you do look languid and listless. Why not take a "Little Digester" after each meal and get all the happiness you can out of life? "Little Digesters" do cure Indigestion and Dyspepsia. 50 cents the box, at your druggist's or by mail. The Coleman Medicine Co., Toronto.

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Fighting Plague at Harbin Terrible Scenes in the City

A Chinese Hero—2,000 Coffins and Bodies Unburied—Bravado Giving Way to Terror—An English Correspondent's Experience.

[London Daily News.]

A TERRIBLY graphic description of the effects of the plague at Harbin reaches us from one of the very few journalists who have reached that city since the outbreak there of the disease.

Indifference and bravado on the part of her population are now giving way to terror. Victims are being sent adrift by their relatives, and die frozen to death in the streets.

Our special correspondent brings out the exceptional heroism of the Chinese doctors, who, though their remedies are unavailing, refuse to leave their posts.

Harbin, Jan. 30.

I drove through the Chinese town, Fu Chia Dien, today, the Chinese New Year Day. The houses were all closed up as usual on this holiday, and the place looked exceedingly desolate in the cold and lowering weather. But on an ordinary day business is conducted as usual by those businessmen who are still alive—and a stroller through the town would not know that a ravenous scourge was gradually but surely depouring its population. Four thousand and more of its fifteen or twenty thousand have already gone since the first case on Nov. 7. Half or more of the remainder, maybe the whole, are doomed before the disease expends itself.

Today the bright red paper posters with gilt lettering banners of the New Year times, and red and green paper flags are gaily in evidence, even next door to the hovel where the yellow sign of the sanitary bureau is pasted across the door sealing it up and marking it unclean. Yesterday a junior medical man, asked what he had found in this hovel, reported with striking brevity:

"Eight dead, two dying."

The policeman just flying past my droski has his horse's tail brightly decorated with green and red streamers, and a shopkeeper even burst out of his shop and scared our scurrying ponies with a package of firecrackers which he flings up into the air.

How is it possible that this main street of the town can wear such an ordinary appearance? Many of these wretched people, through their dense ignorance, do not know what fear is, seem to have no nerve, no feeling. Listen to the stories of some of the coolies who cart the dead or work in the plague death house.

Callous Coolies.

"We had two dead in the suspect house today," said Dr. Stenhouse, a young Englishman, who has volunteered from the Mission Medical College in Peking, "and when the carters had loaded them on the wagon they did not walk, but got up and sat alongside the corpses, as they drove off."

"Keep the policeman on guard at the suspect house out of the place! It's impossible. It's warm inside, and inside he sits. We have to pull him out every morning."

The line of the quarantine people, who live in 35 goods cars until their five days of surveillance are done, was forming alongside the train for our inspection this morning. One man started back for his hat, being cold. "Here, don't go back!" cried the coolie attendant. "Here's my hat!" and immediately he handed over his headgear. It may be plague-infected when he gets it back.

In one of the suspect houses—which is really a plague death house, so many have died—the only attendant is the cook. He still lives. Yes, he has a covering for his face even to the eyes, with a lint sieve saturated in carbolic acid solution to breathe through; but the mask usually does duty suspended from his neck under his chin.

Strangest of all is the case of the doughty old style Chinese doctor, the man whose system is chiefly to stick needles into his patients. This old fellow has defied death and the plague in one of the three segregation houses ever since the epidemic began. The dying come in and the dead are carted out from this stricken place, but he goes on forever. An old man he is. I have not yet mustered sufficient courage to visit him and his workshop, so I have to picture him for myself as he goes round from k'ang to k'ang sticking his pins in patients and administering his questionable medicine.

Heroic Chinese Doctor.

He has remedies for the disease—though the European doctors have yet to discover one! They say he gives medicine in spite of the humiliation he has suffered in losing every patient whom he treats. He is a noble fellow, this old-style doctor. He has stuck to his post. He has not thought of quitting, and he has not a thought of fear. His first intrepidity may have been through ignorance; but he has seen enough death now to make his pertinacity bravery. I take off my hat to him and to many others like him. This is one of the good results of the imperviousness of the Chinese.

