4 P. M. EDITION

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Someone Stole Mr. Blair's Memorandum; Borden Called On For an Explanation

Ministers Think It Latter's Duty to Tell Where He Got It—His Statement.

Ottawa, April 15. — It was not to be expected that the last word had been said on the confidential document stolen from Mr. Blair, and it furnished fuel today for furious flames of party feeling. Mr. Borden, goaded by Mr. Cowan's direct accusation, made a personal explanation, in which he acknowledged having received the document, but said it was handed to him by a gentleman not in the employ of the Government. Anyway, he questioned whether it was really a condential paper, as it was the opinion of a public man on a public question. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the issue was as to where the document came from. It was plain someone had violated the law, and it was Mr. Borden's duty to tell how it reached his hands. Hon. Mr. Fielding put the case even stronger, and compared Mr. Borden to a man who had received stolen goods, and said he owed it to his own honor to explain where the document came from.

MR. BORDEN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. R. L. Borden's statement gave rise to one of the keenest and warmest passages witnessed in the House in recent years. The leader of the Opposition complained that Mr. M. R. Cowan had misquoted him. It was true, the unrevised Hansard made him say, when speaking on April 5, that Mr. Blair had published a private and confidential memorandum to the Privy Council. This, Mr. Borden said, he believed to be a clerical error of Hansard, and as soon as he saw it he corrected it. In spite of the fact that the revised edition had been in the hands of members for some time, Mr. Cowan had quoted from the unrevised version and had attributed to him a disposition not justified by the facts. So far as the charge by Mr. Cowan against a large body of civil servants in the country that the document was stolen, was concerned, Mr. Borden characterized the statement as absolutely untrue, so far as his knowledge and belief was concerned. He had never had any communication with any civil servant of the Government, either directly or indirectly, with regard to any confidential business of the Government, and had never been approached by any civil servant. Neither had he obtained the document wrongly, as charged by Mr. Cowan, but he received it from a gentleman not in the confidence or employ of the Government, who gave it to him without any solicitation on his part, without any knowledge on his part that it existed, and without any restriction whatever as to the use which should be made of it. Further, Mr. Borden said, he did not look at it for some hours after it was placed in his hands. In reference to the report of the proceedings at the recent Grand Trunk Railway meeting, which had been quoted, the leader of the Opposition asserted that he had handed it to Mr. Osler, who was not in any way responsible for it, in order to get it printed at Toronto. He had received it as a verbatim report of the meeting, and if it was shown that it was not an accurate report he was prepared to apologize to the House. He had before using taken the precaution to verify every quotation he had made from that report by the published reports of the proceedings. Therefore, he regarded the remarks of Mr. Cowan on these matters as absolutely and entirely uncalled for.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, although Mr. Borden had not moved the adjournment, said he could not allow the observations of Mr. Borden to pass without comment. The Premier pointed out that Mr. Borden might, in the heat of debate, have stated that Mr. Blair had pubished the memorandum, from which he had quoted, but Mr. Borden had the right to say that he had not uttered the objectionable words, although the fact that they appeared in the unrevised Hansard would lead to the belief that they had actually been used. Incidentally, Sir Wilfrid testified to the efficiency under trying circumstances of the Hansard staff. But in that very speech Mr. Borden himself had quoted from a private report of a meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway shareholders, which neither Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson nor Mr. Hays, nor anyone else who was there reported, had an opportunity to revise. Therefore, the leader of the Opposition had laid himself open to the very charge he brought against Mr. Cowan. Mr. Borden had denied that the memorandum by Hon. Mr. Blair had been published by that gentleman. Yet it was in Mr. Borden's hands. How did it come into his hands? Nobody supposed he had stolen it; possibly the gentleman from whom he received it did not steal it; but somebody stole it. It was evident it did not get into the hands of the public without the violation of the law in some way. No member of the Privy Council would violate his oath by giving out a confidential communication presented by a member of the Privy Council to the Privy Council, as it was understood the document in question was. Mr. Borden had not explained how it came into his hands. He had introduced into the debates of the House, for a party purpose, a purloined document the must have read that document, and must have seen that it was marked "secret and confidential." At all events, he had used a document as to the origin of which he could not answer in a satisfactory manner to the House.

Mr. Borden, who claimed the right to make a further personal explanation, insisted that he did not regard the statement of a public man in regard to a public question as confidential. It was not a matter of policy, but merely Mr. Blair's private opinion.

MR. FIELDING'S STATEMENT.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said the point for consideration was not the nature of Mr. Blair's opinions, but the fact that a well-known and understood principle governing private property had been violated. If a man was found in possession of stolen property, the onus rested upon him of explaining how he received the goods. (Government cheers.) There was no escape from that position. A document bearing on its face "private and confidential" came into the hands of the leader of the Opposition. He did not suggest that gentleman stole it.

Mr. Rufus Pope—You dare not.

Mr. Fielding—We do not desire to do so. We are more considerate than gentlemen opposite in that respect.

Mr. Casgrain protested that Mr. Fielding should move the adjournment if he desired to discuss the question.

Mr. Fielding retorted that he would do so, as the Government had no desire to prevent the fairest fullest and broadest discussion of a most extraordinary breach of the proprieties of public life. The document had never been published or alluded to elsewhere. Mr. Borden was the first to publish it, and it was due to that honorable gentleman's honor and reputation to explain how he got it. Standing in the position of being found in possession of stolen goods, until he explained how the goods came into his possession Mr. Borden's honor as a public man was affected in the eyes of the people of Ontario.

SOME CABINET RUMORS

A Report From Montreal Says There Will Be a Reorganization.

Montreal, April 16. — The Witness today gives currency to a report that Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. Messrs. Fisher and Sifton are to accept positions under the Government, and will be succeeded by Hon. C. S. Hyman and Messrs. W. F. McCreary and Robert Bickerdike. It is said, Sir Richard will go to the senate, and that Mr. Fisher will become Canadian exhibition commissioner, while Mr. Sifton will go to England as Canada's representative to the Privy Council. Mr. Bickerdike admitted having heard something about a rearrangement.

"NEW SALON" OPENED

Fine Display of Paintings at Exhibition in Paris.

Paris, April 16. — The so-called "New Salon" was opened today by President Loubet. The exhibition is fully up to the average in merit. It is strong in portraits, among which Mr. Sargent's portrait of Lord Ribbelsdale is conspicuous. Four color studies by the late Mr. Whistler attract attention. The largest is a full-length study of a woman. This work is unfinished, but shows a striking head and bust. Another is a delicate sketch of a Dieppe shop front. Rodin's colossal bronze figure, "Le Penseur," dominates the sculpture section.

LIEUT. BILSE RELEASED

Served Six Months for Revealing Army Secrets in Novel.

Strasburg, April 16. — Former Lieut. Bisle has been released from prison after serving a term of six months. Bilse was arrested last October on a charge of "revealing military secrets."

The revelation was made in a novel written by him, entitled, "A Little Garrison." It professed to expose a very disgraceful state of affairs in German military society. The lieutenant was tried by court-martial in Berlin last November and was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and dismissal from the army.

LOOKS LIKE A BLUFF

Mills of Canadian Woilen Company Still Taking Orders.

Montreal, April 16.—In direct contradiction of the announcement made by the Canadian Woolen Mills Company that they intended closing down their various mills, a request has been received from the company by all the leading customers soliciting orders. One of these requests, as received by the J. W. Peck Company, shows clearly that the company intends continuing operations. It is as follows:

"To avoid misunderstanding, we take this means of informing you that our company are still taking orders, and all orders accepted by us will, as heretofore, be filled in the terms and at the date agreed upon, without fail. Any repeats of present orders should be with us as soon as possible. Yours truly, Canada Woolen Mills, Limited. George Davidson, secretary-treasurer."

Mr. Peck, when seen regarding the letter, said that he understood the Woolen Company, Limited, intended to continue operation, and it was only as a bluff to get the Government to take action that the announcement of the closing down and sale of the mills had been made.

WILL GO ELSEWHERE.

London, April 16. — Mr. Winston Churchill, the Conservative who represents Oldham in the House of Commons, announces that he will not stand for re-election in that constituency because the Liberal candidates there are as good free traders as he is himself. He will seek another seat, probably the northwest division of Manchester.

CAPT. KNAPP'S DEATH.

Ottawa, Ont., April 16.—An inquest was opened today in connection with Capt. Knapp, of the British army, found dead yesterday. The body was viewed and adjournment made until Monday to permit of a post-mortem examination to ascertain if there are any traces of poisoning.

BARRED FROM COMMUNION.

Suffolk, Va., April 16. — Rev. Dr. Tuttle, pastor of the First Methodist Church, of Elizabeth City, has caused consternation among members of his flock by issuing a manifesto withdrawing the communion cup from holders of lottery tickets. Rev. Mr. Tuttle, during the progress of a series of evangelistic meetings, invited believers in Christ to commune, but declared that the lips of none who held tickets of chance should place their lips to the cup.

A street carnival is in progress at Elizabeth City, and many church people have bought chances on a piano and gold watch to be awarded by lot. He said all who held such tickets should tear them up on breaking bread with God's people.

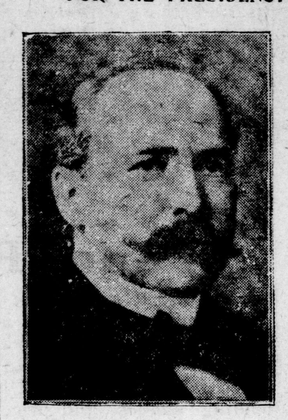
FIVE INCHES IN TORONTO

Toronto, April 16. — The observatory reports that the snowfall here last night amounted to between four and five inches. Although today is bright and clear the snow remains, and probably will last two or three days.

CHAMBERLAIN HOME.

London, April 16. — Joseph Chamberlain, the former colonial secretary, and Mrs. Chamberlain arrived in London yesterday and were given a warm welcome. Both are in excellent health and greatly enjoyed their tour.

MAY BE NOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY



ALTON BROOKS PARKER,
Chief Justice of the New York State Court of Appeals: New York State's probable choice for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

DUEL FOUGHT IN CHURCH

One Combatant Killed and a Child Crushed to Death in the Panic.

Guadalajara, Mexico, April 16. — While a priest was celebrating mass and the edifice was thronged with people, Sebastian Chavez and Primitivo Medina stood in the center of the church at Tamazula, a town in the southwestern part of this state, and engaged in a duel with pistols.

Three bullets from Medina's pistol took effect, and Chavez died almost instantly. Medina was only slightly wounded. In the panic that followed, a small child was crushed to death, and several women and children were injured.

DISCIPLINE MAY CAUSE A LAWSUIT

Driver of Fire Wagon Determined Not to Pay for Broken Tongue.

"Great oaks from little acorns grow," is accepted as gospel nowadays, because, if the assertion is disputed, all you have to do is plant an acorn, wait long enough and lo! there's your tree. So from small beginnings other things besides great oaks crop up. The other day when Driver Robinson allowed his team to run into a fence and break the tongue of the wagon, nothing very serious appeared to have happened. Later, however, when Chief Clark declared the break to have been caused through the negligence of the driver, the affair appeared in another light. The chief estimated the damage done at $2 50, and told the driver that he must make good to the department the amount it would cost to repair the break. In explaining his reasons for so doing, the chief says the break in itself does not amount to much, but it is in what might happen during such an accident that the seriousness of the matter occurs. Suppose, for instance the wagon had been on its way to a big fire, and it had met with an accident of this character. What would the people say if told that while their property was rapidly being consumed, and lives probably in danger, the fire wagon was laying broken and useless at a street corner? Thus it is not to make up the paltry coast of the break that actuated the chief in assessing the damage to the driver, but it is a matter of discipline, and with the new head of the department discipline appears to be something that must be considered, first, last and always. The driver, in the chief's opinion, was careless, and he must be disciplined.

Of course, Driver Robinson did not see eye-to-eye with his superior, and he declared the condition of the road was responsible for the accident. To this the chief answered that the driver following with the hook and ladder wagon had turned the corner and had broken nothing. And there the matter rested.

Yesterday was payday for the firemen, and a new phase was added to the situation. When Driver Robinson went to the city hall for his pay he found that the chief had deducted $2 50 from his salary. Thereupon, Robinson refused to accept the balance, and, it is said, he now threatens to sue for the money, which has been kept back from him.

All that the chief will say is that discipline must be maintained, and he appears to believe that if a crisis is to come in any difference with the men, it might as well come now as at any future time.

The memorials which are to be presented to Firemen Frank Robinson and George Stinson for saving the life of Fireman Frank Roberton at the Sterling fire on Jan. 6 last, have been completed, and will be presented to the men next week. The memorials are handsomely illuminated, and framed in weathered oak, trimmed with gilt. Each bears the signatures of Mayor Beck, Chairman Matthews and City Clerk Edwards.

A bill is to come up in the Legislature shortly to regulate the sale of bread in cities, towns and villages, and Ald. Cooper has been commissioned by No. 1 committee to look after the city's end of the proposed measure. At the meeting of No. 1 committee Ald. Cooper made a suggestion that the city should send somebody to interview the Government on the matter. Knowing Ald. Cooper's partiality for deputations the committee, however, sat on the proposition, and it is not likely a free trip will be charged up to the bread bill this year.

THE WAR NEWS.

Admiral Togo is still at Port Arthur and Friday subjected the fortress to a prolonged and heavy bombardment. The Russians replied vigorously, two of the enemy's cruisers being injured. The Times correspondent, who is cruising off the coast of Korea, and whose dispatches are generally reliable, cables that the entrance to Port Arthur has been blocked. A rumor from St. Petersburg says an army of 12,000 Japanese, under cover of a fleet, attempted a landing to the west of the Yalu River, but was driven back to the transports. A large army of Russians is massed along the right bank of the Yalu prepared to check any attempt of the Japs to cross. Two Jap officers of the general staff disguised as Tibetan Lamas have been arrested near Harbin. In their possession was a large quantity of explosives, which they confess was to be used in the destruction of bridges on the Manchurian railroad.

Admiral Skrydloff has been appointed to succeed Makaroff at Port Arthur.

IT WILL PAY TO BE A HERO

Andrew Carnegie Starts a Fund for Life Savers.

IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Five Millions to Benefit Heroes or Dependants of the Heroic Dead.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 16. — It was made known here yesterday that Andrew Carnegie has created a fund of $5,000,000 for the benefit of "the dependents of those losing their lives in heroic effort to save their fellow men, or for the heroes themselves if injured only."

Provisions is also made for medals to be given in commemoration of heroic acts.

The endowment is to be known as "the hero fund," and consists of $5,000,000 of first collateral 5 per cent bonds of the United States Steel corporation. The trust is placed in the hands of a commission composed of a number of well-known men.

In a letter to the commitee, Mr. Carnegie outlines the general intention of the fund, which, in his own words, "is to place those following peaceful vocations who have been injured in heroic effort to save human life, in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before, until again able to work. In the case of death, the widow and children, or other dependents, to be provided for until she remarries and the children until they reach a self-supporting age. For exceptional children exceptional grants may be made for exceptional educational facilities. Grants of sums of money may also be made to heroes or heroines, as the committee thinks advisable, each case to be judged on its merits. A medal shall be given to the hero, or widow, or next of kin, which shall recite the heroic deed it commemorates."

The field embraced by the fund is the United States and Canada and the waters thereof. "The sea is the scene of many heroic acts," says Mr. Carnegie's letter, "and no action is more heroic than that of doctors and nurses volunteering their services in the case of epidemics. Railroad employes are remarkable for heroism. All these and similar cases are embraced. Whenever heroism is displayed by man or woman in saving human life the fund applies."

It is directed that a roll of the heroes and heroines shall be kept displayed in the office at Pittsburg. The commission which will have charge of the fund met today and organized by electing Charles L. Taylor president and F. M. Wilmot secretary.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

London, Saturday, April 16.
Sun rises..5:34 a.m. Moon rises..6:10 a.m.
Sun sets...7:03 p.m. Moon sets...7:56 p.m.

TOMORROW—FINE AND MILDER.

Toronto, April 15—8 p.m.

A storm of great energy, which has moved rapidly eastward from the Western States, is now centered in Ohio, and a snowstorm prevails in Southern Ontario. The cold wave which set in over the Northwest Territories yesterday is spreading southwestward behind the storm.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 40—60; Calgary, 18—34; Qu'Appelle, 16—28; Winnipeg, 14—30; Port Arthur, 14—32; Parry Sound, 20—38; Toronto, 20—32; Ottawa, 22—32; Montreal, 28—32; Quebec, 16—39; St. John, N. B., 26—40; Halifax, 28—44.

FORECASTS.

Saturday, April 16—8 a.m.

Today—Strong northwesterly winds; fair and cold.

Sunday—Fine and a little milder.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	18	18	Fair
Winnipeg	22	16	Clear
Parry Sound	18	14	Clear
Toronto	24	20	Clear
Ottawa	24	22	Fair
Montreal	26	24	Fair
Quebec	26	24	Fair
Father Point	26	22	Cloudy

WEATHER NOTES.

The storm which was centered in Illinois yesterday has passed directly eastward to the Atlantic coast. During yesterday afternoon and night it caused a heavy snowfall in Southwestern Ontario and in Quebec. The cold wave in the west is disappearing, and milder conditions are indicated.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m., Friday, were: Highest 31°; lowest, 20°.

MAY NOT RECOVER

Senator Reid, of British Columbia, Leaves for Home Seriously Ill.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Ont., April 16. — Senator Reid, of British Columbia, left for home in a private car today. He has been very ill since he came to Ottawa and was not able to attend to his sessional duties. The senator is seriously ill, and it is feared will not recover.

NOT SERIOUSLY ILL

No Truth in Report That Hon. Mr. Sutherland Is to Retire.