A modern Chinese doctor who is in charge of the sanitary force, or anti-plague committees, Dr. Wu Lien De, has had his strength and ability taxed in organizing his forces against the system of his people of "squeeze," deception, and procrastination. Finally, he has succeeded in getting six pits dug, and possibly 800 or 900 bodies buried. Two thousand or more still lie in a heap a quarter of a mile long, hardly more than two miles from the city.

A group of carters standing on a corner had taken away a number of bodies and were resting. But they laughed. One joked another, saying: "It's your turn next." And the other replied, "No, it will be you first." With them the situation has reached a bravado stage.

But there is another side developing in this sorest of the stricken towns of Manchuria. In those people about whom the death is actually drawing a great terror is rising. I did not see it today in driving through the unfeeling, decorated main street. But when I pass into the side-streets and crooked alleys, especially after dark, it is visible. Just what happened in mediaeval days in England and on the continent is coming to pass here. This is no exaggeration. Brother stands against brother, father against son, in Scriptural fulfillment, when the plague comes into a family. It fastens upon one member; for five days no one sees it, and all is well; suddenly come the chills, the furious fever, sickness, and the vomiting of blood. Terror stalks into the circle, and the wretch is forced out to perish in the streets, staggering in the last grips of the disease, to fall, to starve, and to freeze before the plague has run its course.

It means that the people are beginning to know how fatal a sick man is who is amongst them. They struggle no longer as they did in the early days of the malady to keep the bodies of their dead and hold great ceremonials over them. Now they fear the stricken man, and they fear being marched off themselves under a guard of masked police or soldiers to the isolation or the quarantine stations. Rid of the sick, the known danger no longer visible, seems afar off.

We passed through the railway yards which separate the Russian lower and older city of Pristan from the Chinese town. A row of blackened mud walls, the rafters and a few other timbers in heaps on the ground still smoldering from the fires of two nights ago, was my first introduction this morning to the Chinese city. On my midnight droski ride to the telegraph station two nights ago I had seen the dozen or fifteen separate blazes of the row. The mud walls and thatches of the hovels thus lit up at the edges made me think of childhood pictures of the burning of similar places in the great fire of London.

Stacked Coffins.

This row of mud houses was a pregnant centre of the scourge. It was Russian railroad property, and the Russians had set it afire. Dr. Wu, Dr. Gibb (another British volunteer), and their staff have not been able to burn a single house for the reason that they have no other buildings to house the people in. After disinfecting—as effectual as possible under miserable circumstances—and a wait of some days, the old houses must be occupied again. But the doctors hope soon to have big new buildings, when they intend to burn widely.

Coffins are stacked in front of the carpenters' shops on the main street. They are rough and thin, not the usual heavy kind that take from eight to twenty-four men to carry them. Custom has decreed in China that everyone shall have a coffin when he dies, even the homeless beggar; but from this time on there will be no coffins at Fu Chia Dien.

Stories have been printed at home of bodies being thrown into the river, but this can hardly have been the case; for at this season of the year the Sungari is covered thick with ice. A few bodies, possibly, have been dropped into holes, but it is a much simpler matter to get rid of one by slipping it into a vacant lot, thereby to escape detection and arrest.

About two miles outside the Chinese town and beyond the best Russian residence section I saw the mass of more than two thousand bodies and coffins lying on top of the frozen ground, silence everywhere pervading. Uncoffined bodies were at first not visible, and the coffins from a distance looked well covered. Nearer it was awful. Here an arm stuck upright out of a coffin, there a naked leg protruded. Some coffins without covers stood upright, the bodies erect in them.

The Outcast.

In this neighborhood, near to the pile of which he was soon to become a member, I saw one outcast kneeling, worshipping, half falling in his weakness as he bowed his head and rose again before the grave of an ancestor.

It has been said that the dogs were eating the dead. The Chinese police did begin killing the dogs three days ago. But I have seen no dogs about bodies. Natural aversion to human flesh will keep most of them away.

News comes tonight from Dr. Wu that he has received authority to burn all the dead and that he will start tomorrow. It is a very great yielding odn the part of the people. It means a revolution in some of their most cherished ideas. The thought of destroying the bodies of their own relatives, probably their parents, is abhorrent. Even some of the younger foreign trained medical men on the staff shuddered when they heard the proposal. In old China a custom fixed is an absolute rule of life, which few emergencies can alter. In addition, any practice in connection with the dead and with ancestors is sacred. It takes a catastrophe like the present to bring a change. It is said that this great nation has to learn by such terrible experiences.

2,000 Species of Mankind in the Indian Empire

Have as Little in Common as the Inmates of a Zoological Garden—The Effects of the Caste System—You Cannot Dogmatize About India, Says Harold Begbie.

[Harold Begbie in the London Chronicle.]

BEFORE I arrived in India I read Sir Bamfylde Fuller's book, "Studies of Indian Life and Sentiment," and although I pencilled many interesting and striking passages, perhaps the most important and the most essential of all passed before my eyes without making the smallest impression. It was not until I had travelled for hundred of miles in the trains, penetrated to jungle villages by means of bone-breaking bullock-carts, and loitered in the heavy-smelling bazaars of interior towns where the tourist never comes, that the importance of this particular passage, on glancing over the book again, came home to my mind with an extraordinary force.

Sir Bamfylde Fuller is speaking of the permanent maintenance of human types in India, and he says that "the population is heterogeneous to an extent that it needs actual experience to appreciate. It is no question," he continues, "of rich and poor, of town and country, of employer and employed; the differences lie far deeper. The population of a district or a town is a collection of different nationalities—almost different species—of mankind, that will not eat or drink or inter-marry with one another, and that are governed in the more important affairs of life by committees of their own. It is hardly too much to say that by the caste system the inhabitants of India are differentiated into over 2,000 species of mankind, which in the physical relations of life have as little in common as the inmates of a zoological garden."

India's Infinite Variety.

I fear, from my own case, there is truth in the words that "it needs actual experience to appreciate" this amazing variety of human types; and yet until this variety is realized in the mind of a European there can be no intelligent understanding of anything that has to do with India. The very first thing a man must do, who would form rational opinions on Indian politics or carry in his mind a true picture of Indian color and Indian feeling, is to realize that the 300,000,000 of humanity comprising the Empire of India are not one race, or two races, but are 2,000 species of mankind as different from each other as snakes from elephants, tigers from fire-flies, and mosquitoes from buffaloes.

The charm as well as the problems of India lie in this most extraordinary variety. A flying politician, taken in hand by a Bengali, sees infinitely less of India than a British workman sees of Germany conducted through manufacturing cities by a tariff reformer. It is a most foolish and a most dangerous thing for a man of little observation, small imagination, and no reflection to race through one or two Indian cities and then express himself on Indian politics with more authority and greater confidence than a man of science would speak of chemistry after a life of incessant investigation.

You cannot dogmatize about India. You can no more speak of India as one complete and single thing than you can exhaust botany by smelling a rose or paying sixpence for a bunch of lilies. India is infinite. A man with seeing eyes begins to perceive this baffling truth on his very first walk through a street, and he is at once on his guard in forming opinions, and most diffident in venturing to utter even the least uncertain of them. He who speaks of India as a nation of Hindus and Mohammedans would speak of the constellations as consisting of Orion and Ursa Major.

There are many good people in England who think of Indians as two people, Hindus and Mohammedans, purposely kept apart, and purposely held down by an immense army of proudful, iniquitous, and attrabilious civil servants exported year by year by the India office. Let these good people bear in mind that the inhabitants of India represent 2,000 species of mankind, that not only is each species opposed socially and intellectually to the rest, but that they practice towards each other an ostracism which has never existed in England between the greatest Swellfoot and the most downtrodden hind; and further, let him definitely apprehend and reflect upon this fact, that the whole company of British civil servants, including military officers holding civil appointments, is only 1,200. India is governed by Indians, a tremendous army of them, with just 1,200 British citizens at their head. One might far more truly say that India employs a handful of Englishmen to direct her own Government than assert that England holds India in the grip of an iron hand.