Ottawa, April 16. — United Canada, a weekly paper, published here, gives currency to a report that Hon. Mr. Sutherland is seriously ill and his retirement from active politics is being urged upon him by his physicians. Mr. Sutherland is at present in Woodstock. Hon. Charles Hyman indignantly denied the report. He said: "Mr. Sutherland has been a little out of sorts from overwork, and on the advice of the Premier took a rest. But he is not seriously ill, and will be back at work again on Monday."

A GIANT ICE CRUSHER

New $300,000 Ferry for M. C. R. for St. Clair River.

Detroit, Mich., April 16. — The Michigan Central Railway has contracted for a new and powerful ice-crushing car ferry to operate between Detroit and Windsor. The new boat will be larger than any now in service on the river, will have more power, and will embrace several features not embodied in the construction of any boat on the great lakes. It will have a capacity of 21 of the largest standard-sized cars and will be ready to go into commission next October. It will cost over $300,000.

EMPEROR FEARS QUEEN'S GHOST

Korea's Monarch Says Dead Spouse Haunts Palace.

$3,000,000 LOSS IN SEOUL FIRE

The Populace Greatly Excited Over the Burning of the King's Residence.

Seoul, Korea, Friday, April 15, 8 p.m.—The Emperor received in audience this evening the members of the diplomatic corps. The Emperor had apparently recovered from the shock caused by the burning of the palace, and was calm, making inquiries as to the health of the ladies of the legations, etc. His intimates report that he is still nervous, however. Many Koreans believe that the burning of the palace has a political significance, in that it will force the Emperor to return to the Kyong Bok palace, in the outskirts of the city, where the queen was assassinated in 1895, and from which the Emperor fled to the Russian legation. The Emperor, however, refuses to return, claiming that the palace is haunted by the murdered queen. He prefers to remain in the imperial library in the Kiuse Iken building, where he took refuge during the fire, until the palace is rebuilt. The electric plant, which was totally destroyed, together with thousands of dollars worth of instruments and machinery, will be reinstalled.

The heaps of smoldering ruins are being guarded by a cordon of vigilant soldiers stationed one foot and half apart around the palace walls. The superstitious populace is excited and depressed over the fire, regarding it as an evil portent. The fire furnished a wonderful spectacle. The steep mountains about the city were lighted up as though it were day, and hurrying crowds of frantic Koreans and Japanese troops arrived on the scene in double quick time. All the Korean Government records and accounts were lost, together with much treasure. The loss is estimated at $3,000,000.

CUSTOMS COMPLICATION

A Detroit Firm May Have to Pay $15,000 to Canada.

Windsor, Ont., April 16. — The Caille Bros. Company, manufacturers of slot machines in Detroit, may have to pay $15,000 to the Canadian customs authorities for duty on parts of their machines imported into Canada. Windsor was made the setting-up point for Canada for three years, the machine's parts being brought over the river at little expense, and the machines put together here. Lately the branch was closed up. The Government claims that the duties should be the same as though the finished machines had been imported. Caille now claims there evidently is a mistake, as a Government expert appraised the machines and pronounced the duty set by them as correct and have engaged a local legal firm to look after their interests.

MINERS WIN A POINT

Commission Says Wages Must Be Based on Gross Earnings.

Philadelphia, April 16. — The board of conciliation created by the anthracite coal strike commission, which has been for months, considering the question of whether the several increase in wages granted the men in the Schuylkill region, as the result of the strike of 1900 and 1902, shall be calculated on the gross or net earnings, have made award today, which is virtually a victory for the mine workers. The board decided that the advances granted in 1900 and 1902 shall be added to the gross earnings, and that the percentage to which the contract miners are entitled under the sliding scale fixed by the strike commission, shall be calculated on the net earnings. The award dates from April 1.

BLIZZARD AT WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, Ont., April 16. — The worst blizzard and snowstorm of the winter raged in this district all last night, over a foot of snow fell on the level and consequently the railways are again blockaded.

Togo to Finish the Job; Hammering at Port Arthur

$500,000 UP IN SMOKE

Ten Acres of Land and Building Covered With Burning Oil.

Beaumont, Texas, April 16. — The explosion of an agitator at the No. 3 refinery of the Gulf Refining Company at Port Arthur, has resulted in the almost total destruction by fire of the refinery, with a loss of nearly half a million dollars. Thre men were injured, one fatally, while fighting the flames. The fire is still burning and at no time has it been under control.

When the agitator exploded, the top was blown over 100 feet in the air, burning oil being scattered over about ten acres of land, buildings and machinery. Instantly the entire area seemed to burst into flames, which have been burning steadily ever since.

Three 37,000-barrel tanks have blown their tops off, and are burning. Flames from them shoot into the air fully two hundred feet.

The No. 3 refinery is said to be the largest independent refinery in the world and the largest of any character in Texas. It is capitalized at $1,000,000.

KIPLING AND CANADA

Poet Tells How He Wrote "Our Lady of the Snows."

London, April 16.—Dr. Gowers, writing in Notes and Queries, tells how Kipling wrote "Our Lady of the Snows." Kipling said the phrase was floating in his mind for some time before any occasion inspired the verses. That occasion was the news of a diminution in the duty on English imports by Canada. The news came to Torquay on a Saturday, and the verses were composed on Sunday, while cycling. Kipling said he did not publish them for a week or two, but his friends urged their immediate publication, and he sent them to the Times. Dr. Cowers considers the Canadian objection to the title an instance alike of ingratitude and perverted oversensitiveness.

30 DAYS FOR MARCHAND

Hero of Fashoda To Be Punished by French Government.

Paris, April 15.—The cabinet today indorsed the decision of M. Pelletan, Minister of Marine, to dismiss Admirals Biennaite and Savel, first and second in command, respectively, at Toulon, because official documents in reference to the maritime prefecture there were communicated to the press, apparently by somebody employed in the prefecture. It is said that President Loubet has signed the decree of dismissal. The matter has created a great sensation.

An "affair" of the sort that delights the Paris press is now centering on Col. Marchand, of Fashoda fame. The other day he asked permission from the Government to resign his commission in the army. Gossip assigned as his reason disappointment that he was not allowed to join the French delegation accompanying the Russian army. Three days ago he wrote a letter to a newspaper in reference to the matter. This was held by the military authorities to be a breach of discipline. The cabinet today discussed the question, and it is stated that it was decided to punish Col. Marchand with 30 days' arrest, after which his resignation will be accepted.

RUMORED LOSS OF THE SEVASTOPOL

St. Petersburg Hears That Another Russ Battleship Has Gone Down.

St. Petersburg, April 16, 7:02 p.m.—A report has gained wide currency here that the battleship Sevastopol at Port Arthur has been lost, but at this hour the Associated Press is authoritatively informed the Government has received no advices intimating that such a disaster has occurred. On the contrary, the latest account received here was to the effect that the Sevastopol was unharmed.

ICY MONTREAL.

Montreal, Que., April 16. — The ice in the St. Lawrence remains solid today, the weather showing no signs of moderating. The water has been receding very slowly.

ANNIE OAKLEY GETS $7,500.

New Orleans, April 16. — Annie Oakley, who was at one time with Buffalo Bill's show as an expert rifle shot, obtained judgment for $7,500 against the Times-Democrat in the United States circuit court. She sued for $25,000 damages for the publication of a dispatch that she had been arrested in Chicago for stealing a pair of trousers.

Subjects Fortress to a Seven Hours' Bombardment.

Jap Officers of General Staff Arrested by Russians.

Confess They Were About to Destroy Bridges on Manchurian Railroad.

Port Arthur, Friday, April 15. — At 6 o'clock this morning a small Japanese squadron appeared on the horizon and soon drew off, but at about 10 o'clock a hostile fleet, numbering 25 vessels was again sighted. They formed in two divisions, one taking up a position behind Cape Liao Shan (the southern extremity of the peninsula on which Port Arthur is situated), shelling the shore and the Tiger Peninsula, while the other bombarded the Golden Hill and other batteries from a point opposite the roadstead. The fire was continued intermittently until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The Russian ships replied with an indirect fire and made good practice, one shot damaging a Japanese cruiser. According to some reports two Japanese ships were injured. There was no damage to the forts or the town. Some Chinese were killed and a few Chinese and Russians were wounded.

TOGO TO FINISH THE JOB.

Tokio, April 16.—Noon.—Vice-Admiral Togo's report of the seventh attack upon Port Arthur is eagerly awaited here, although no misgivings are felt on account of the delay. It is believed the Vice-Admiral Togo is aware that serious damage was inflicted on the Russians on Wednesday last, and that he has decided to remain and vigorously renew the assault in the hope of dealing a final blow to the Russian fleet. The reason for detaching one torpedo flotilla on Thursday last has not been revealed, but it is probable that it carried orders to Rear-Admiral Uriu to bring up his squadron or to send either colliers or an additional supply of ammunition.

JAP OFFICERS CAPTURED.

Harbin, Manchuria, April 16. — Two Japanese officers of the general staff have arrived here under strict escort, having been arrested by the railroad guard eighteen miles from this place. They were dressed as Tibetan lamas. In their tents were found 60 pounds of high explosives, a fuse, a string of keys to unscrew railroad nuts, etc. They evidently intended to blow up the bridge over the Nonni River, near Fullardi. The prisoners displayed great coolness, confessing that it was their intention to destroy the railroad.

MASSED ON THE YALU.

Tokio, April 16. — Private advices from Korea confirm the reported massing of 20,000 Russian troops on the right bank of the Yalu River, with the object of opposing the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. Although it is unknown when or where the Japanese will attempt a crossing of the Yalu, it is still believed that when ready they will force a passage without serious loss.

BLAMES THE BRITISH.

St. Petersburg, April 16. — The Novsti, reviewing the naval situation, argues that there is no cause for despair, the ships at Port Arthur and Vladivostock still constituting what Captain Mahan calls "a fleet in being," which leaves the Japanese not free to act. The first two brigades of the line, Siberian rifle brigades, have been ordered to be converted into nine divisions, increasing their numerical strength to about 100,000 men. The Russ prints a sensational telegram from Moscow saying its correspondent has noticed during the last three days that the Chinese brought with them a couple of English or American submarine boats and hinting that they have been manned by British sailors.

There is considerable criticism at the meagerness of the official dispatches, some of the papers strongly appealing to the Emperor for full, complete information, saying the Emperor and people are ready to make sacrifices and are strong enough to accept any news, even the worst.

The Novosti complains especially at the absence of newspaper telegrams from the numerous correspondents at the front, arguing that it will weaken popular interest in the war, resulting in cutting down the stream of contributions to the war fund.

SKRYDLOFF A FAVORITE.

St. Petersburg, April 16. — Vice-Admiral Skrydloff's appointment to command the naval forces at Port Arthur has been received with great satisfaction by both the navy and the public. He is a great favorite with the jackies. Skrydloff is considered to be one of the ablest seamen and strategists in the Russian navy. He is the natural successor of Makaroff, whose comrade he was during the Turco-Russian war, both distinguishing themselves.

ALEXIEFF AT PORT ARTHUR.

St. Petersburg, April 16. — Viceroy Alexieff took over the command of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur this afternoon, and raised his flag on board the battleship Sevastopol.

The Country's Coffers Full And More Is Pouring In

For 9 Months Ending March 31 Revenue Was $51,303,567—A Handsome Surplus.

Ottawa, April 16. — The coffers of the Dominion are full almost to repletion, and there is no sign of abatement of the revenue. Money is still pouring in, and the high water mark has apparently not yet been reached. For the nine months ended March 31 the ordinary revenue amounted to $51,303,567, which was $4,750,000 more than for the same period of the previous fiscal year, and $18,642,313 in excess of the ordinary expenditure. Over all expenditures combined there was a surplus of $12,069,443. The ordinary expenditure for the past nine months was but $993,000 more than for the corresponding period of the preceding year. The revenue from customs, excise and the postoffice shows a substantieal increase in each case. There was a slight falling off in the revenue from public works. The following were the receipts in detail:

	1903.	1904.
Customs	$26,688,788	$30,247,704
Excise	8,911,977	9,763,404
Postoffice	3,119,455	3,487,516
Public works	5,265,026	5,120,790
Miscellaneous	2,612,003	2,684,150
Totals	$46,597,241	$51,403,567
Expenditures	$31,668,085	$32,661,254

THE BUSY STORES **Whiskard's** 228-230 DUNDAS STREET.

A Pronounced Success

OUR SATURDAY ALL-DAY SALES, TILL 10 O'CLOCK.

Here is another opportunity. Read the Sale List carefully. Tell your friends about it. Come.

SATURDAY SALE SPECIALS.

2 dozen Linen Huck Towels, hemstitched ends, 24 x 45, regular 25c. Saturday only

20c Each.

Sideboard Drapes, fringed and open lace work, worth 50c each. Saturday only

25c Each.

Damask Sideboard Drapes, white with red center, open lace work border, worth 35c. Saturday, your choice

19c Each.

Damask Sideboard Drapes, white with blue center, regular 25c. Saturday only

15c Each.

5 pieces only Red Print, white striped and figured, regular 10c. Saturday, our price only

8c Yard.

"Model" Corsets, in white only, nicely trimmed, worth $1.25. Saturday only

75c Pair.

12 pairs only Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, good patterns, regular 90c. Saturday Sale only

59c Pair.

Ladies' pure wool Ribbed Vests, half sleeves, regular 50c, for

19c Each.

Ladies' White Linen Handkerchiefs, narrow hem, regular 10c each. Saturday Sale only

5c Each.

Gents' White Silk Handkerchiefs, large size, narrow hem, worth 50c. Saturday

25c Each.

3 dozen Gents' Wool Socks, worth 20c. Saturday only

10c Pair.

Colored Velvet Ribbon, assorted shades, worth 5c and 8c yard. Saturday only

2c Yard.

Fred Barrows, of Strathroy, arrived here on Wednesday night with his household goods. His family will come later.

TIME HAS TESTED IT.—Time tests all things, that which is worthy lives; that which is inimical to man's welfare perishes. Time has proved Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. From a few thousand bottles in the early days of its manufacture, the demand has risen so that now the production is running into the hundreds of thousands of bottles. What is so eagerly sought for must be good.

Exclusive of locomotives, the United States manufacture 30,000 engines of 2,000,000 horse power every year.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets. ten cents per box. All druggists

The public health and marine hospital service costs $1,000,000 a year.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's."

ARTIFICIAL LEGS

Best in the World. All the Latest Improvements—Double Slip Sockets Ball-Bearing Knee Joints.

Port Coldwell, April 8, 1904.

Messrs. Authors & Cox, Toronto:

Dear Sirs,—I wish to add a few words to your long list of testimonials. But first I must ask pardon for not writing sooner. My intentions were good. Well, the leg you made for me has given entire satisfaction. I can walk far better than I anticipated. The other day I walked two miles in thirty minutes, and felt none the worse for doing so. And, WHAT IS MORE, I LIKE THE WAY YOU DO BUSINESS. Wishing you every success, I remain, respectfully yours,

JOHN MacLEAN.

Authors & Cox, Manufacturers of Artifical Legs, 135 Church Street, Toronto. 81-bg-t

EDUCATIONAL.

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

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

This Outfit as shown here would cost $2.50 in any Sporting Goods House.

FREE TO BOYS

This Baseball Outfit and $25.00 Cash



This Outfit contains **7 pieces**, full regulation size. The Ash Bat is 32 inches long. The Mask is made of heavy wire, full size, 9½ inches long. The Catcher's Mitt is finely made, being 9 inches long by 8 inches wide. The Ball is strongly stitched and finely finished. The Caps are handsewed and come in red, white and blue. A tanned leather Fielder's Glove and adjustable fancy Baseball Belt complete this dandy Outfit. All you have to sell is **$2.50** worth to get this Handsome Outfit. You also become a contestant for our Extra Cash Prizes, the 1st prize of which is **$15.00**. Send name and address, and we will mail you, postpaid, 25 packages of Marvel washing Blue, the great washday help, to sell at **10** cents a package. We send handsome Gold-finished Scarf Pins and Brooches to give away with the Bluing.

Every lady needs Bluing. When sold, return us the money, **$2.50**, and we will send you at once the handsome Baseball Outfit, also a Cash Prize Certificate. **No money wanted** till goods are sold. We take back all you cannot sell. We have **50** other extra handsome presents for Boys. Address at once. **THE MARVEL BLUING CO., Baseball Dept 909 Toronto, Ont**

81tf

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF Residential Properties.

There will be offered for sale by public auction at the aution rooms of J. W. Jones, 242 Dundas street, on Saturday, the 23rd day of April, 1904, at 2:30 p.m., the following properties belonging to the estate of the late James Smith:

Parcel 1.—No. 430 Dufferin avenue, a full two-story brick house, containing double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and eight bedrooms. Lot 32 feet by 93 feet.

Parcel 2.—No. 6 Cartwright street, a roomy brick cottage, facing Dufferin avenue; bath and electric light. Lot 43 feet by 121 feet 6 inches.

Terms: 10 per cent on day of sale and sufficient within 30 days to make one-third of the purchase money; balance to remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.

THE LONDON & WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY, LIMITED, Administrators.
FRASER & MOORE, Solicitors.
77c-yty

Household Furniture, Showcases, Etc., Etc.

by auction, at Jones, auction room, on Tuesday, April 19, at 10:30 a.m., 9 showcases (all sizes), 2 parlor suites, 3 easy chairs, 2 rockers, 1 organ, 4 center tables, 1 brass and enameled bedsteads, 4 sideboards, 1 dining-table and 6 chairs, 2 sewing machines, 2 hallstands, 1 bedroom suite, 6 bedsteads, 5 springs, 4 mattresses, 1 couch, 1 sofa, 1 crib, 2 bicycles (ladies'), 3 bookshelves, 1 baby carriage, 1 whatnot, 1 flat top desk, 1 refrigerator, 2 hanging lamps, 1 gas stove, 1 oil stove, 1 wood stove, 4 carpets, etc. Consignments received until hour of sale. Inspection invited. J. W. JONES,
b Auctioneer.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

DOUGLAS, LACEY & CO.'S GUARANTEED investment—Good stocks, paying 10 per cent per annum. Joseph Beech, 379 Princess avenue, London. 'Phone 1,658.