Two Facts To Consider.

I have seen nothing of violence or even rudeness on the part of Englishmen towards the natives; but I have no doubt that instances of this kind could be cited and perhaps proved. I have seen, known, and I see it every day I live in India, and every mile I travel in the country, instances of the most intolerable exclusiveness and appalling pride between native and native. Consider these two facts; a Brahmin priest will not visit a low-caste person, however great the poor man's sorrow, or however extreme his need; and a high-caste doctor will not go to the bedside of a dying coolie. "Thanks be to God," said to me a benevolent and educated Hindu, "for the hospitals set up for poor people by the British Government."

A postman will not deliver letters into the hand of a lower-caste man than himself; he flings them down on the ground. Democracy has no expression whatever in India except through the Government, which devotes all its labor to improving the material fortunes of the poor. It is the abused civil servant who has given India an idea at all of democracy, and it is the civil servant who governs for the many and the poor, and the general welfare.

At every railway station, even the smallest, you may see something of the infinite variety of Indian mankind. Men of noble stature and intellectual countenance, men to all intents negroid and bestial, men of Jewish character, men like Chinese, men black, brown, chocolate, yellow, and almost white, move about among a womankind degraded to the lowest forms of labor, and debased out of the likeness of humanity. The turbands and loin-cloths of the men are different; the fashion of wearing the hair is different; they eat different foods, worship different gods, or devils, speak entirely different languages, and will have no more relation one with another than exists between an English crew and a flying fish in the Red Sea.

The sects of Christendom are as one loving and united church compared with the religions of India. Something like a quarter of the population of India, let us say 70,000,000 of men and women, are regarded as outcasts, helots, and abomination by the other three-quarters. And these helots have their separating prides and customs. In every little village the outcasts live in a quarter of their own, and if they would worship a god, must make their own temple and employ a priest of their own order—a priest despised and loathed by the religious leaders. They are worse treated than the galled bullocks under the yoke of the transit bandy, and they ill-treat each other.

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Don't be "a foolish virgin." Slip a little red box of "Little Digesters" into your purse before going to the feast. Indigestion or Dyspepsia won't trouble you if you take a "Little Digester" after each meal. 25 cents the box, at your druggist's or by mail. The Coleman Medicine Co., Toronto.

CHEMISTRY AND CRIME.

The science of chemistry is every day making more possible and exact the detection of crime and the location of disease germs. In criminal cases it is often a matter of the greatest importance to determine whether stains on certain clothing or on some weapon or on furniture are due to blood, and, if so, whether that blood is of human origin. Often, too, the stain has been so small or so old, or the clothing on which it is suspected to exist has been so dirty and so worn, that the question has been difficult of solution with any degree of certainty. The new serological laboratories inaugurated at the Royal Institute of Public Health in London will change all this. The test which they apply enables them to detect the presence of albumin (one of the substances found in blood) even in such a diluted form as 1 to 100,000. It also affords evidence of the origin of the albumin whether it be human or animal, and, the latter, to which animal it belongs.

The albumin need not necessarily be derived from blood—there are numerous other sources; but chemical and spectroscopic tests will definitely determine whether the stain is that of blood or not.

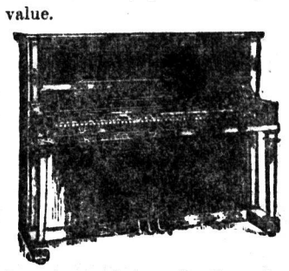
To such a fine point has the science been brought that it has been actually possible to determine the origin of blood found in the stomachs of flies and other vermin, thus fixing the source from which infection has arisen. The plague bacillus, for example, has been found in rat's blood, in the body of a flea, and the malaria parasite in human blood in the mosquito.