WANTED — AGRICULTURAL LOAN Company's stock. John Wright, stock broker, London, Ont. 'Phone 693.

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the undersigned, and indorsed "Tender for addition and alterations to Drill Hall, Brantford," will be received at this office until Tuesday, April 26, 1904, inclusively, for the construction of an addition to the Drill Hall, at Brantford, Ont., according to plans and specifications to be seen on application to Mr. John Squire, caretaker, Postoffice, Brantford, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted check on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender, must accompany each tender. The check will be forfeited if the party tendering decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,
FRED GELINAS, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 8, 1904.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it. 77c-ywt

PAY YOUR WATER RATES

By Wednesday, April 20,

and save usual discount. Office open evenings, 18th, 19th, 20th.

81c-tzx O. ELLWOOD, Secretary.

Judicial Notice to Creditors

Pursuant to a judgment of the High Court of Justice, made in a certain action of Colgrove vs. Webster, the creditors, including those having any general or specific lien upon the estate of John Webster, late of the Township of North Oxford, in the County of Oxford, who died on or about the 30th day of November, A. D. 1894, are, on or before the 20th day of April, 1904, to send by post, prepaid, to Messrs. Buchner & Gunn, solicitors, No. 83 Dundas street, in the City of London, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said judgment. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Master of the High Court of Justice, at his chambers in the County Buildings, in the City of London, on the 22nd day of April, 1904, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, being the time appointed for adjudication on the said claim. Dated the 17th day of March, 1904. (Signed) R. K. COWAN, Local Master, Middlesex. 69c-t

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the undersigned, and indorsed "Tender for heating Drill Hall, London, Ont." will be received at this office until Friday, April 22, 1904, inclusively, for a hot water apparatus at the above-named building.

Plans and specification can be seen and form of tender obtained on application to Fred Henry, Esq., Architect, London, Ont., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

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

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

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,
FRED GELINAS, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 2, 1904.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it. 75u-t

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE residential property and the household effects of the late Patrick McPhillips, barrister-at-law.

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY, executors of the late Patrick McPhillips, will offer for sale by public auction, on the premises, 335 King street, on Thursday, April 21, 1904, at 11 a.m., by J. W. Jones, auctioneer, the following lands: In the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, being composed of the north 132 feet of the east 70 feet of city lot No. 5, on the south side of King street. This property is situate on the south-west corner of King and Waterloo streets, and is known as No. 335 King street. On the property is a commodious two-story brick residence, in good repair, with complete electric light and gas fixtures, furnace, bathroom, closets and all modern conveniences. Also household effects, comprising grand upright piano, drawing-room suite (in silk and mahogany), easy chairs, center table, card table, violins, pictures, Axminster and Brussels carpets, rugs, etc., silk and lace curtains, roll front desk, lady's Davenport, fine bookcases, library couch and chairs (leather covered), hall seat and mirror, bronze figure clock, sideboard, dining table and chairs (in oak, leather covered), New Raymond sewing machine, bicycle, dinner and tea sets, silverware, glassware, cutlery, contents of four bedrooms (in oak), brass bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, etc., cook stove, gas stove, refrigerator, garden tools, lawn mowers, gold watches, rings and jewelry, gentleman's Persian lamb coat, otter cap and gauntlets, lady's seal coat, muff and ruff. The household effects have only been used a short time. Terms of sale: The purchaser of the real estate to pay down at the time of sale a deposit of 10 per cent, and the balance within 30 days, but arrangements can be made to allow a portion of the purchase money to remain on mortgage at 5 per cent; household effects, cash. For further particulars, list of household effects and conditions of sale apply to

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY,
Huron and Erie building, London, Ont., or to J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.
77k-ywtx

EXECUTORS' SALE

of real estate. Pursuant to instructions from the executors of Thomas Tambling, late of the City of London, gentleman, there will be sold by public auction, at the auction rooms of J. W. Jones, Esq., 242 Dundas street, London, on Saturday, May 7, 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate, namely: Farm properties—1. The north half of lot No. 10, in the 4th concession of the Township of Lobo, containing 100 acres; upon this property there is erected a good frame cottage and barns, and the land is in a good state of cultivation. 2. The north half of lot No. 19, in the 6th concession of the Township of Westminster, containing 100 acres; upon this property is erected a two-story frame house, good barns, etc. 3. Southeast half of lot No. 21, in the 1st concession of the Township of Mosa, 100 acres, more or less. City properties—4. Part lot No. 16, on the north side of King street, in the City of London, known as No. 375 Talbot street, at present occupied by F. C. Toon as a grocery store. 5. Part of lots 1 and 2, on the east side of Ridout street south, known as No. 198 Ridout street south, upon which is erected a two-story house, in good state of repair. 6. Lot No. 2, on the east side of Ridout street south, and known as No. 200 Ridout street south, upon which is erected a two-story frame house and barn. 7. Lot No. 5, on the east side of Ridout street south, and known as No. 210 Ridout street south, upon which is erected a two-story frame house and barn. 8. Parts of lots 13 and 14, on the south side of East Simcoe street, known as Nos. 435, 437, 439, 443 Simcoe street, and rear; this property consists of a row of four one-story brick houses and small house in rear and in fair repair. 9. Part of lot No. 3, on the north side of South street, known as No. 244 South street; upon this property is erected a brick cottage, in good state of repair. Suburban properties—10. Lot No. 6, plan 400, Township of Westminster; this property is situated on Ridout street south, immediately adjoining the city limits, and there is erected thereupon three brick stores, with dwellings above, also a barn; this property is known as "Tambling's Corners." 11. Eight vacant lots, Nos. 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, on the south side of Chester street, Township of Westminster, immediately adjoining city limits. 12. Part lot 26, 1st concession, Township Westminster, 2¼ acres, upon which is erected a brick cottage and small barn. 13. Part lots Nos. 28, 29, 1st concession, Township Westminster; upon this property is erected a large two-story brick dwelling, known as "Bright Home," in good repair, also a barn; the land consists of about 10 acres, which will be subdivided into 4 lots of 2½ acres each. Terms of sale—The properties will all be put up subject to reserved bids. The purchase money shall be paid as follows: 10% thereof on the day of sale and the balance within 30 days thereafter. Parcel No. 1 will be sold subject to a lease at present existing thereon, expiring on April 1, 1908. Parcel No. 2 will be sold subject to a lease at present existing thereon, expiring on Dec. 1, 1905. Parcel No. 4 will be sold subject to a lease which will expire on Nov. 1, 1906. Further particulars will be furnished at time of sale or on application to the undersigned. Dated this 29th day of April, 1904. DONALD MCALPINE, J. W. JONES, executors; R. K. COWAN, solicitor for executors, County Buildings, London, Ont. 81c-t

A mountain of alum 1,000 feet high and 10 miles in circumference has been discovered in China.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GLADSTONE BUGGY, almost new; will sell cheap. 658 Dundas street. b

FOR SALE—BABY CARRIAGE (COMBINATION go-cart); used one season; looks like new; cheap. Apply 439 Oxford. b

CEMENT FOR SALE — CHEAPEST place to buy cement is at Turnbull's Elevator, Komoka. ywt

SEEDS—COMPLETE LINE FLOWER and garden seeds. No cheap or old stock. Morgan's Poultry and Pet Stock Supply House, 264 Dundas. yt

FOR SALE—LIGHT TEAM, DRAY IN good condition; $75 if taken soon. Doyle & Son, Woodstock. 80c

FOR SALE—NEW MILCH COW. 37 Beaufort street, West London. 80c

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN SHARES IN People's Building and Loan Association. Will sell cheap to close an estate at once. Apply to Magee, McKillop & Murphy, barristers, London. 80n

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE. APPLY AT Advertiser office. 79c

SEAL-BROWN MARE, 15 HANDS, high actor, showy, gentle. 362 Dufferin avenue. 78k

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

BEST VALUE IN TEAS IN THE CITY can be obtained at the Market Grocery, 103 King street. Everything new, fresh, and right prices. 'Phone 1,455. H. T. Johnson. xvt

FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULL, 11 months old. Apply George Graham, Ferguson, Ont. 76n

ALL KINDS REPAIRING AND MACHINE work. Lowest prices. D. McKenzie & Co., 208 Richmond.

THE CHATHAM INCUBATOR—HEADQUARTERS for London and vicinity, Market Lane, London, Ont. W. S. Cornell, manager.

HANDSOME NEW BICYCLES, $25; second-hand, $10. Ball-bearing spring seatpost fits any wheel. New tire covers, $1. Detachable tires, fit Dunlop rims, $7 pair. New Morrow coaster put in your wheel during April $5 50. J. H. Cunningham, East London.

WALLPAPER, WALLPAPER! — WINDOW shades, room moldings, ready-mixed paints, etc. Scarrow, 233 Dundas street, next London Opera House.

GREEN & CO., 496 YORK STREET, have egg, stove and chestnut coal. Good quality of real dry mixed wood, $1 75 per load. 54tf

FORTY SECOND-HAND ORGANS, AT $10, $15 and $25. Every instrument guaranteed for five years. Payable, $1, $1 50 and $2 per month. Come early and get the choice ones, at Heintzman Company's, 217 Dundas, corner Clarence.

REMOVAL—BAIN TOILET COMPANY'S office has removed to 436½ Richmond street, opposite Carling.

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

LABOR-SAVING BOOKS

for office and factory. Have your books made to suit your own business.

They cost little more than common books, and will save you their price many times over in dollars and labor.

We make them—quality and price right.
CHAPMAN'S BINDERY,
91 Dundas St. 'Phone 370.

FISH! FISH! FISH!—EVERY KIND OF fish, fresh, salted and smoked. 'Phone 1,296. F. S. Onn.

D. H. GILLIES & CO., LEADING COAL and wood yard. Office and yard, corner Adelaide and Bathurst streets. 'Phone 1,312.

FOR SALE — WASHINGTON HANDPRESS; cheap for cash. Address Box 38, this office. 94tf

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF CARRIAGE and wagon repairing in all branches. First-class work and fair prices at J. W. Smith's, corner Richmond and Maple streets.

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

OUR PLUMBERS WILL BE SOLD TO you to do your plumbing, etc., at lowest possible rates to do first-class work. Smith Plumbing Company, Masonic Temple, King street. t

LADIES—WHEN IN NEED SEND FOR free trial of our never-failing remedy; relief sure and quick. Paris Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wis. 52h-t

NORWAY SPRUCE—TREES WELL rooted; any quantity, cheap. Inducements to parties coming out. Farm joins city, south, on line new Southwestern Traction Company. R. Stephens. 'Phone 1,190. 72n-ywt

WE ARE PUTTING UP THE NICEST cooked ham, because it has all its flavor retained in it. James A. Anderson, Market House. ywt

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE—THE NEW coal and wood yard, corner Maitland and G. T. R. 'Phone 209.

SEE JAMES STEWART'S BASEBURNERS and steel ranges. Best on earth. Brock's Feed Store, 197 King street. tzw

WELFORD BROS., MANUFACTURERS of brooms, twines and cordage. Factory, 381-387 Glebe street. t

INSURANCE.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO

Funds available for security of Queen policyholders, $64,000,000.

J. A. NELLES, Agent,
428 Richmond Street.
'Phone 343. ywt

E. J. MacROBERT,

Insurance Agent, representing stock and mutual companies, life, fire and accident. Office, Room 107, Masonic Temple, 'Phone 449. London, Ont. ywt

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
Fire and Life Insurance Company.
Capital and Assets exceed $62,000,000.

E. Towe & Co Agents, City Office over Bank, cor. Dundas & Richmond Sts. (entrance off Richmond). 'Phone 690 or 1,007. Farm loans made at 4½ per cent; city loans at 5 per cent.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

YOUNG MEN WANTED
to learn Telegraphy for positions on C. P. R. and Canadian Northern Railway. Apply
CANADIAN SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY,
Corner Queen and Yonge Streets, Toronto.
PROSPECTUS MAILED FREE. 46tf-t

Auction Sale of Farm, Farm Stock, Etc.

D. A. Stewart, V.S., village of Poplar Hill, Lobo, Wednesday, April 20, 1904, horses, buggies, harness, also house and lot; sale at 1:30 p.m. sharp. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

THE WEATHER TODAY—Clearing and cold.



Showerproof Cloth, $1.35 Yard.

56-inch Showerproof Cloth, for rainy day skirts and raincoats, in gray and brown shades. On sale at dress goods counters. Specially low priced at only..... **$1.35**

Linen Wash Goods

Linen Wash Goods are in great demand the world over. Here they go out almost as quickly as they come in. This pleases us, though of course customers are sometimes disappointed. Another large shipment of the newest goods has reached us, and as we expect they'll go quickly, we advise waiting customers to come early. The shipment includes Grass Linens, Crash Suitings, Embroidered Linens, Brown Holland Suitings, etc. All low priced.

One lot of Grass Linens, nice sheer quality, at, per yard, 15c, 20c and 25c
One lot of Heavy Crash Suitings, 36 inches wide, nice for shirtwaist suits, or separate skirts, at, per yard, only, 18c and 25c
One lot of Fine Brown Holland Suitings, 35 inches wide, suitable for ladies' waists and children's suits, at, per yard, only, 20c and 25c
One line of Dark Brown Linen, 36 inches wide, entirely new and pretty, for waists; some with embroidered white spot, others with embroidered white shamrock patterns, at, respectively, per yard, 75c and $1 25
Two pieces of Plain Linen, in white and linen color, 44 inches wide, extra nice quality for waists or suits; per yard, only 60c

Fancy Parasols Just Arrived.

Our exclusive stock of Fancy Parasols has just reached us from across the sea, and though the weather is somewhat against their use at present, many customers who appreciate the privilege of picking up the pretty ones early will doubtless be interested. As we only have one of each kind you had better take a look through the stock at once if you want a Parasol to match your spring suit. They include all the leading shades, and prices range from $1.00 to $10.00 each. We mention a few only at the different prices.

Cream Parasols, with colored flowers, at $1 00
Plain Black Silk Parasols, at $1 25, $1 50, $2 00, $2 50, $3 00 and $3 50
Plain White Silk Parasols, at $1 50 and $2 00
Cream Parasols, with polka dot border, at $1 50
Cream Parasols, with colored flowers, at $1 50
Black Silk Parasols, white fancy stripes, at $1 50, $2 00, $2 25, $2 50 and $3 00
Plain Linen Pongee Parasols, at $1 50, $2 25 and $3 00
Plain Gray, champagne and sky blue, with colored stripes, at $1 75
Plain navy, brown, red, green, royal, reseda, gray, sky, nile, with fancy stripes and striped border, at $2 00, $2 50, $3 00 and $3 50
Plain brown, navy, red and green, with satin border, at $4 00
Green and pink, plaid and pink, and green plaids, at $4 00
White Moire Silk Parasols, with stripes, at $6 00
Reseda and champagne, with Dresden patterns, at $7 00
Fancy Black Silk Parasols, with two chiffon frills, trimmed with black applique, at $9 00
Fancy White Silk Parasols, with chiffon frills and trimmed with applique, at $7 00 and $10 00
Children's Fancy Parasols, in blue, pink, red, white and cream, with frills and flowered patterns, at 25c, 40c, 50c and 75c
Children's Silk Parasols, in blue, pink, red, white and cream, with frills, at $1 00, $1 50 and $2 00

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

149, 151 AND 153 DUNDAS STREET.

LEGAL CARDS.

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

E. H. JOHNSTON, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, notary public. 87½ Dundas street. ywt

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

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

McEVOY & PERRIN—BARRISTERS, solicitors, Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

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

W. H. BARTRAM—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc.—Office. 99 Dundas street.

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

E. B. STONE — BARRISTER, ETC. Office, 169 Dundas street.

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

JOHN F. FAULDS—BARRISTER, ETC., Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

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

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

MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc.—Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. James Magee, K.C.; J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.

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

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

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

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

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4½ to 5½ per cent on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street, London.

MONEY TO LOAN—$500,000 PRIVATE and trust funds on first mortgage, at 5 per cent; also on notes and other security. Tennent & Coleridge, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., 78 Dundas street ywt

LARGE OR SMALL AMOUNTS TO loan on real estate at 4½ to 5½ per cent. J. W. G. Winnett, solicitor, 420 Talbot street. ywt

HOTEL CARDS.

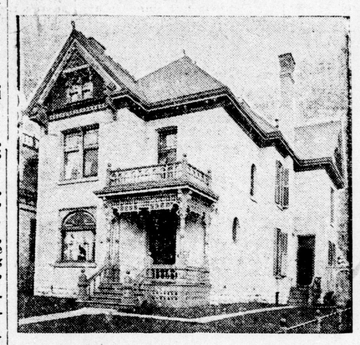
THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MONTREAL—Centrally located and first-class in every respect. H. Hogan, proprietor.

CLARENCE HOUSE—NOW IN THE hands of Fitzpatrick & O'Hagan.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE CORNER YORK and Clarence—$1 per day. M. J. O'Donohue, proprietor.

DOMINION HOUSE — ADJOINING Grand Trunk Railway station, London. J. J. Cox, proprietor.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.



Dundas St. East Residence.