The Piano Worth While

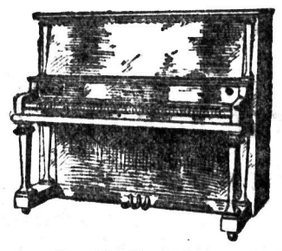
The public realize that cheapness is by no means a recommendation for a piano. On the contrary, "the piano worth while" is the piano that has endurance, stays in tune, and has a pleasing quality of tone. The piano worth while is a real investment—one that gives music, culture and pleasure for a lifetime. Though the

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is without a peer for substantial construction and for the quality of its tone, yet it is sold all over the Dominion of Canada at the lowest price a high-class piano can be sold for. We boldly publish our prices, well knowing that no other piano can give so great value.



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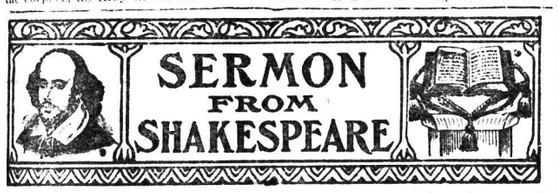


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For blessed are the peacemakers on earth.

Henry VI., Part II., Act II., Sc. 2.

SHAKESPEARE lived in a fighting age. He was just sixteen years old when Drake returned from his celebrated voyage around the world after plundering and humiliating Spain on many seas. He no doubt as a young man mourned the chivalric death at Zutphen of that romantic poet and soldier, Sir Philip Sidney. He was just beginning his great career in London when the Spanish armada was gloriously defeated and destroyed and all England thrilled with the news of the valiant deeds of her sons. It is somewhat astonishing that neither in his dramas or poems does Shakespeare allude to the deeds of Drake or the magnificent victory over the Spanish Armada. The truth is that Shakespeare was a lover of peace.

In dealing with historical characters he necessarily had to touch on war, the pastime of kings; but war to him was hateful, and peace was admirable. He believed that, "Blessed are the peacemakers on earth." War was to him "grim visag'd"; it gored the gentle bosom of peace "with pillage and robbery." Its tongue to his ears was "harsh and boisterous." On the other hand it was the speech of peace that bore "such grace."

"In her days, every man shall eat in safety,
Under his own vine, what he plants; and sing
The merry songs of peace to all his neighbors."

In drawing his hero king, Henry V., he created a warrior who was essentially a peacemaker. In the very "maymorn of his youth," when urged by the bishops and venerable statesmen to invade France, Henry hesitated on account of the awful nature of war. He fought only in the interests of peace. The man who is instrumental in bringing about peace without bloodshed is more deserving of a victor's crown than the greatest warrior the world has ever produced. There are few wars that have disgraced mankind that could not have been avoided. Duelling was a common practice for centuries. Gentlemen, like savage beasts, settled their disputes by bloodletting. Disputes are quite as frequent now as they were in ancient days, but the Anglo-Saxon world, the most highly civilized, has forever banished duels, and cowards are no commoner than they were of old. War between nations is as insanely foolish as was duelling between individuals.

In several of his plays Shakespeare clearly states his attitude towards peace. In "Henry IV.," Part II., he writes:

"A peace is of the nature of a conquest;
For then both parties nobly are subdued,
And neither party loser."

In "Coriolanus" Volumnia, the mother who gloried in the battle deeds of her son, voices Shakespeare's feeling with regard to the blessedness of peace in her appeal to Coriolanus to spare Rome.

"No; our suit
Is, that you reconcile them; while the Volces
May say, 'This mercy we have show'd'; the Romans,
'This we receiv'd,' and each in either side
Give the all-hail to thee, and cry 'Be bless'd
For making up this peace.'"