This beautiful home, brick, stone foundation, slate roof, 10 rooms. All improvements. Rents for $25 per month. Price less than cost to build. Must be sold now. Don't miss it.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate and Investment,
428 Richmond St.
81u-ty

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

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

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

W. A. BLEUTHNER, TEACHER OF piano and harmony. Studio, Nordheimer's.

CYRIL DWIGHT-EDWARDS, BARITONE, late London, England—Instruction in art of absolute voice production, breathing and singing. Concert and other engagements. 341 Dundas.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST St. Andrew's Church. Subjects: Organ, piano, harmony, singing. Studio, 640 Wellington. 'Phone 1,527.

MARGARET B. McCOY, SOPRANO soloist, Dundas Center Church—Church and concert engagements and pupils accepted. 493 Dundas street.

G. D. ATKINSON, ORGANIST DUNDAS Center Church—Teacher piano and organ playing. Studio, 425 Dundas.

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

GEORGE C. PHELPS, ORGANIST ST. James' Episcopal Church—Accompanist, teacher piano, harmony. Studio, 321 King street. Telephone 995.

ST. JOHN HYTTENRAUCH—PUPILS received for piano, harmony, sight singing, history. Residence, 781 Richmond, or homes of pupils.

JAMES CRESSWELL, TEACHER OF violin. Conductor Grand Opera House Orchestra. Pupils received. 522 King street.

DENTAL CARDS.

DR. A. G. FRASER, DENTIST, 189 Dundas street. Telephone 1,381.

DR. HARRY SILK, DENTIST, 185½ Dundas street. Terms cash. Telephones: Office, 1,243; residence, 1,244.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Successor to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 173 Dundas street. 'Phone 975.

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS, 216 Dundas street, next Eby Bros., over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 228.

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

SIGN PAINTING.

GLEN BROS., 276 DUNDAS STREET—Headquarters for electric illuminated signs.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. OVENS WILL RESUME PRACTICE on or about May 25.

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

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

HADLEY WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S. (England)—Specialist, surgical diseases only. 439 Park avenue. 'Phone 324.

DR. McLELLAN, HOMŒOPATHIST—Graduate New York Eye and Ear Hospital, 1889. Specialist eye, ear, nose and throat only. 497 Talbot street.

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

DR. BAYLY, 211 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of children. 'Phone 627.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (England)—Office, 257 King street. Telephone 839.

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

DR. MACKLIN HAS REMOVED. 443 Park avenue. Telephone 740.

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

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

DR. N. R. HENDERSON HAS REMOVED to 473 Park avenue. Eye, ear, nose and throat only.

J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D., 537 RICHMOND street. 'Phone 388.

DR. BATESON, 589 RICHMOND street. Telephone 1,136.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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

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

ISSUED BY C. D. JOHNSTON, 198 Dundas street. Private office.

ARCHITECTS.

MATTHEWS & MURRAY, ARCHITECTS, Duffield block. Telephone 966. Herbert Matthews. William Murray.

G. CRADDOCK, ARCHITECT—ALBION building, London.

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

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

CONSULT THE ADVERTISER'S Popular Classified Ad. Columns. What You Want You Can Find There.

Transient Condensed Advertisements —No Advertisement Less Than Ten Cents.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.—Two cents per word each insertion.

MEETINGS.—When no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion.

ARTICLES FOR SALE, TO LET, HELP WANTED, SITUATIONS WANTED, BOARD AND LODGINGS, LOST AND FOUND, ROOMS TO LET, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, ETC.—First insertion, one cent per word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent per word No advertisement less than ten words.

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

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

DIED.

HEWINGS—Suddenly, at Masonville, on April 15, 1904, John Hewings, in his 74th year.

Funeral from W. J. Smith & Son's undertaking parlors on Monday, April 18, 1904, at 2 o'clock, to St. Johns Cemetery; services at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. R. M. Cunningham, of Hickson, will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor. Services, 11 a.m., "A Declaration of Love"; 7 p.m., Rev. Joseph Coulter, B.A. Strangers welcome.

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—11 and 7. Rev. Dyson Hague, rector.

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

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m., 7 p.m., "The Boy at Home."

CHRIST CHURCH—REV. R. HOWARD, B.A., rector. Services, 11 and 7, as usual.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. A. K. Birks will conduct both services. Evening, song service.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Superannuation Sunday. Rev. W. Kettlewell, Central Methodist Church, St. Thomas, morning and evening. Bible School, 2:45 p.m. Regular week evening services. Morning—Anthem, "O Worship the King, All Glorious Above" (Maunder). Evening—Anthem, "The Heavens Are Telling" (Beethoven).

ELIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN Church (Disciples)—Rev. S. B. Culp, pastor. Services at 11 and 7. Everybody welcome.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. T. E. Harrison, pastor. 11 a.m., 7 p.m., Rev. W. C. Beer.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services: Sunday, 11 a.m.; Wednesday, 8 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. D. S. Hamilton, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. George J. Bishop, pastor. Services, 11 a.m., 7 p.m. Pastor will preach both morning and evening.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor. Sunday School and Pastor's Class at 3 p.m.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Rev. S. J. Allin, pastor. Morning, "Well Rooted"; evening, "A Parable of Life."

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Pastor, Rev. James Rollins, B.A., both services. Evening sermon to young people, "A Man and His Choice."

LATTER-DAY SAINTS' CHURCH—Preaching at 11 and 7. All welcome.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—11 a.m., Rev. W. A. Wiley; 7 p.m., Rev. A. J. MacGillivray.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—HOLY COMMUNION, 8:30 a.m.; services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, M.A.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Services, 11 a.m., 7 p.m. Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., New St. James' Presbyterian Church, morning; Rev. Dr. McCrae, Westminster, evening. Sabbath School, 3 o'clock. Mr. Camp's class for Bible Study meets in auditorium of church, 3 o'clock. Everybody welcome. Congregational meeting, Wednesday evening.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Dean Davis, rector. "Te Deum" (Westbury), "Benedictus" (Tours); quartet, "God So Loved"; "Nunc Dimittis" (Stanford); anthem, "O Bountiful Jesu"; other canticles, Anglican. G. C. Phelps, organist.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH Pastor, Rev. J. J. Ross. Morning subject, "If Children." Evening subject, "The First Murderer." Seats free. All welcome. Good singing. Baptism after evening service.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—The pastor will preach at both services, 11 a.m., subject, "A Hive of Bees without Stings"; evening, reception service; subject, "God's Ability."

YORK STREET MISSION HALL—Morning, workers' meeting; evening subject, "Holy Spirit." Preacher, Evangelist Belcher. Solos, Misses Walters and Herlock, Mr. Clark.

HELP WANTED.

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

LADIES AND MEN—$10 PER WEEK made easily, writing at home during leisure time; stamped envelope for particulars. Western Formula Company, Minneapolis, Minn. b

WRITERS WANTED—TO DO COPYING at home; easily learned by anyone; something new; pleasant and profitable; particulars free. Art Institute, Lima, Ohio, U. S. A. b

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

TO LET—ONE LARGE COMFORTABLE room, upstairs, furnished or unfurnished; rent moderate; north part city. Address Box 28, Advertiser.

BOARD BY THE WEEK, AND MEALS, eight tickets for $1, at 476 Park avenue.

FRONT ROOM, UNFURNISHED, TO let, near Grand Trunk station. Address Box 62, Advertiser. b

SLATE ROOFING.

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

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

GRAND— FIVE NIGHTS, COMMENCING MONDAY NEXT.

10 20 30 CHESTER DE VONDE In a Repertoire of Scenic Successes. STOCK CO.

Monday—Beneath the Tiger's Claw.

Ladies' tickets, 15c, Monday only. Popular prices. Seats now on sale.

ALLAN LINE

Sailings from Montreal: Ionian, May 7; Bavarian, May 14, for Liverpool, via Derry. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street.

CUNARD LINE—TICKETS GOOD TO return via Allan Line. Campania, New York to Liverpool, Saturday, April 23. F. B. Clarke, agent, 416 Richmond. ywt

WOMAN'S MUSIC CLUB—EVENING concert, Thursday, April 21. Ladies' Orchestra, assisted by best local talent. b

WESTMINSTER RINK—BAND TONIGHT. Ice in perfect condition. b

SCENES FROM "THE MERCHANT OF Venice," male choruses, orchestra. Grand entertainment, Tuesday, 19th, in Christ Church school room. Admission, 25c. b

DANCING — PALACE ACADEMY — Ladies' primary class meets Saturday evening, April 16, 8:30 o'clock. Dayton & McCormick.

TWILIGHT ORGAN RECITAL, UNDER auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society, First Methodist Church, Saturday, 4 p.m. Mr. Jordan will be assisted by Mrs. Fred Screaton and others. Tickets, 10 cents. 78tf

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN-McKillop — Residence, 326 St. James street; 'phone 451. Studio, 356 King street; 'phone 1,270. xt

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

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

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY Mr. R. B. Millard. Special attention given to waltz and two-step. Rapid teaching; low rates; lessons any hour; satisfaction guaranteed. Residence and academy, 345 Princess avenue.

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

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

GIRL WANTED, ABOUT 15, TO SEW buttons on waists. N. Southcott, over Knox's, entrance 12 Market Lane. b

FANCY IRONERS WANTED. APPLY Parisian Steam Laundry. b

ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR—25 WOMEN, work palmistry studio; $20 weekly; experience unnecessary; instructive palmistry book free. Frederick, 213 125th, New York, Department 643. b

WANTED—THREE GOOD SEWING girls at Johnstone & Johnstone's, 180 Dundas street. 81c

GIRLS WANTED. APPLY McCORMICK Manufacturing Company. 81tf

WANTED — WOMAN OF MATURE years for permanent position; energy and ambition preferred to experience. Apply Box 31 Advertiser office. 81c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant; no washing. Apply in evening at 334 Princess avenue. 71tf-ywt

UPSTAIRS GIRL WANTED AT THE Clarence House. 79c

MACHINE OPERATORS ON CAPS—Also a few to learn; steady work throughout the year. Hastings Hat and Cap Manufacturing Company. 75k

WANTED—WOMAN TO COOK, BY the day or week. McEwen's Intelligence Office, 501½ Richmond street.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS; GOOD salary paid. Apply 421 Ridout street, between 12 and 2, or between 5 and 7 p.m. 77n

MACHINE OPERATORS WANTED—Practical skirtmakers preferred. Robinson Corset Company, 375 Clarence street. 76tf

WANTED — EXPERIENCED HOUSEMAID. Apply Mrs. S. N. Sterling, 414 Dufferin avenue. 72tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — GOOD general servant. Mrs. Walter English, 688 Dundas street. 69tf

YOUNG GIRL WANTED AS NURSE. Apply 536 Dufferin avenue. 68tf

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant; no washing; no small children. Apply 40 Becher street, opposite Ridgeway. 63tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—WELL-KNOWN STATIONERY and crockery business, established fifteen years; exceptional opportunity to buy a first-class paying concern; snap if taken at once. Apply 656 Dundas street, London. b

THE BITULITHIC PAVEMENT—THE undersigned owners of the patents covering the construction of the Warren Bitulithic Pavement are prepared to sell the necessary patent rights and processes, and furnish the bituminous cements, laboratory work and expert advice necessary, to any responsible contractor or municipality who are equipped or will equip themselves with the necessary plant to properly construct the work. We solicit correspondence of such contractors or municipalities. Warren Bros. Company, 93 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PLASTERERS—HENRY STRATFOLD, 550 Hamilton road; George Bawden, 191 Grey. Agents for Paristone Hard Wall Plaster. 'Phone 1,460.

PALMISTRY.

MADAME DUMOND, CLAIRVOYANT and palmist, who predicted President McKinley's assassination, also other important events, advises from cradle to grave. Room 7, London House. 76n

MADAME ROWAN, CELEBRATED palmist, Room 21, Bernard House, will be leaving the city soon. Call now and get advice upon all matters. 76n

MISCELLANEOUS.

$10 REWARD FOR CONVICTION OF any person found abusing Sage's livery horses. F. E. Sage. 64tf-t

MILLERS' HAIR STORE, 62 DUNDAS street—Our Cutlume is unexcelled for chapped hands and frost bites. See our combs. Combings wanted.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED — BOY AFTER SCHOOL, with bicycle, to deliver parcels. N. Southcott, over Knox's, entrance 12 Market Lane. b

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH good references. A. M. Hamilton & Son. 81c

APPRENTICE WANTED, TO LEARN tailoring. Apply to J. Armour, 669 Dundas street. 81c

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — EXPERIENCED grocery clerk for downtown store. Apply Box 34, this office. b

WANTED—GROCERY CLERK; ONE who is willing to drive wagon on spare days. Apply at once, Box 25, this office. b

FURNITURE FINISHER OR PAINTER, with experience at furniture finishing; an opening for a clean, quick brush hand; constant employment the year round for good, steady man. Apply by letter or otherwise, Hourd & Co., furniture factory, Quebec street, city. 81c

GOOD CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH AND helper wanted; steady work. Apply Hoskin & Malloch, 236 King street, London. 81c-tyw

WANTED—NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT compositor and makeup man; must be fast; permanent position. The Journal, Ottawa. b

CITY TRAVELER WANTED, TO CALL on retail trade. Apply P. O. Drawer 531, city.

TEAMSTER WANTED. APPLY 295 Clarence street. 81c

TRAVELER WANTED FOR PHYSICIANS' supplies. W. E. Saunders & Co., London. 81c

WANTED—OFFICE BOY FOR WHOLESALE, 15 or 16 years old; must have good education and be prepared to work. Apply to Box 36, Advertiser office. b

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS GENERAL blacksmith; steady job; state experience and wages. Graham McKay, Embro. 80u

WANTED—A GOOD BOY, IMMEDIATELY. Apply at John Mills' bookstore. 79c

APPRENTICE, TO LEARN BARBERING. 338 Ridout. 79c

STRONG BOY WANTED. LONDON Soap Company. 77tf

THE BUILDING OF GREAT CANADIAN railways is an assured fact for the next ten years. Many telegraph operators will be required. They will earn good wages. We can qualify any bright young man in a little time and for a little money for this excellent work. Write us for particulars. Dominion School of Telegraphy, King east, Toronto. 76tf

WANTED — BOYS ABOUT 17 YEARS of age, to learn biscuit baking. Apply McCormick Manufacturing Company. 49tf

OSTEOPATHY.

H. V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Chronic diseases. 307 Oxford street, near Waterloo.

MASSEUSE.

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

WANTED.

WANTED—YOUNG BULL, FIT FOR service; cheap for cash. Write Box 32, Advertiser, London. 80u

WANTED—GARDENING, TREE TRIMMING, lawn cutting, etc. 'Apply 7 Grand avenue. 80h

WANTED TO RENT FOR TERM OF years, by family of two, possession at owner's convenience, during next four months, modern house, about ten rooms; in good location; heating apparatus must be good. Send particulars to Box 33, London Advertiser. 81u

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

HOUSE—EIGHT ROOMS; STABLE; cheap. J. B., London East P. O. 81n

TO RENT — CHICKERING PIANO, square. Apply 515 Quebec street. 79c

SMALL COTTAGE, WELL FURNISHED, to rent for summer months; suitable for young couple. Address Box 27, Advertiser. 78k

TWO FLATS—FOR CIGAR OR LIGHT manufacturing. Apply on premises, 101 King street. 23tf

TO LET—STORE

with vault, in Albion Block, adjoining Postoffice; heated; immediate possession. Apply T. H. Carling at the Brewery. 38tf

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

TO LET—NO. 5 SEALE'S TERRACE, opposite Gerry's mill. A. C. Macpherson, 40 Becher street. 64tf

TO LET—THAT DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on the corner of Grosvenor and Richmond streets; fine double parlors, library, dining-room, 7 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.; gas, furnace; all newly painted and papered. Apply London Moving and Storage Company, 97 Carling street. 'Phone 1,162. 60tf

OFFICE TO LET.

First floor, in Albion Block, with vault; heated; immediate possession. Apply T. H. Carling, at the Brewery. 38tf

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

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

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

PEOPLE'S MOVING VAN—LARGEST in city. A. Henderson, corner Colborne and Cheapside. 'Phone 1,724.

DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL.

THE LONDON CUTTING SCHOOL, 233½ Dundas street, will be conducted in future six doors east of old stand, at 243½; suite No. 1. Mrs. K. Franks.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

W. R. KINCAID, VETERINARY SURGEON—Twenty years' experience. Office, 117 King. Residence, 365 Ridout. Telephone 465.

TENNENT & BARNES, VETERINARY surgeons—Office, 187 King street; residence and infirmary, corner King and Wellington 'Phones 583 and 373. Treatment of dogs a specialty.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NO. 790 QUEEN'S AVENUE—NEARLY new; splendid two-story brick residence, stone foundation, modern improvements, five bedrooms and two parlors, plate glass windows, grillwork between rooms, furnace, bath, etc.; lot 55x150. Easy terms. Apply F. H. Butler, 16 Masonic Temple. 1tf

THREE NEW BRICK HOUSES FOR sale, cheap; will pay 10 per cent on investment. Apply to J. S. Sherlock, 36 Stanley street, South London. 68tf

FOR SALE—FRAME COTTAGE, SIX rooms, No. 64 Marmora street. Apply to J. W., Ealing P. O. 77c-ywt

452 QUEEN'S AVENUE—LARGE COTTAGE; splendid situation; low price for immediate sale; terms to suit purchaser. George T. Hiscox. 75c-tyt

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, PART LOT 3, con. 8, Lobo, first-class land for agriculture or grazing; spring creek; frame house and barn; good orchard; 16 miles from London, near gravel road. Apply Margaret Sinclair, Delaware, Ont. 58g-tx

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING LOTS, very cheap, corner Central avenue and Elizabeth street. Apply 729 Waterloo street. 75h-t

TWO-STORY BRICK—ALL MODERN improvements; fine central location. Call for particulars. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

CHOICE 71-ACRE FARM, WITH splendid buildings, at $4,000, for quick sale. 25 acres, close to the city, at a low figure. 189 acres, excellent buildings, close to Goderich, at bargain price. The Intercolonial Realty Company, Limited, corner Dundas and Talbot streets, London. 81tf

FRAME COTTAGE, ON DOUBLE LOT—In splendid condition; East London. Apply Box 30, this office. 79c-wty

I have a splendid building lot. If you buy the lot I will build you "a beautiful home," like this:



and you can pay back in monthly payments. The

IDEAL HOME-WINNING SYSTEM.

Call at once,

A. A. CAMPBELL,

Real Estate, Loans and Investments, 428 Richmond street.

Telephone 642. 81c-tyw

The Western Real Estate Exchange

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Telephone "SIX—NINE—SIX."

Head Office:—78 Dundas Street, London, Canada.

TRUE ECONOMY IS WISE EXPENDITURE, NOT MERELY THE WITHHOLDING OF MONEY.

Better comply with our terms, which are moderate, than spend years in trying to dispose of your property in old-fashioned ways.

You will not be disappointed if you list your property with us. No one else is prepared to SCOUR THE COUNTRY for buyers as we are.

Our plan involves the two greatest "business-getting" machines on earth—Magazine and Newspaper Advertising.

YOU CAN GET

for the asking our list of property for sale if you intend buying. We are in a position to promptly fill your requirements and save you money at the same time.

LOOK AT THESE!

103 acres in the Township of Blanshard, County of Perth—All cleared; farm slightly rolling; all drained by tile; good orchard; brick house, heated by furnace; good outbuildings; a model farm, suitable for any up-to-date farmer.

100 acres in Township of Moore, County of Lambton—On gravel road, only six rods to school; a level farm, well drained; good rock well, windmill and tank. Owner will sell this farm at a sacrifice.

200 acres in Plympton Township, County of Lambton—140 acres cleared, 80 acres good mixed timber; drained by open drains; watered by well and creek; soil, clay loam; on gravel road, half mile to church; school on corner of farm. A fine farm.

A SNAP—In Township of Euphemia, County of Lambton; 37 acres, very productive sandy loam; well drained; good wells; orchard of 2 acres, all kinds of fruit; comfortable buildings, in good repair; on gravel road, convenient to school, churches, market, postoffice and railroad station.

125 acres in Delaware Township—105 acres cleared, 20 acres maple and beech timber; all drained by natural drainage; soil, clay loam; orchard of apples, pears, plums; good buildings; only one mile to church and school. A most excellent farm.

For further list see Free Press of this date.

Write us for further particulars of above properties.

JAMES BURROWS, Manager.

WILLIAM NEEDHAM, E. R. TALBOT, JOHN WATSON and L. M. VANDERMADE, Valuators and Inspectors.

bd&w

J. F. SANGSTER'S LIST.

Cottages for Sale.

Central Ave....	$1,000	Maryboro Pl...	$1,450
Byron Ave.....	1,550	Waterloo St....	1,300
Cheapside St...	1,300	Cathcart St.....	1,300

One-and-a-Half-Story Brick Houses.

St. James St...	$2,150	Quebec St.....	$2,500
Waterloo St. S.	2,050	Hamilton Rd...	1,400
Mill St.....	2,000	Grey St.....	1,900

Two-Story Brick Houses.

Central Ave....	$3,500	Richmond N...	$2,350
Wellington St...	3,000	Waterloo St....	4,000
Albert St.....	4,500	Dundas St.....	2,900

MAITLAND STREET—Two-story brick residence, double parlors, dining-room, library, kitchen, five bedrooms and bathroom, gas, furnace; lot 50x102; good central property. Price, $3,000.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Two-story brick, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, four bedrooms, cellar and barn. Price, $2,250.

WATERLOO STREET, near Queen's avenue—Two-story frame, in good order and well rented. Call for price.

BRICK COTTAGE — Parlor, dining-room, summer and winter kitchens, three bedrooms; modern improvements; lot 53 feet frontage; this is a good central property. Price, $1,300.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY on corner of Colborne and Dundas, 71x165 feet, with four cottages. Price, $5,000.

VALUABLE LOT ON COLBORNE street, between Dundas and King streets, with old cottage. Call for price. Also fine building lots in other parts of city.

HORTON STREET, near Wellington—1½-story frame house, brick foundation; ten rooms, veranda, cellar; fruit trees; lot 33x140; has to be sold at once. Price, $1,700.

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with stable and driveshed; large lot, with fruit trees. Will sell cheap, or exchange for smaller house.

ONE-STORY FRAME HOUSE, on Riverview avenue, and partly finished. Price, $450. Small payment, balance monthly.

J. F. SANGSTER,

112 Masonic Temple, - - London.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Thos. C. Knott Bulletin

CHELSEA GREEN—THE CONTRACT FOR THE NEW BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER HAS BEEN GIVEN, AND THE BRIDGE WILL BE READY FOR FOOT PASSENGERS TO CROSS BY MAY 1, AND WILL BE FINISHED AND CAN BE USED FOR ALL KINDS OF TRAFFIC BY JUNE 15. THERE IS A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF SEWERAGE AND A SYSTEM OF WATERWORKS, SUPPLIED BY NEVER-FAILING SPRINGS. THERE ARE A COUPLE OF NICE HOUSES FOR SALE ON THE PROPERTY, WHICH CAN BE SOLD ON VERY EASY TERMS. IF YOU WANT ONE OF THE HOUSES YOU WILL HAVE TO SPEAK QUICK. LOOK FOR ANNOUNCEMENT OF SALE OF LOTS.

WATERLOO STREET, near St. James—Three new brick-veneer story and half, 3 bedrooms, bath and w.c., parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellar under all of house, divided into three parts; dumbwaiter from basement to pantry; piped for furnace. Will sell quick. Call if you want one. Only $1,800.

1,040 MARY STREET—Story and quarter frame, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, stable; lot 52x168 feet. Only $1,050.

1,062 MARY STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and woodshed. Only $550.

788 GREY STREET—Frame cottage, 5 rooms; lot 38x120 feet. $900.

790 GREY STREET—Frame cottage, 5 rooms and coal and wood shed; lot 38x120 feet, $800.

124 RECTORY STREET, corner of Van street—Frame cottage, 3 rooms; splendid corner lot. Call for price.

893 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Brick cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; lot 35x203 feet. Only $725.

HYMAN STREET—Brick two-story and attic; 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, library, kitchen; slate roof; lot 36x143 feet. Call for price.

ORCHARD STREET—Fine building lot, frame barn and drivehouse, 16x30 feet, could be made into a good house; lot 45x198 feet; barn worth price asked—$350.

138 JOHN STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, kitchen and summer kitchen; brick foundation; also two-story frame house in rear of above, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, brick foundation; lot 55x129 feet. Only $1,000 for both.

ST. JAMES STREET near William street—Brick-veneer story and three-quarters, 4 bedrooms, study, reception hall, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, pantry and scullery, kitchen and summer kitchen; combination fixtures; laundry tubs, cellar full size; shingled on asbestos; fruit and ornamental trees; cement walks. Will sell cheap; call for price.

182 HORTON STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; pantry, woodshed, cistern, cellar; lot 25x110, and right of way on west side. Only $1,200.

48 EUCLID AVENUE—Story and half frame, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and pantry; woodshed, workshop, 14x24 feet; lot 57x180 feet. $900.

15 BRISCOE STREET—Brick-veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dinging-room, clothes closets, kitchen; nearly new; lot 60x180 feet. $1,000.

90 ELMWOOD AVENUE—Brick two-story and attic, 5 bedrooms, good parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, woodshed, modern conveniences; lot 42x259 feet; possession May 1. Only $2,500.

8 BRIGHTON STREET—Brick-veneer story and half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen; lot 38x108 feet. Will take a lot in any good part of the city as part payment.

125 RECTORY STREET—Brick cottage, near Hamilton road; 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, hall, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, good cellar, clothes closets; lot 33x120 feet. $900.

108 BRISCOE STREET—Brick-veneer story and half, stone foundation; 5 bedrooms, bathroom, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; lot 60x198 feet. Call for price.

134 WILLIAM STREET—Brick-veneer, story and half, stone foundation; 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, pantry, bathroom; lot 40x109 feet. $1,600.

732 MAITLAND STREET—Frame cottage, parlor, dining-room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, pantry and woodshed; lot 37x110. Easy terms. $960.

566 TALBOT STREET—Brick cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, woodshed, gas, bathroom; lot 66x128 feet. Will sell cheap. Call for price.

99 CLARENCE STREET—Frame cottage, three bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen; lot 32x140 feet. Only $600.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—Frame cottage, three bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, woodshed, barn. Only $1,300.

IF YOU WISH TO SELL YOUR PROPERTY THIS SPRING, NOW IS THE TIME TO LIST IT WITH ME. REMEMBER THAT I DO NOT CHARGE YOU IF THE PROPERTY IS NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH ME, AND THEN ONLY THE REGULAR REAL ESTATE AGENT'S COMMISSION.

48 EUCLID AVENUE—Frame story and half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, woodshed, workshop, 14x24; lot 57x180 feet. $900.

745 WATERLOO STREET—Two-story brick, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; barn; modern conveniences. Lot 37x129 feet.

TEN ACRES—Frame cottage, barn, small orchard, well-watered; soil, clay loam; 1½ miles from city limits. Only $1,700.

9, 11 and 13 HAMILTON ROAD—Brick-veneer story and half houses; eight rooms, bath, w. c., gas. Easy terms.

15 HAMILTON ROAD—Brick-veneer, story and half, seven rooms, furnace, gas. Easy terms.

422 KING STREET—Brick, two-story and attic, ten rooms, all modern conveniences, slate roof; lot 40x135 and right of way of 10 feet.

174 HAMILTON ROAD—Brick cottage, nine rooms, fruit trees, bathroom; lot 60x180 feet; would make good boarding-house. Only $2,000.

WALKER STREET—Frame cottage, 4 rooms; barn; good place for teamster. Only $600. Easy terms.

871 WATERLOO STREET—New two-story red pressed brick and attic; large parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms; stone foundation; combination fixtures; lot 40x145 feet to a lane.

LATE HON. DAVID MILLS' RESIDENCE, South London — Two-story brick, containing 14 rooms and all modern conveniences; lot 122x230; large barn; beautiful grounds and fruit garden; corner lot. Call and get order to see property. Price reduced; will sell cheap.

464 HELLMUTH AVENUE—Brick-veneer, two-story, nine rooms, all modern conveniences. Call for price.

548 COLBORNE STREET—Frame, two stories, nine rooms; stable; lot 93x148 feet.

HAMILTON ROAD—Story and half brick-veneer, seven rooms, gas; house finished in Georgia pine; lot 40x132 feet; this is a nice little property, and can be sold cheap.

COLBORNE STREET, near Piccadilly street—Brick cottage, seven rooms, coal and wood shed, stable; lot 57x160 feet. Call for particulars.

176 WELLINGTON STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, six rooms; corner lot; lot 55x100 feet. Call for price.

WELLINGTON STREET, near St. James—New brick, two stories and attic, eight rooms, all modern conveniences; finished throughout in Georgia pine; splendid locality. Will sell cheap.

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

772 GREY STREET—Brick-veneer, story and half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, bathroom; lot 40x198 feet. Call for price.

776 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Brick-veneer, story and half, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and large pantry, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences, 4 grates; good barn, large lot. Will sell cheap.

HORTON STREET—Central, two-story frame; double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, clothes closets, bath, furnace; brick foundation. Call for price.

CHRISTIE STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, large kitchen; lot 60x150 feet. Only $850.

I have a number of first-class farms in Northern Ontario, near North Bay, which I can sell at a very low figure.

47 WILLIAM STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms. Easy terms, $900.

See Free Press for further list of properties for sale.

FARMS—I have a number of farms for sale, some of which I can sell an easy payments. Call and see me if you want a farm.

VACANT LOTS—I have the best vacant lots in the city for sale. Call and see me, and I will give you full particulars.

FIVE ACRES—Brick cottage, 10 rooms, stone foundation, good cellar; house in first-class repair; good barn; about 50 full grown pear, plum and apple trees, and about 50 plums 2 years planted; new fences; good spring well. Will sell cheap. Adjoins city.

FIVE ACRES—Two-story brick house; frame barn, good, large orchard; house contains 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen. This is a beautiful place, and is just outside city limits. Call for particulars.

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

20 ACRES—Good new two-story frame house; new frame barn, 28x58 feet; soil, first-class clay loam; 2½ miles from Lambeth, 7 miles from city. Bargain. $1,600.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE NO CHARGE IF NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH ME, AND THEN ONLY THE REGULAR REAL ESTATE AGENT'S COMMISSION.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5%.

THOMAS C. KNOTT,

Real Estate Broker, Room 101, Masonic Temple, London. 'Phone 1,720.

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN.

DUNDAS STREET—Two-story residence, slate roof, 11 rooms, modern improvements; brick barn, large grounds, shade and ornamental trees. Price, $6,500.

TALBOT STREET—A splendid two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 11 rooms, in good order; lot 50x110 feet. Price reduced to $1,800.

PICCADILLY STREET—A new two-story brick house, stone foundation, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 53x130 feet. Price, $3,000.

43 TECUMSEH AVENUE—1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, in good order; half-acre lot; fruit trees. Price, $1,100.

41 VICTOR STREET—1½-story frame house, 8 rooms, in splendid order, with one acre, which can be subdivided into several lots. Price, $2,300.

1,001 WATERLOO STREET—A new frame cottage, 6 rooms; frame barn; lot 50x150 feet. Price, $800. Also the three adjoining lots, at $6 per foot.

WORTLEY ROAD, near Beaconsfield avenue—Four splendid lots, overlooking the city. Call for price.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; brick barn; corner lot, 88x96 feet. At a reasonable price.

WE HAVE A SPLENDID two-story brick grocery store and dwelling, with outbuildings, etc., in a good locality. Also two 1½-story brick houses, almost new. The whole property will be sold at a very reasonable figure. Inspection invited.

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE—1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, modern improvements; lot 40x200 feet. Price, $2,300.

WELLINGTON STREET, close to Victoria Park—A new two-story brick residence, stone foundation, 10 rooms and attic; all modern improvements; lot 47x130 feet. Price, $4,800.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; lot 50x125 feet. Price, $3,400.

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

LAURA STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms; two cellars; with one acre, which can be subdivided into lots. Price, $1,900.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—Two frame cottages, in perfect order, near Adelaide street. Inquire at once.

688 PRINCESS AVENUE—Frame cottage, 5 rooms, in good order, with 3 lots. Price, $1,000. Inspect at once.

MAITLAND STREET, near Oxford street—A new brick cottage, 6 rooms; finished in style; good lot. Price, $1,450.

716 COLBORNE STREET—Two-story frame house, 8 rooms, in good order. Price, $1,600.

DUNDAS STREET, near Waterloo street—A large brick cottage, 7 rooms; furnace; sewer laid in; also two-story brick in rear. The whole of this property will be sold for $2,400. Call and see us.

ST. JAMES STREET—A new 1½-story brick, 9 rooms, lot 35x147. Price, $2,000.

KENT STREET—Two semi-detached two-story brick houses, 11 rooms each, all modern improvements. Price, $5,500.

TALBOT STREET—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms and attic, all modern improvements. Price, $2,800.

ST. GEORGE STREET — 1½-story frame house, on brick foundation, 8 rooms; large corner lot. Price, $1,550.

QUEBEC STREET—Three new brick cottages, 6 rooms each; lots 33x100 feet. Price, $1,200 each.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—A new modern two-story brick residence. Price, $5,000.

RICHMOND STREET—A new two-story brick residence, 10 rooms, modern improvements; lot 40x150 feet to a lane. Price, $4,500.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, stone

London Advertiser.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office 107
Editorial Department 134
ob Department 175

LONDON, SATURDAY APRIL 16.

The War During the Week.

The overshadowing event of the week in the far east has been the destruction of the Russian battleship Petropavlovsk off Port Arthur. The Russian version is that she collided with a contact mine. Admiral Makaroff had taken a squadron out to meet the enemy and his battleship met her doom while maneuvering for the engagement, or in the act of retiring to the harbor. The Associated Press correspondent at St. Petersburg reports that she was struck amidships on her starboard side, and before the crew could flood the port compartments so as to keep her on an even keel she turned turtle and sank. About 50 men were saved out of a crew of between 600 and 700, the gallant Makaroff going down with his ship. The theory that the Petropavlovsk was torpedoed by the Japanese finds favor in the London press. Admirals Togo and Uriu make mention of sinking a battleship, but the Russian admiralty flatly denies that the Petropavlovsk was in action. It is suggested that the Japanese are using submarine boats.

While modern naval warfare is not necessarily more costly in human life than in the day of wooden ships, death presents itself in more grisly and awful forms. The fate of the men on the Petropavlovsk was horrible and pitiful beyond conception. Fighting the foe face to face men thrill with the fierce delight of combat, or are sustained by the excitement of the fray, but to be caught like rats in a trap, to go down helpless to a watery grave, the ship a great steel coffin from which there can be no release—that is not a death the bravest man can bravely face. Heroism and seamanship count for nothing against such odds. When a ship turns turtle, the sailors' term for upside down, it may retain sufficient air to sustain life for some time, inflicting on the inmates a lingering and agonizing death. When a Chinese warship turned turtle in the naval battle with the Japanese, the crew remained alive for several days, hammering on the upturned hull. The disaster to the Petropavlovsk sends a shudder through humanity and brings home to it the real meaning of war. The imagination is stirred by the pictures of warships, the narrative of some dashing encounter and the novelty of sea-fighting under modern conditions, but the story of the Petropavlovsk only wrings the heart.