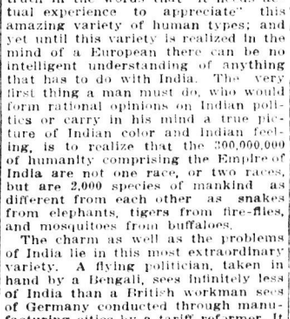
It would have been surprising, indeed, if the supreme genius of the race had been a lover of war, excepting in so far as it was a means of chastisement for brutality and tyranny.

Two thousand years ago the founder of Christianity was heralded as the Prince of Peace. For two thousand years his followers have been foretelling a golden time when swords should be broken into plowshares and spears into pruning-hooks. Theologians, philosophers and poets through the ages have been sounding the praises of peace, but public parks are still ornamented with cannon and the statues of warriors for the most part. The advocates of peace are looked upon as cranks and faddists. The school histories emphasize battle scenes and deeds of heroic warriors. Very good! But are not explorers who went into the wilderness bearing gifts to the savages as worthy of a high place in history as the soldiers who went with powder and ball?

Many years ago Gibbon wrote: "As long as mankind shall continue to bestow more liberal applause on their destroyers than on their benefactors, the thirst for military glory will be the vice of the most exalted." Educate the young less in the deeds of war than in the deeds of peace. The history of the pioneers in the forests of Canada, the deeds of life savers, the magnificent exploits of engineers by sea and land will develop character better than the accounts of slaughter and sufferings in war. "There never was a good war or a bad peace," said Benjamin Franklin. This is an extreme statement, no doubt occasioned by the horrors of the revolutionary war. It is true, however, that the peacemakers are blessed, and are worthy to be called the sons of God

AN INVALUABLE MEDICINE FOR ALL BABIES

Mrs. R. McEwen, Thornloe, Ont., writes: "I think Baby's Own Tablets an invaluable medicine for little ones. I used them for my own child when he was small, and last summer when I had a baby visitor whose food did not agree with him, I sent for another box of the Tablets, and they quickly cured him." It is testimonials such as this that have made Baby's Own Tablets popular—that have shown them to be an invaluable medicine for little ones. The Tablets always do good — they can never do harm. Once a mother has tried them for her little one she will have nothing else. For with the Tablets she feels safe. They are sold under the guarantee of a government analyst to contain no harmful drugs. Baby's Own Tablets may be had at medicine dealers, or at 25 cents a box, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.



The Peace River Trail Canada's Northern Region

[From the London Daily News.]

Edmonton, Alberta, Feb. 7.

ALBERTA stands just where somewhere ends and nowhere begins. North of it lie thousands of miles of unbroken and for the most part, unexplored land awaiting the settler who will surely come. Last winter a few intrepid souls, filled with the spirit of the pioneer, and tickled with the reports brought by Government prospectors and others, essayed the long and lonely journey to the Peace River country. Previous to this, few had ventured beyond the Athabasca River, where is a tiny settlement known as Athabasca Landing. At first sight it seems passing strange that anyone should choose January in a land of forty and fifty below zero temperatures for such a journey. But this is practically the only time to venture upon it. There is no roadway yet—nothing but a trail, which makes hard, hard work for a team, added to which the Athabasca and other rivers have no bridges, and are impassable when the ice begins to break. With a few feet of snow, frozen hard, the sleighs can travel merrily along.

Caboose Drawn by Cows.

The majority of these pioneers have now made their way back to Edmonton, a journey of fifty days there and back, with all kinds of vehicles and beasts of burden. They are purchasing food and clothing for their families through the summer, while they busy themselves with work on their homesteads, breaking the virgin soil and planting what crop they can with a limited equipment for farming operations. Here is one of the outfits just ready to start. There are two sleighs, loaded to the topmost capacity with provisions and farming implements, and for propelling power eight large, angainly oxen, four of which are hitched to each conveyance. This is not the entire procession, however. Bringing up the rear is a spacious caboose, a roughly built, home-made kind of caravan, set on a sleigh, and drawn by two milch cows. In this the family will live during the entire journey into the North Land, the animals furnishing at least a portion of the food required during the trip.