The death of Admiral Makaroff compels sympathy for the Russian nation. He had worked wonders during his brief command in reviving the morale of the navy. Before his arrival the Port Arthur squadron had lost its efficiency for aggressive operations, and military experts began to regard it as a negligible quantity. But Makaroff changed all this. He took his ships out to meet every approach of the enemy, and some of them ventured far into the open sea. His squadron became once more a factor to be reckoned with. So much for the spirit of one man. His death is a greater blow to his country than the loss of his battleship. For the present the Russian fleet at Port Arthur is apparently reduced again to a purely defensive basis.

Russia suffered another serious blow during the week in the loss of the destroyer Bestrashni, in a torpedo boat engagement, just before the Petropavlovsk went down. Forty-five of the Bestrashni's crew perished—nearly the entire complement. The Russian battleship Pobeida was also damaged by a mine or torpedo, but managed to reach the harbor. And it now leaks out that the battleship Poltava was struck by the Sevastopol while maneuvering some days ago. With four battleships disabled—the Czarevitch, Retvizan, Poltava and Pobieda—only two effective battleships remain, the Peresviet and the Sevastopol. The only effective cruisers are the Bayan, the Askold, the Diana and the Novik. So far as known not a Japanese ship has been lost or crippled, and the splendid fleet which Togo mustered for this week's attack demonstrates that Japan's command of the sea is absolute and indisputable.

There are no new developments to report in the land operations, excepting a few outpost affairs in the neighborhood of the Yalu. A dispatch to the effect that the Japanese have attempted to land troops to invest Port Arthur cannot be accepted until confirmed.

Church Union.

The question of church union has been brought to the front again by the recent conference of Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregationalist leaders and the ensuing discussion in the press. There is a general agreement that the obstacles to the union of these denominations are not theological. Would this have been confessed 50 or even 25 years ago? Different shades of doctrine there are, but in essentials there is nothing to keep these churches apart, and the theologians admit that it would be an easy task to frame articles of church membership to which Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists could subscribe without compromising their convictions.

The main difficulty in the way of organic unity is church polity. Each denomination prefers its own administrative system. It would be impossible, for instance, to reconcile the Methodist itinerancy with the permanent pastorate of the Presbyterians and Congregationalists. A common form of government would involve the sacrifice by each church of some cherished usage. The power of tradition in other respects would be a formidable barrier to union. It is natural that a person steeped in the history of his church, who believes it has had a special function in the evolution of Christianity and still has a genius of its own, and who rejoices in its heroes and great names, should feel reluctant to break with the past. This may be a sentimental objection, but it is none the less a powerful one.

Among the forces working for union are the growth and development of extra-church organizations, such as the Christian Endeavor, the Y. M. C. A. and other movements which have brought all denominations together in co-operation for a common religious purpose. Is is not a fact also that modern Biblical research has discounted theological hair-splitting and is steadily crumbling the dogmatic partitions between the churches?

Theft and Party Capital.

Some politicians have a penchant for stolen documents. In 1891 the leaders of a great party made a grossly unfair use of a pamphlet placed in their hands by a thieving printer whom they rewarded with a job in the civil service. The production by the leader of the Opposition of a confidential memorandum, submitted by Mr. Blair to the cabinet over a year ago, is a public scandal. No one needs to be told that the proceedings of the cabinet council are a secret of state, the members binding themselves by oath to reveal nothing of their deliberations. The Blair document could not have seen the light unless there had been a violation of honor. Mr. Borden explains that he received it from someone not in the confidence or employ of the Government who gave it to him without solicitation and with no restrictions as to its use. Everyone who knows Mr. Borden will accept his word, but as he is in the unhappy position of having a stolen or illegal document in his hands he should, in duty to himself, trace the matter to its origin. The memorandum was marked "private and confidential" across its face. If Mr. Borden knew that it was a part of the records of the Privy Council he knew that it could not honorably be divulged. It is unfortunate in this connection that Hansard should have reported him as saying on April 5 that Mr. Blair had published a private and confidential memorandum to the Privy Council. Mr. Borden says he was misreported and he points out that he corrected his speech for the revised Hansard. His explanations will be accepted, but they do not remove the cloud of suspicion, and Parliament will probably order an investigation.

There is nothing sensational in the purloined document. It is an elaborate plea by Mr. Blair for the extension of the Intercolonial to the west as the nucleus of a Government-owned transcontinental road. The same views were afterwards publicly expressed by Mr. Blair in his speech on the Grand Trunk Pacific contract. But it is important to know how a secret record of the Privy Council has been spread on the pages of the press and been introduced by the leader of the Opposition for party purposes. An illegal act has been committed by someone.

The Mad Mullah has again escaped the British. It has become a habit.

The return of winter was not in response to an encore.

The Opposition stole Mr. Blair's railway policy, but the facts about his memorandum are not so clear.

It is reported that Port Arthur is bottled up at last, but the London, Huron and Bruce escaped yesterday's attack.

If it should turn out that the Petropavlovsk exploded herself, our neighbors to the south would have reason to remember the Maine.

A gun has been invented which will throw a 100-pound projectile 30 miles. The increasing power and deadliness of modern weapons may not be a deterrent of war, but they are keeping opposing forces further apart.

Winston Churchill has been turned down by the Oldham Conservatives, and will probably make his appearance as a Liberal Imperialist in the next Parliament. His marriage with Lord Aberdeen's daughter may hasten his conversion.

CANADA'S FISHERY WEALTH.

[Montreal Herald.]

Canada's fishery wealth is scarcely appreciated at its true value by the average citizen of the Dominion, probably owing to the immense area of the inland country, as compared to the inhabited coast line. Yet, since 1869, the value of the five principal commercial fish caught in Canadian waters—cod, salmon, lobsters, herrings and mackerel—reaches the stupendous figure of $377,949,339. Of this amount, one-third is represented by cod, which to the value of $125,200,083 have been extracted from Canadian waters; salmon make a good second with a little over $74,000,000 worth.

While the value of the annual catches fluctuates a good deal, the industry has shown a continual steady growth. Last year's hauls aggregated $21,959,433, despite a falling off of almost $3,000,000 in the British Columbia salmon trade, and a general decrease in every province as compared with the previous year, when the catch reached a total of nearly $26,000,000.

Every province in Canada is interested in the fish industry, owing to the number of great lakes, but, of course, the trade is comparatively small in the fresh water fisheries. Yet, Prince Edward Island is the only Province whose annual catch does not exceed $1,000,000. The extreme eastern Province, Nova Scotia, leads, with $7,351,753, while the farthest west Province, British Columbia, follows with $5,284,[illegible] then comes New Brunswick with $3,912,614, and Quebec with $2,659,175. Ontario's catch only amounts to $1,265,706—all fresh water fish, of course.

THEIR DUTIES.

[S. E. Kiser.]

I think the Lord, when He had made
Man strong and with a mate supplied him,
Had no desire to see her fade,
And droop through laboring beside him.

To him, I think, the Maker said:
"Go forth and toil; be strong, be fearless,
So that she, as you stride ahead,
May deem you wonderful and peerless."

And unto her who lingered near
I think He whispered: "Your fair duty
Is only to inspire, to cheer
Him with your sweet voice and your beauty."

PEN PICTURE OF GEORGE ELIOT.

[From Herbert Spencer's Autobiography.]

In physique there was, perhaps, a trace of that masculinity characterizing her intellect; for, though of but the ordinary feminine height, she was strongly built. The head, too, was larger than is usual in women. It had, moreover, a peculiarity distinguishing it from most heads, whether feminine or masculine; namely, that its contour was very regular. Usually, heads have here and there either flat places or slight hollows; but her head was everywhere convex. Striking by its power when in repose, her face was remarkably transfigured by a smile. The smiles of many are signs of nothing more than amusement; but with her smile there was habitually mingled an expression of sympathy, either for the person smiled at or the person smiled with. Her voice was a contralto of rather low pitch, and I believe naturally strong. On this last point I ought to have a more definite impression, for in those days we occasionally sang together; but the habit of subduing her voice was so constant that I suspect its real power was rarely if ever heard. Its tones were always gentle, and, like the smile, sympathetic.

Of course, as we were frequently seen together, people drew their inferences. Very slight evidence usually suffices the world for positive conclusions; and here the evidence seemed strong. Naturally, therefore, quite definite statements became current. There were reports that I was in love with her, and that he were about to be married. But neither of these reports was true.

OVER THEIR HEADS.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"I don't know why it is," said the scholarly young preacher, "but I can't get the people of my town interested in coming out to church. I bestow a great deal of care and thought on my sermons, yet it is seldom indeed that the church is more than half full."

"I see what the trouble is, brother," said his elderly ministerial friend from the great city. "You are preaching Henry Ward Beecher sermons in a Sam Jones town."

THE COMING METROPOLIS.

[Hamilton Times.]

Some of the Toronto papers ridicule Mr. Greenway's prophecy that Winnipeg will within ten years have 200,000 inhabitants. Mr. Greenway is not given to slopping over. We have always said that Winnipeg was destined to become one of the greatest cities in the Dominion. In 25 years it will make Toronto look small. Mark our words.

What frayed your linen?
Not Sunlight Soap—
No, indeed!

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

A SOCIAL, NOT A POLITICAL QUESTION.

[Bystander in Weekly Sun.]

Whatever view we may take of the temperance question, and whether we believe that drunkenness prevails in this community sufficiently to call for drastic legislation or not, the Premier has surely done well in declining to throw the question into the caldron of political contention. The question is social and moral, not political. It ought to be dealt with separately, on social and moral grounds. Nothing is more noxious or more to be deprecated than the influence of a special agitation over our general policy, and the composition of our Government. The political force of the agitation is sure to be used by designing men for their own advancement. A moral question is polluted by being used for purposes which are not moral, and hypocrisy is certain to abound.

A VIEW OF MR. ROSS.

[Hamilton Herald (Ind.)]

The Premier's faults are the faults which are common to almost all our public men, big and little. His merits make him almost unique among the public men of this Province. Very conspicuously have these merits shone during the session now drawing to a close. His candor not less than his skill and vigor in debate, his cheerful courage, his unfailing good temper and courtesy — often when he was under severe provocation, his undoubted honesty of purpose and zeal for the public welfare have compelled the respect and admiration even of his opponents. His influence in the house is due less to the fact that he is Premier than to his own qualities of mind and character.

SOME BENEFIT

[Atlanta Constitution.]

Friend—Has your son learned much during his college course?

The Old Man—I'm afraid not; but I've learned a whole lot.

ECHOES FROM THE DRILL HALLS AND ARMORIES OF THE MILITIA

Recruiting for the Seventh Will Continue Until May—Movements Elsewhere.

The snowstorm of last night has been a set-back to military work, as well as to everything else. Prevented a week ago by rain, the Seventh Regiment were unable to take the intended march-out on Monday night and were counting on being able to be out in full force next Monday night, with the band. It looks now as if this will be impossible. However, the commanding officer and staff are desirious that there should be a good attendance at drill anyway. By that time, too, arrangements will have been sufficiently completed as to the excursion on Victoria Day. The trip to Niagara Falls will meet with general approval and all, no doubt, will be anxious to know what arrangements will have been made. Recruiting will continue until the 1st of May, and all wishing to join the regiment should enlist at once. The drilling so far has been satisfactory, but it is necessary that all should have plenty of training if a good showing is to be made on the 24th of May. The weather has had another effect. It puts back the work at the rifle ranges. It was intended by some to go there today for a shoot, but this is now impossible. The rifle committee will hold their meeting shortly, when some plans will be decided upon for the coming summer.

"C" Company had such a successful sociable the other night that some of the members of other companies are considering the advisability of holding a hop, too. Social gatherings of this nature tend to develop esprit de corps and "C" Company is the first to have its pleasure club.

The erection of new barracks at Toronto is provided for in the supplementary estimates, which contain an item of $150,000 for that purpose. The preparation of plans for the barracks will be commenced at an early date.

Word has been received at Hamilton that the chief architect of the public works department and the chief engineer of the militia department have had a conference with reference to the proposal enlargements to the armory and that developments may be expected in the very near future.

In Brantford the rifle range at the armories will be open for practice on Monday and Thursday evenings. A sergeant instructor of musketry will be present to instruct recruits and otherwise assist the range officer. The outdoor rifle ranges will be put in good shape as speedily as possible. It is expected they will be ready for business before spring drill closes.

An effort will be made to induce Lord Dundonald to visit Montreal some time in May to hold a brigade inspection, as was the case last year, says the Star. The practice formerly was to permit each regiment to hold an individual battalion inspection under the direction of the district commanding officer. The procedure followed last year induced a healthy rivalry that it is thought by those interested in the militia should be encouraged. But no positive information regarding the coming of the general officer commanding is as yet forthcoming.

Ever since the first of last November the recruiting of the Montreal regiments has gone merrily on, and so encouraging have been the results that nearly all the battalions are over manned. That this is so is due in no small measure to the fact that the officers have encouraged the men to spend their evenings in the mess [illegible] at the drill hall. A popular and useful form of amusement this past winter season was the regimental shooting matches. High scoring was considerably handicapped, on account of the artificial light, but, under the circumstances, some very excellent shooting was done.

Colonel Macqueen has called the annual meeting of the Oxford Rifles officers for Monday, April 25, at the Hotel Oxford, Woodstock. At the meeting matters pertaining to the regiment will be discussed and the proposed military demonstration on May 24 will also be up for consideration. Colonel Macqueen had a conference with Mayor White on the subject, but nothing definite was arranged. The matter will be further discussed at a meeting of the mayor and the colonel. The prospects for a big public demonstration on the late Queen's Birthday are said to be bright.

The Ottawa Journal says that by this week the annual drill of the local units of that city will be fairly under way. The Engineers and Dragoons have already commenced theirs; the Forthy-third, "D. C. O. R." held their first uniformed parade on Thursday last, and the "Foot Guards" will start theirs on Friday, the 15th inst. All corps have been holding classes, etc., during the winter at varying intervals, but it was not thought worth while calling regimental parades until the weather and state of the ground under foot had improved. From this on, however, until about the end of June the drill hall and Cartier Square may be expected to be a busy place.

At a drill last week of the regiment at Brantford, there was some talk about the proposed camp of all the city regiments some time this spring, says the Expositor, which adds: Apparently the officers are not any too enthusiastic over it, because there is a well-founded rumor being circulated to the effect that the camp will not be held for this year at any rate. The cost is too big an item. However, the Dufferin Rifles don't need to go begging for a place to spend May 24th. Military men in Woodstock are proposing to have a big military demonstration on that date. Colonel Macqueen, of the Oxford Rifles, says he is confident of being able to devise a plan whereby Woodstock may see a monster military display. In the meantime a few prominent Woodstock business men are being interviewed in regard to the matter. In all probability the Dufferin Rifles will be invited to go to Woodstock should the city regiments camp scheme fall through.

Major C. F. Winter, secretary of the Canadian Military Rifle League, has issued a circular, stating that the league rifle-shooting contests for 1904 will be held on Saturday, June 4, June 11, June 25 and July 2, and shooting must take place on those dates, rain or shine, except in cases where corps may be undergoing annual training in camp, when permission to shoot on another date may be obtained. There will be three series — all to use the Lee-Enfield (or Martini-Henry) rifles, and to shoot at 200, 300 and 600 yards, viz.: First series, military, for teams of ten men from city corps of garrison artillery and infantry; second series, military, for teams of ten men from units other than city corps; third series, for teams of ten men from civilian rifle associations. The Minister of Militia has kindly continued the free issue of ammunition for one team of ten men from any military unit or duly gazetted rifle association. Entries must be made on or before the 18th of May, in order to enable score sheets and ammunition to reach outlying points before the first league day.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Trouble has been brewing in the Ninety-first Highlanders, of Hamilton, and it reached a head this week, when the resignations of Pipe-Major Munroe and some of the members of the band, who went there from the old country, were sent in to Lieut.-Col. Logie. These have been accepted, and Sandy McGregor, of pipe-playing fame, will head the pipe band when it parades with the regiment for the first time this year. The band, which came into existence with the birth of the regiment, less than a year ago, has had somewhat of a stormy career. A number of men came here from Scotland to play in it. A short time after some of them became dissatisfied with their jobs and others kicked about a story printed making insinuations against them. A few of them left then. There is said to have been some trouble over the pay for playing at a concert. Hamilton pipers have taken the place of those who have left, and only two of the old members remain.

THE LEGISLATORS OFF FOR HOME

Soo Bill Debate Unfinished—Woodstock Cocking Main and Bridgeburg Gambling.

Toronto, April 15. — The week's debate in the Legislature closed at midnight. There are still a number of speches to be made on the Soo guarantee bill, the discussion of which will be wound up Tuesday night. Mr. Gamey (Manitoulin) and Mr. Smythe (Algoma) are among those yet to speak, and their addresses, in view of the fact that they represent neighboring constituencies to the Soo, will doubtless give unusual interest. The contributors to the debate today were Messrs. Lucas (Center Grey), McKay (North Grey), and St. John (West York), all of whom presented considerable information to the House.

In today's debate on the measure Mr. Lucas declared the financial transaction was not a sound one. He also thought it meant the establishing of a bad precedent. He feared that other concerns when in financial difficulties might use a pull with the Government to procure aid.

Mr. McKay, in a strong two hours' speech, went over the ground previously covered by Liberal speakers. He emphasized the fact that the Government came in as guarantors, and had a primary mortgage, while others financially interested in the company, had to take second place to the Ontario Government.