Meat, bread, etc., will all freeze hard, and must be thawed out by the little stove as required. This year the weather has been more than usually severe, and many of the travellers arrived badly frost bitten. Many things must be purchased on the trail; it is impossible to take hay enough to feed a team of horses or oxen on a trip that lasts twenty-one days; the traveller must have shelter at the stopping place, and his horses must be fed. Oats along the route cannot be purchased for less than a dollar (4s 2d) a bushel. Bread is sold at 25 cents (1s.) for 1½-pound loaf, and the cost of the journey on an average is two dollars a day per man for every day spent on the trail. It means that he must be well supplied with ready money.

From the Slave Lake.

There has travelled into the city this week, with an outfit, from the Lesser Slave Lake district, a Cree Indian, about 28 years of age, who goes by the name of John. With the toes of his moccasins touching, and his heels about eighteen inches apart, his right hand firmly grasped in the hand of a 16 year old boy, John saw his first railroad train yesterday morning. He had heard about it, of course, and when it was mentioned he would throw out his chest and look big. He would be glad to condescend to look at a train. He was a very brave man, had killed a bear one time, and was married to a good wife. There was nothing in Edmonton that would scare him. Accordingly young Wilfrid took him down to the C. N. R. station. The two stood beside the "iron trail," and John held on to young Wilfrid's hand while Wilfrid awaited developments. Presently a yard engine drew near, seemingly sliding over the rails, making little noise, save for an occasional puff of smoke. John shivered a little. The great mogul presently reached a point near the two frontiersmen. John felt a little nervous. Then the driver pulled the reverse lever a whistle blew, and a volume of steam seemed to explode in the very belly of the great locomotive. When the steam had cleared away the two who stood hand in hand so bravely beside the track, with open mouths and wondering eyes had vanished. Brave John, the Indian, made the distance from the station to the Castle livery barn, where his boss sat smoking a pipe with the proprietor, in about twenty seconds. He ran so fast that those who saw him declared that they didn't know if he were man or devil. As for the boy, he couldn't keep up to John; nevertheless, he showed some speed as a runner. When the Indian got into the office of the livery barn he hid behind the stove, and since then has kept very close to the horses and sleighs.

The Arctic Mail.

Early in December six hundred pounds of mail left Edmonton for northern points from Lac La Biche to Herschel Island. Christmas mail for the trapper, the Hudson's Bay factor and his clerks, the isolated constables of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and the pioneer homesteader along the Peace, the Athabasca, and the Mackenzie; letters from homes somewhere across the sea to sons and brothers in the wilds of the Canadian Northland; little parcels and marked papers, possibly containing news of vital importance to someone whose lot is cast in a new land, where only occasional communication may be had with the teeming centres of civilization; a precious cargo, though possibly of little commercial value.

Six hundred pounds is all that the Hudson's Bay Company will agree to carry to northern points, and so if it happens that the large number of papers, letters, and postcards consigned to the inhabitants of the winter-bound regions exceeds that weight the postoffice authorities must go through the mail and cut out what they believe to be least important in order to reduce it to the maximum allowance. Lac La Biche will be the first stop of the mail carriers. The bags will be taken to this point by team and sleigh, and after the Lac La Biche mail has been dropped off the remainder will be carried on by means of the Hudson's Bay Company's dog teams. In charge of experienced runners of the trail, the letters and postcards for which isolated men and women are patiently and anxiously waiting will continue their northern journey over frozen streams, snowy plains and through wooded bluffs. From Lac La Biche the carriers will strike northwards to Fort McMurray, up the Athabasca to Fort Chipewyan, and to Fort Resolution by the frozen waters of Great Slave Lake. This is the last place that could possibly be reached before Christmas. From there the mail must be carried to Fort McPherson, and on through to the Arctic Ocean, where the whaling ships lie ice-bound around Herschel Island, and the crews are passing away the timetime telling stories of sea life in exchange for stories of the plain and forest told by mounted policemen stationed at that lonely post. The mail will reach Herschel Island in April, just when the Arctic world is awakening from a long, cold sleep, and the men of the land and sailors at that most northerly port are longing for some activity, and for some news of the outer world from which they will have been cut off since the Hudson's Bay boats left the post last July.