At 9:20 Mr. St. John took the floor. He characterized the bill as vicious, and charged that it was prompted by only the small majority of the Government. At 10:25 it was noticed there were not enough members present to constitute a quorum, although there were some in the lobbies. Owing to a bad cold, Mr. St. John moved the adjournment of the debate and the House adjourned.

WERTHEIMER'S GLOVES

"A TRIUMPH OF QUALITY"

"Wertheimer's Sovereign"

Consistent with the most stylish dress there must be the very best gloves. Wertheimer's "Sovereign" is the best Ladies' Two-Clasp Kid Glove; Paris points, gussetted, guaranteed to fit and wear; in tan, fawn, gray, white pearl and black. Price $1.00



Ladies' Suede Gloves.

A handsome assortment of Ladies' Suede Gloves, in the newest shades of fawn, gray and black. Price..... $1.00

"The New Kid Glove."

No buttons, no clasps, pull on and pull off, guaranteed. The very newest idea in gloves; in tan, gray, white and black. Price $1.25

HOSIERY SPECIALS.

Ladies' light weight Black Cashmere Hose, seamless feet. Sale price..... 32c

Ladies' Ribbon Cashmere Hose, seamless feet, 3 pairs for $1.00

Children's Black Cashmere Hose, embroidered, in blue, yellow, red and white. Pair..... 25c and 30c

Special line of Children's Fine Ribbed Black Cotton Hose, with double knee and seamless feet, in all sizes, from, pair ..... 12c to 20c

Ladies' Fine Ribbed Cotton Hose, good value, very elastic, regular price, 20c. Sale price..... 15c

PERFECT-FITTING CORSETS.

Military Hip Corset, gray only, low bust, steel filled, two stitched straps, helping the corset to retain its shape, size 19 to 27. Price 50c

Erect Form, light weight corset, made for women of rather full development, low bust, long over abdomen and hips, with new fan front, cluster hooks for hose supporters, strong and durable material. Price..... $1.00



Complete line of light weight girdle Corsets, in white or drab, steel filled, trimmed with lace and ribbon, all sizes. Price..... 50c

A Dainty Summer Corset, in white batiste, low girdle bust, long habit hip, bias filled with a rust-proof filling, daintily finished with lace and ribbon, hose supporters attached. Price..... $1.25

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

GENTS' SHIRTS.

Fancy Shirts, 75c and $1.00.
White Shirts, 75c and $1.00.
Unlaundered Shirts, 45c to 90c.
Boys' Shirts, at 50c.
Boys' Blouse Shirts, at 75c.

SPRING UNDERWEAR.

Light Natural Wool Garments, at $1.00 and $1 25.
Other lines, 25c to $1.25.
Boys' Light Weight Underwear, new stock, in all sizes.

STYLISH NECKWEAR.

Collars, newest styles, 2 for 25c.
Merino Socks, at 15c to 25c.
Self-opening Umbrellas, $1.00 to $1,25.

"WHAT WE ADVERTISE IS SO." Kingsmill's DELINEATOR FOR MAY NOW ON SALE.

LOST!

Somewhere between sunrise and sunset,
Two golden hours,
Each set with sixty diamond minutes;
No reward is offered
As they are gone forever!

Gone, forever, indeed! Gone out and beyond all human reach—nor will any power on earth bring back those "Golden Hours" that are lost, squandered and abused by thousands of us daily.

How few appreciate the value of time! How the scores of languid, thriftless humans do loiter along those diamond-spotted hours as if they expected to live forever. Drifting aimlessly along with little effort to dictate their own destinies.

Everyone should use his spare time well. It is cheap—when you use it, but dear when you lose it. Time spent in study and self-improvement always brings lasting satisfaction.

Over 640,000 students of the International Correspondence Schools are USING their spare time well while training for better-paying and more responsible positions. Instead of aimlessly drifting, they are bettering their condition in life. When old age comes these progressive students will not melancholy mourn time lost in younger days, nor will the shadows of lost opportunities haunt them into misery.

On the contrary, they will enjoy the fruits—the prosperity, the health, the happiness and the lasting satisfaction—that must come from those well-spent "Golden Hours" of former days. When old age does come, will YOU be one of the 640,000?

If you would answer this in the affirmative, mail the following coupon to T. J. Sullivan, 180 Dundas street, London, and learn how the I. C. S. can train you, during your spare time, for any of the following positions:

Don't wait—Time won't—Mail it today.

T. J. SULLIVAN, London, Manager, International Correspondence Schools, 180 Dundas street.

Dear Sir—Please inform me how I can qualify for the following position, which I have UNDERLINED:

Mechanical Engineer	Building Contractor	Window Dresser
Machine Designer	Architect	Sheet Metal Draftsman
Mechanical Draftsman	Architect'l Draftsman	Ornamental Designer
Foreman Machinist	Analytical Chemist	Navigator
Foreman Toolmaker	Sign Painter	Bookkeeper
Foreman Patternmaker	Electric Railway Supt.	Stenographer
Foreman Molder	Telephone Engineer	To Speak French
Refrigeration Engineer	Telegraph Engineer	To Speak German
Electrical Engineer	Wireman	To Speak Spanish
Elec. Mach. Designer	Ad Writer	Commercial Law
Electrician	Dynamo Tender	Drawing Teacher
Electric-Lighting Supt.	Motorman	Perspective Draftsman
Railroad Engineer	Steam Engineer	Newspaper Illustrator
Surveyor	Marine Engineer	General Illustrator
Mining Engineer	Civil Engineer	Carpet Designer
Textile Mill Supt.	Hydraulic Engineer	Wall Paper Designer
Textile Designer	Municipal Engineer	Book Cover Designer
Sanitary Engineer	Bridge Engineer	Civil Service.
Heat. & Vent. Engineer.	Show-Card Writer	

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
EMPLOYED AT ..... AGE.....

THE COCKING MAIN.

Mr. Sutherland (South Oxford) brought up the Woodstock cocking main by drawing attention to Police Magistrate Ball's action in refusing to give publicity to the names of those who were fined in connection with the affair.

Mr. Gibson, replying, said he had observed press references to the matter, but had no time to make special inquiry. The magistrate might hold court in camera when he thought it was in the public interest. However, the names had been published, and there was nothing for the Attorney-General's department to do.

Mr. Whitney then brought up the question of gambling at Bridgeburg, Ont., near the Fort Erie track.

Mr. Gibson expressed his abhorrence [illegible] present helplessness. The criminal code deals with the offense, and its amendment comes under the Federal Parliament. He had framed amendments for insertion in the code to facilitate prosecuting poolrooms, but Parliament had not adopted them. He expected these amendments would yet be adopted at Ottawa. There was also another difficulty in the differences which the law makes between prize-fighting and sparring. The latter was legitimate in Canada, and forbidden in New York State, and it was not easy to differentiate between the two. The Attorney-General further announced that he himself was for a certain element of mob law in dealing with this matter. He could assure the leader of the Opposition that he need not fear but that the best of efforts of the Government would be directed to regulating the abuse, and that it would be followed up as effectively as possible.

Motherhood

Is made happy-hood by healthy infant-hood.



Children that have bunches in the neck, eruptions on the face, head or body, eczema, sore ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets, or snuffles, should be given

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The great specific for inherited or acquired Scrofula. None too young or old to be benefited by this great blood purifier, alterative and tonic.

"My little boy, three years old, had a continual breaking-out of sores. I gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a short time he was completely cured." MRS. LYDIA SCHADE, Stratford, Ont.

"One of my children had scrofula sores all over his body. A friend told me to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when he had taken three bottles he was cured." MRS. WM. E. RODD, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Accept no Substitutes for Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills. No Substitutes act like them.

IS IT WATERLOO FOR J. J. HILL?

Railway King in a Desperate Battle for Control of Transcontinental Lines.

St. Paul, Minn., April 16. — Hill against Harriman; the north against the south; Puget Sound against San Francisco.

Four hundred millions of dollars and the control of two great transcontinental railroad systems and their connections tied up in the Northern Securities jackpot.

Did the supreme court of the United States mean, when it declared the Northern Securities Company an illegal combination, that the pot should be split up evenly among the players, or did it mean that each player should take out exactly the stake he originally put in?

James J. Hill and Pierpont Morgan on one side; Harriman and his allied interests on the other; half a dozen of the greatest corporation lawyers in the country, headed by Elihu Root, J. G. Johnson, of Philadelphia, and Francis Lynde Stetson as counsel for Hill and Morgan, and W. D. Guthrie, of New York, for the Harriman party; four judges of the circuit court of the United States listening in a packed courtroom for two days to sarcasm, invective, logic and law delivered by men the fee of each of whom in this case would probably double the yearly salaries of the four judges on the bench.

Their decision is yet to come. It will certainly decide the control of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. And if that control goes into the hands of interests hostile to James J. Hill and the Great Northern Railroad system it may ultimately mean also the retirement of Mr. Hill from his present position as one of the railroad kings of the country.

That threatened retirement is the one great dramatic possibility in the whole situation, for if Hill retires it will only be because he is forced to do so. He has been the uncrowned emperor of the northwest for a quarter of a century. It has been an empire in the making, and Hill feels, with apparent justice, that he has been, in a large part, its creator. If he lays down the scepter now it will be in bitterness. He will feel that he has been the victim of a party of scheming politicians who have betrayed at the same time the best interests of that great section of the country stretching westward from Lake Superior across the continent to Puget Sound.

It is Hill's position that, in forming the Northern Securities Company, he was acting not only for the protection of his own great railroad system, but even more directly for the protection of the vast territory which it serves. He feels, too, that the successful attack on the Northern Securities Company was the outgrowth of the agitation begun by leading politicians in the states through which the Great Northern Railroad runs. He denounces such agitators as "idle persons who insist on dragging business into politics."

Ordinary Corn Salves Contain Acids.

But the old reliable Putnam's Corn Extractor is entirely vegetable in composition, and does not eat or burn the flesh. It gradually lifts the corn, causes no pain, and cures permanently. Price 25c at all druggists. Use only "Putnam's."

SOME PERSONS are more susceptible to colds than others, contracting derangements of the pulmonary organs from the slightest causes. These should always have at hand a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the present day sovereign remedy for coughs, catarrh and inflammation of the lungs. It will effect a cure, no matter how severe the cold may be. You cannot afford to be without a remedy like Bickle's, for it is the best.



Imperial Cheese Silver Holders.



Imperial Cheese Silver Knife.

WHEN YOU OPEN A JAR OF

MacLaren's Imperial

OR

MacLaren's Roquefort

READ THE COUPON CONTAINING

OUR OFFER

By which you can secure these articles of silverware as follows:

Imperial Cheese Knife	4 coupons and	$ .20
Imperial Individual Holder	4 coupons and	.65
Imperial Small Holder	4 coupons and	.85
Imperial Medium Holder	4 coupons and	1.00
Imperial Large Holder	4 coupons and	1.25
Roquefort Cheese Holder, small	4 coupons and	.65
Roquefort Cheese Holder, large	4 coupons and	.85

Which is about one-third actual value of the ware.

Every coupon is backed by this

GUARANTEE

If the ware is not perfectly satisfactory when you receive it, please return and we will refund your money.

No charge for mailing knife or holder when you address the coupons and the cash (or stamps) to

A. F. MACLAREN IMPERIAL CHEESE CO., Limited, 51 Colborne street, Toronto, Ont.

(The coupon below, if cut out and sent to us, will be accepted as four coupons.)

(Write Plainly.)

Name .....

Street and No .....

No. 6. Postoffice .....

THE LATE SPRING RETARDS TRADE

Business Circles Moderately Active—Collections Fair—Local Conditions.

Toronto, April 15. — Bradstreet's weekly review of Canadian trade, says:

London jobbing trade circles are fairly active, but warmer weather is anxiously waited for to increase the demand for spring and summer dry-goods. Values of staple goods are firm.

Wholesale trade at Montreal this week has been moderately active in some departments, but the backward spring has continued to be an unfavorable factor and the somewhat slow development of trade in seasonable goods is noticeable. The manufacturers are busy on goods for the coming season and confidence in the immediate future is not lacking in financial and mercantile circles. Large shipments of merchandise are being made to the Northwest. Collections are only fair. There has been an improved demand for bonds and stocks for investment and money is in better demand.

There has been quite a revival of activity in hardware and metals at Toronto this week, but in drygoods and millinery the sales are somewhat slow as a result of the recent unseasonably cold weather. The outlook for business is encouraging, and it is generally felt that renewed activity will follow the advent of warm weather. Much inconvenience is being experienced by the slow deliveries of goods from the United States, owing to freight blockades on the railways across the lines.

At Quebec the breaking up of the country roads has interfered considerably with wholesale trade, which is reported, as a rule, quiet. Collections are still slow. A revival is not expected until country roads are in a better condition. The maple sugar crop in this section is likely to be very small, and little of the new product has yet made its appearance on the market. City retail trade is not up to expectations.

At Vancouver, Victoria, and other Pacific coast points this week trade has been fairly good. The trade with the north has opened up in a promising manner, a number of cattle have been shipped to Dawson. It is believed the northern trade this year wil be larger than it was in 1903. Only a small run of salmon is expected.

Wholesale trade at Winnipeg is showing considerable expansion, the demand extending to all departments. The season is somewhat backward. Seeding of wheat has begun. The influx of settlers both from Europe and the United States is steadily increasing. It is much larger than expected earlier in the season.

In Hamilton the wholesale trade is rather more active in some departments this week. Large shipments of goods are being made. The sorting business is fair, but would improve with fine warm weather. The outlook is bright.

There is a fairly good sorting demand at Ottawa from the retail trade business are sound and the prospects are promising. Prices are firmly held.

FOR THE OVERWORKED.—What are the causes of despondency and melancholy? A disordered liver is one cause, and a prime one. A disordered liver means a disordered stomach, and a disordered stomach means disturbance of the nervous system. This brings the whole body into subjection and the victim feels sick all over. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are a recognized remedy in this state, and relief will follow their use.

$50.00 to California and Return.

Via the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line, from Chicago, April 23 to May 1. Choice of routes going and returning. Correspondingly low rates from all points. Two trains a day from Chicago through without change. Daily and personally conducted tourist car excursions. Write for itinerary and full particulars regarding special train leaving Chicago April 26. B. H. Bennett, 2 East King street, Toronto, Ont. 691 t

$10 Washington and Return $10.

Last low-rate excursion this season, April 22, via Lehigh Valley Railroad. Tickets good ten days; stopover allowed at Philadelphia, returning. For further particulars call on or address R. S. Lewis, passenger agent, 33 Yonge street, Toronto. 73-i-wty

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

TO THE GALLOWS IN RECORD TIME

Jury Selected, Case Tried and Verdict Given Within Eight Hours.

New York, April 16.—In Hackensack yesterday it took just nineteen minutes to select the jury, seven hours to try the case and 45 minutes to arrive at the verdict which will send Anna Valentina to the gallows, in spite of the fact that she gave herself up to the police, confessed frankly on the witness stand that she had committed the crime of which she was accused, and stated calmly to the jury that she was ready to die and desired only to tell the truth.

With unwavering eyes and steady voice she told how she had stabbed Rosa Salza seventeen times because she had wished Rosa Salza to die. She said she had loved Michael Corlucci and had lived with him for nine years as his wife. Then, she said, Rosa Salza came and stole him away from her. She said she endured the shame and humiliation of having been cast off as well as she could until one day when she was passing the house where Corlucci and Rosa Salza lived Rosa leaned out of the window and taunted her with having been jilted.

In the Italian language, Anna then told how, blind with fury, she had rushed up the stairs and into the room where her rival lived. Rosa Salza held on infant in her left arm and in her right hand a long dagger. When she saw Anna she put the child on the floor and faced her rival, calmly, but ready for battle.

The women engaged in a deadly battle, Rosa armed with the dagger, Anna fighting with her bare hands. Anna held her own for a few minutes and then, hard pressed, she stooped and caught up the child as a shield. The other woman lowered her guard to seize the child. Anna caught the dagger from her grasp and plunged it into the woman's heart. Rosa fell at the first blow, but Anna, crazed with jealousy, struck again and again, inflicting sixteen more knife wounds.

As soon as Anna came to her senses and realized what she had done, she arranged her dress, washed her hands and face and walked three miles through a blinding snowstorm to give herself up to the police. She declared that she was not sorry for what she had done, and that if the same circumstances should arise again she would act in exactly the same manner.

The crime was committed in Lodi, March 10.

A RIOT AT BERMUDA

Soldiers, Sailors and Blacks in a General Melee.

Halifax, N. S., April 16. — Some British soldiers stationed at Bermuda, a cable dispatch from Hamilton reports, attacked a party of negroes imported from Jamaica to work in the island navy yard.

During the melee a lot of sailors reinforced the soldiers and the blacks were put to rout, many of them being badly wounded.

The ringleaders of the soldiers were put in the guardhouse, a number of the negroes were locked up and extra guards were mounted to patrol the street to prevent another threatened outbreak.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, the Mother's Favorite.

This remedy has won the confidence and esteem of mothers all over the country. It has been in use for over 30 years, during which time many million bottles have been used. There is nothing so prompt and effectual as this remedy for the relief and cure of coughs and colds and in the treatment of croup it is the main reliance in many homes, while its use in cases of whooping cough shows that it robs that disease of all dangerous results. It contains nothing injurious, and there is no danger in giving it to children. For sale by all druggists.

France exported $5,832,341 worth of automobiles last year, while spending only $206,000 in imported ones.

When the Liver Gets Torpid

You want a mild stimulant like Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, which cure inactive liver, relieve constipation and sick headache at once. Use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 25c.

The Pennsylvania Society of New York, organized in 1899, has more than five hundred members.

An English Chemist Writes; "Brown's Bronchial Troches are most useful, and I never knew an article so universally well spoken of and gain such rapid notoriety before." Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., should try them. Price, 25 cents a box. xt&w

The curfew bell is still rung from October 11 to March 31 at Burgh and Swineshead, in Lincolnshire, the day of the month being indicated by the number of strokes on the bell.