EXPENSIVE FEEDING STUFFS.

A Colorado farmer the other day took into the Government offices in Denver a $5 bill which had been eaten by grasshoppers. The bill had been chewed nearly to pieces, apparently by a horde of grasshoppers which had attacked it. A Rhode Island man, lying ill with rheumatism, not long ago, saw a rat chew into fragments a $10 bill and was helpless to prevent the destruction. The fragments were, however, redeemed by the Government, as were the remains of the $5 bill which the Colorado grasshoppers devoured.

WHERE GIRLS HAVE BOYS' NAMES.

Travellers visiting Samoa are puzzled at first by the fact that many boys bear feminine names, while girls as frequently have masculine names. The visitor learns after a while, however, that this confusing use of names, instead of being due to ignorance, is in reality the result of a native custom, which is highly poetic. Thus, if a girl is born soon after the death of a brother, the latter's name is given to her, in the belief that his spirit and all his good qualities have been transferred to her. On the other hand, if a boy is born after the death of a sister, he takes the latter's name, and, as the Samoans believe, all her lovable traits become his.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. There is only one "BROMO QUININE." Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c. 19tf-ty



"Ah! THIS Is What Makes One FEEL GOOD All Over"

Sliding, gliding, skating, driving—whizzing through the crisp, fresh air, warmed "all through" with steaming-hot Fry's Cocoa and the vigorous exercise—what more wonderful combination for making warm, healthy blood, supple muscles and an altogether strong, vigorous, storm-proof body? There's no need to feel timid about attempting outdoor sport on the coldest days if you warm-up before and after with a delicious, nourishing, warmth-giving drink of

Fry's — THE Cocoa

At the skating rink, on the slide, or during the drive you will thoroughly enjoy

Fry's Milk Chocolate

— one of the most delicious dainties with which you could treat yourself or your friends. In 5c. and 10c. cakes. Some folks think **Fry's Nut Milk Chocolate** is even nicer. It is a delightful combination of the milk chocolate with carefully selected nuts. Try it once and you'll want it often Most good stores sell Fry's dainties. See that the name "Fry" is on the wrapper.

Motoring these brisk wintry days no longer "gives the shivers" to those who have learned the splendid warming-up effect of a piping-hot drink of Fry's Cocoa. A spin through the sharp, chilling wintry air is enjoyed only by warm-blooded folks—those who drink lots of Fry's Cocoa. Drink more Fry's and chills, draughts and "Jack Frost" will lose their terrors for you, Fry's Cocoa creates warmth by enriching the blood and nourishing the body. It is the one wholly beneficial drink which **everybody likes.** You cannot drink it too often.

Remember! Nothing Will Do But FRY'S

Of itself, Fry's Cocoa is the most strength-giving, warmth-creating, flesh-building of all beverages. Those who are for any reason kept indoors, young or old, sick or well, find Fry's of especial benefit during cold weather. It supplies a positive need. So highly concentrated that a little Fry's makes far more and richer cocoa than a great deal of ordinary kinds. That's why it is so economical. Get a tin from your grocer to-day.

25c. the Tin



Any pleasure-event, outdoors or in, is made more thoroughly enjoyable by the introduction of

Fry's Chocolate Assortment

Fry's are the first choice of folks who are particular to have the best. They are so much nicer than the finest chocolates you ever tasted. Get a box or two at the first opportunity. At least one of the good stores you deal with has a supply, fresh-made in the most delectable forms and flavors, in attractive packages of refined elegance. All your favorite kinds, only more delicious than any you have yet had. Remember to ask for Fry's. Twenty-five cents buys a liberal boxful. When you get acquainted you'll want them often.

Trade Supplied by J. S. FRY & SONS, Ltd.
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