Suicide is rare among the aged.

Savings banks in New Jersey hold unclaimed amounts aggregating $98,-135.

Dr. Edward Fisher

The distinguished musical director of the Toronto Conservatory of music

Is so pleased with the New Scale Williams Piano that he has written the company the following congratulatory letter :— "Gentlemen,— It affords me pleasure to tell you that I have found your New Scale Williams Piano to be extremely satisfactory. It seems to be an artistic instrument in every respect I have no doubt that its qualities of strength and endurance will prove to be up to the standard of its tone and strength of design, both of which are certainly very beautiful. You have my sincere congratulations on achieving so distinct a success."

Dr. Fisher expresses the general sentiment of all artists, on the excellent manner in which these celebrated pianos are made and the beauty of tone and case construction which is noted and appreciated on all sides. It is pleasing to note that the determination to produce an instrument of the highest artistic attainments by the Williams Piano Co., Limited is so well appreciated and endorsed by connoisseurs all over Canada, in fact all over the English-speaking world.

The New Scale Williams is a piano which has been constructed along entirely new lines and possesses so many advantages over other makes that it is well worth one's calling at the local warerooms to examine them. The Williams Piano Co., Oshawa, publish three booklets on the history and construction of a piano, which can be had direct by mail on application or from the local representatives of this celebrated piano.

Williams Piano Co., Limited; Toronto warerooms, 143 Yonge street.

COMING DOWN VERY HEAVY GRADE AT FULLY FIFTY MILES AN HOUR



THE NEW YORK EXPRESS, ON THE GRAND TRUNK, PASSING THE SIFTON CUT, ABOUT THREE MILES WEST OF THE CITY.

The Grand Trunk's New York express, which is due here from the Tunnel at 4:20 every afternoon, is not as speedy a train as a number of others on the system, but there are parts of the journey from Sarnia to the Bridge which are made in very fast time. The few miles from Hyde Park to London is one of these stretches. The greater part of the road between the two latter places named is down grade for eastbound trains, some of which attain a very high rate, before they reach the level roadbed west of the coves. The accompanying illustration is from a photograph of the New York express as it was bowling down the grade at the Sifton cut at 50 miles an hour. As the snap shot was taken, the engineer was sounding the whistle for a crossing.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS IN HEAD-ON COLLISION ON WABASH ROAD

Four Emigrants Injured, One of Them Seriously—Train Crews Escape Unhurt.

In a collision which occurred on the Wabash Railway, near the town of Simcoe, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, four persons were injured and two locomotives were wrecked.

The accident was the result of the engineer of one train overrunning his orders, and that it was not attended by a heavy loss of life, and also a greater destruction of property, was due to the discovery of his mistake by the engineer, who, when the crash came, was bringing his train to a standstill preparatory to backing into the siding at Nixon, a small station five miles west of Simcoe.

Two express trains—Nos. 2 and 13—were in the collision. No. 13, the westbound, was several hours late, being due at Simcoe at 10:37, and the orders set out for it were to meet No. 2, which was not far off its schedule time, at Nixon. The engineer of No. 2, however, did not wait at Nixon, but passed the station a mile, when he discovered his mistake, and attempted to bring the train to a stop and back to Nixon to wait for No. 13. He had reduced the speed of the express considerably, when No. 13 appeared. The latter was traveling at a high rate of speed, and seeing that a collision could not be avoided the engineer applied the emergency brake, and, with his fireman, jumped. The engineer and fireman on No. 2 did likewise, and all escaped injury.

The train came together with great force, and the engines were piled in the ditch. The action of the driver of No. 2, however, was responsible for the coaches, all of which were well filled, remaining on the rails, and escaping serious damage. Both engines, particularly the one on No. 13 express, were badly wrecked.

The only passengers wrecked were among a party of Austrians on their way to St. Louis. A woman was seriously hurt, sustaining a fracture of the leg, internal injuries and cuts about the legs, but it is thought she will recover. One of her children was badly cut about the head and legs, and two others were slightly hurt. The injured ones were brought to St. Thomas and placed in the hospital. The husband of the injured woman was a passenger in the same car and escaped injury. The westbound was in charge of Conductor John Taylor, with Engineer Joe Thomas and Fireman William Hotman. The eastbound train was in charge of Conductor William Meechen, of Windsor, with Driver John McGee and Fireman C. Ostrander, of St. Thomas.

At the time of the accident, a heavy snowstorm was raging, and the driver of the eastbound says it was owing to this that he passed Nixon.

IN THE COMMONS

The Insurance Act To Be Amended—New Measures.

Ottawa, April 15. — In the Senate today Senator Scott declared that the Government intended to introduce amendments to the insurance act. The point came up on a motion of Mr. Domville's for a committee to inquire into the position of the Mutual Reserve Life Association. Senator Scott said it would be better to wait until the terms of the proposed amendments were known.

Senator Domville was glad to hear that the act was to be amended, but had made up his mind to show up this company. Why, they even had men from New York in Ottawa to tell the Senate of Canada what they should and should not do, he said. He would postpone his remarks until Tuesday, but no longer, he said.

Those who participated in the G. T. P. debate this evening were Messrs. Oliver (Halifax). Dr. Roche (Marquette) moved adjournment of the debate, and the House rose at 10:15 p.m.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time in the House today: To incorporate the International Railway Bridge Company of New Brunswick; respecting the Imperial Loan and Investment Company of Canada; respecting the Montreal Park and Island Railway Company; respecting the Kettle River Railway Company; to incorporate the Thorold and Lake Erie Railway Company; respecting the Edmonton and Slave Lake Railway Company; respecting the Straits of Canso Bridge Company.

OPENED ON MAY 1

Pere Marquette's Trunk Line To Be Operating On That Date.

New York, April 16.—The contract between the Michigan Central and Canada Southern Railroad and the Pere Marquette, under which the Pere Marquette secures trackage over the lines of the two roads, has been approved by the Canadian Government, and the Pere Marquette has also concluded a contract with the New York Central, by which it secures a terminal yard of its own at Buffalo, the use of the Central tracks from Niagara Falls into Buffalo, and the use of the Central passenger station in that city. This completes the Pere Marquette's line between Chicago and Buffalo and adds one more road to the trunk lines.

In anticipation of the opening of its through lines, the Pere Marquette has added 6,000 freight cars to its equipment, and it now receiving the last of eighty new modern locomotives. It has also put into commission a new steel car ferry for service on the Detroit River. The new line into Buffalo will be opened on May 1.

FIRST COLLEGE TO HAVE CHAPTER

Huron Students Identify Themselves With Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

The Areopagus Club of the Western University held its last meeting of the year. There was a brisk discussion regarding some members who had refused to pay fines for being absent. Mr. Grass read a statement as to the amount already collected. When it had been agreed to lay the matter over, the president, Mr. Carlisle, called upon all the members present, in turn, for three-minute speeches on their impressions of the year's meetings. Even the honorary president, Dr. Tamblyn, and Mr. Stanley, spoke. Finally Mr. Carlisle gave his own address as retiring president, and the club broke up with hearty wishes all to meet again.

Miss B. Graves, B. A., was a visitor at the university on Wednesday.

Lectures in arts and divinity close today. It is expected that a few stragglers, who were unable to find their place on the regular time-table, will be worked in next week. Examinations in arts begin on Wednesday, May 4.

Provost James did not give his regular lectures on Wednesday afternoon.

A number of the students attended Dr. Drummond's lecture on Friday evening. The section of seats which the management so kindly reserved for the students of the city was well filled.

RON COLLEGE.

Mr. Davis, of Hamilton, and Mr. Thomas, of Toronto, traveling secretaries of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, addressed the students of the college in the divinity lecture room on Thursday afternoon. All the students were present and enjoyed very much the practical remarks of the speakers. As a result of their visit, a chapter of the Brotherhood has been formed in the college, and the members were installed in the college chapel on Friday evening. Huron college has the honor of being the first to have within it a chapter of the Brotherhood.

Rev. T. Hicks, rector of Trinity Church, Melbourne, called at the college on Thursday afternoon.

Huron College Missionary Society held the last meeting for the year on Tuesday evening. Mr. D. J. Cornish, '06, was elected secretary of the Gleaners' Union for the ensuing year. He will also represent the college at the convention of the Gleaners' Union secretaries, to be held at Toronto in June. The financial report showed a balance of about $105 in the treasury, as well as $28 in the chapel fund, derived from collections in the college chapel. A request was made that the principal give the next chapel collection to medical missions, as it is the custom to devote one collection a year to that object.

PALE, SICKLY CHILDREN should use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Worms are one of the principal causes of suffering in children, and should be expelled from the system.

Less than 7 per cent of the power used in manufacturing plants in the United States is electric.

When the little folks take colds and coughs, don't neglect them and let them strain the tender membranes of their lungs, Give them

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

It will cure them quickly and strengthen their lungs. It is pleasant to take, Prices, 25c., 50c., and $1.00. 306

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are lightened and time and patience, mess and trouble are saved by the woman who uses that English Home Dye of highest quality, Maypole Soap, because it washes and dyes at one operation. Brilliant fadeless. Quick, easy, safe, sure.

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29 Grand Varieties Vegetables and 6 Packets Flower Seeds.

Also (One Liberal Packet of Each.)

½-Pint Sweet Corn, ½-Pint Wax Beans, ½-Pint Garden Peas.

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NOTICE— As these collections are made up before the busy season opens, we are enabled to sell them at 25 to 50 per cent less than they would cost if the articles were selected separately; or, if two or three varieties should be of no use to you, you will be getting the remainder at much less than Catalogue rates. ☞REMEMBER THAT NO COLLECTION CAN BE BROKEN NOR ANY DISCOUNT ALLOWED UNDER ANY CONDITION.

$2.00—No. 1 Vegetable and Flower Seed Collection for $1.00.

1 pkt. Beet, Turnip.
1 pkt. Cabbage, Early Express.
1 pkt. Cabbage, Large Brunswick, short-stemmed.
1 pkt. Carrot, Half-long Scarlet Nantes
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1 pkt. Celery, Giant Golden Heart.
1 pkt. Lettuce, Imp. Hanson.
1 pkt. Musk Melon, mixed varieties.
1 pkt. Water Melon, mixed varieties.
1 pkt. Vine Peach.
1 pkt. Onion, Yellow Globe Danvers.
1 pkt. Onion, Large Red Wethersfield.
1 pkt. Parsnips, Imp. Hollow Crowned.
1 pkt. Pepper, mixed varieties.
1 pkt. Pumpkin, Calhoun.
1 pkt. Parsley, Taber's Exquisite.
1 pkt. Radish, Turnip-shaped.
1 pkt. Radish, Long Scarlet.
1 pkt. Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.
1 pkt. Spinach, Giant Thick-Leaved.
1 pkt. Squash, Orange Marrow.
1 pkt. Squash, mixed summer varieties
1 pkt. Tomato, Paramount.
1 pkt. Turnip, Red Top White Globe.
1 pkt. each Summer Savory, Sage, Thyme.
½ pint Corn, Early Sweet.
½ pint Beans, Dwarf Wax.
½ pint Peas, Early Dwarf, Garden.

FLOWER SEEDS.

1 pkt. Balsam, Best Double Mixed.
1 pkt. Aster, all varieties.
1 pkt. Mignonette, Large Flowering.
1 pkt. Stock, Dwarf German Ten-Week, mixed.
1 pkt. Phlox, Grandiflora, mixed.
1 pkt. Nest-Egg Gourds.

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LATEST MARKETS

STOCK MARKETS.

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

New York, April 16—Close.—The attitude of the market is distinctly a waiting one. The effect of the excellent bank statement and more favorable foreign situation is apparently offset by the fresh borrowing for railroads. The indications now are for continued low rates for loans, but this is not likely to bring about increased activity, unless it stimulates the long-hoped-for demand for investment securities. It seems quite impossible to start any permanent improvement until there is a greater probability of a cessation of the issue of new obligations. As for today's market, it was extremely dull, but had a firm undertone until immediately after the publication of the bank statement. The showing made by the statement was satisfactory, although the gain in cash was smaller than expected. However, the position of the banks is so strong that the failure of the cash gain to meet expectations received very little attention. Prices declined during the last half-hour, owing to the attempt on the part of traders to make profits, disappointment being felt that the strong exhibit of the banks did not attract any outside business.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 16.

	Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific	116¼	116½
Winnipeg Electric	200	150
Montreal Street Railway	233	203½
Toronto Railway	102	100¾
Halifax Railway	100	90
St. John Street Railway	120	100
Twin City	93¼	92¾
Richelieu & Ontario	85½	85½
Montreal Telegraph	163	157½
Bell Telephone	140	138
Dominion Iron and Steel, com	100	98¼
Dom. Iron and Steel, pref	30	27
Montreal H. L. and P	74	73
Nova Scotia Steel, com	76	75¼
Detroit Railway	63	62
Montreal Cotton	110	..
Dominion Cotton	..	33
Montreal Street Bonds	..	105¼
Dominion Coal, com	63¼	62¼
Dominion Coal, pref	..	108
Int. Coal, pref	100	75
Street Bonds, new	201	..
Bank of Montreal	250	248
Molsons Bank	201	200
Merchants	..	165
Ogilvie Flour	200	170
Bank of Ottawa	211	..
Quebec Bank	..	119
Union Bank	135	..
Hochelaga	..	138
Dominion I. and S. Bonds	63	62
Toledo Railway	23	20

SALES: C. P. R., 150 at 116¾; Power, 50 at 73½; R. and O., 11 at 74½, 75 at 85, 25 at 85¼; Montreal Railway, 10 at 203½; Twin City, 25 at 106¾; Coal, common, 25 at 62¾; Montreal Telegraph, 2 at 156; Scotia, 25 at 75, 55 at 74, 25 at 73; Canada Cotton bonds, 3 at 42½; Bell Telephone, 1 at 138.

WILLIAM ABBOTT,

Bond, Grain and Stock Broker.

Correspondent W. F. Dever & Co., New York, Boston and Chicago. Stocks bought and sold on margin and for cash. 113 Masonic Temple. Long distance 'phone 1,113.

TORONTO

Toronto, April 16.

	Ask.	Off
Montreal	..	247
Ontario	..	217
Toronto	230	229
Commerce	..	154½
Imperial	..	220¾
Dominion	230	227½
Standard	..	229
Hamilton	..	208¾
Nova Scotia	270	..
Traders	133½	130¾
British America	100	..
Western Assurance	80	..
Imperial Life	..	149
Consumers Gas	206½	..
Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land	..	94
Canada Northwest Land, pref	..	93½
Can. Pacific Railway Stock	117	116¾
Soo, common	62	61¾
Soo, pref	121	118
Toronto Electric Light	135	137¼
General Electric	144	140½
London Electric	100	..
Bell Telephone	..	137
Dominion Telegraph	..	119
Richelieu and Ontario Nav. Co	..	85¼
Niagara Navigation	..	116
St. L. and C. Navigation	..	92
Twin City Railway, new	93	92¾
Winnipeg St. Railway	..	140
Sao Paulo Tramway	94	93¾
Dominion Steel, com	10	9⅞
Dominion Coal, com	63¼	62
Nova Scotia Steel, common	75¾	75¼
Canada Salt	115	..
Crow's Nest Coal	350	..
British Canadian L. and I	..	80
Canada Landed and Nat. Inv	104	103
Canada Permanent	..	122
Canada Savings and Loan	..	119
Central Canada Loan	..	150
Hamilton Provident	..	120
Huron and Erie L. and S. Co	..	179
Landed Banking and Loan	..	140
Manitoba Loan	..	95
Toronto Mortgage	..	90
London Loan	120	..
Ontario Loan and Deb	..	122
Toronto Savings and Loan	..	130

SALES: Bank of Commerce 1 at 155; Dominion Bank, 10 at 227; Toronto Electric, 5 at 134, 29 and 25 at 134⅜, 25 at 134¼; Tell Telephone, 6 at 138; Nova Scotia Steel, 25 at 77, 30 at 77½, 25 and 25 at 76¼, 25 and 50 at 75, 5 at 75¼, 25 at 75½; R. and O., 5 at 85½; Sao Paulo, 50 at 93¾, 10 at 93⅞, 100 at 94; Dominion Steel, 10 at 10, 25 at 9⅞; Coal, 20 at 62½; North Star, 2,000 and 2,000 at 5, 1,000 and 3,000 at 4½.

NEW YORK.

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

New York, April 16.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Amal. Copper	49⅝	49⅞	49¼	49¾
American Sugar Co	127½	..	..	..
American Foundry	19¼	19⅝	19½	19⅝
American Refining	48½	..	..	..
Atchison, com	73⅝	73¾	73¼	73¼
Atchison, pref	93¼	..	..	..
B. & O	79⅞	79⅞	79⅝	79⅝
Brooklyn Tran	46⅝	46¼	46¼	46¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	32⅝	..	..	..
C. P. R	116¾	116⅞	116¼	116¾
Chic. Great Western	16⅞	..	..	..
Col. Fuel and Iron	32½	..	..	..
Consolidated Gas	205¾	206¼	203⅝	205¼
Erie	27⅝	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞
Erie Pfd	65	66	65¼	65⅝
Illinois Central	130¼	..	..	..
Kan. and Tex pref	34½	..	..	..
Louisville and Nashville	108¾	108¾	108½	108¾
Manhattan	142	142¼	142	142¼
Metropolitan St. Ry	114¾	114¾	113¾	113¾
Mexican Central	7¾	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
M. P	93¾	93⅝	93¼	93⅜
N. Y Central	117	117¼	117	117¼
Norfolk and W	58⅛	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	118⅝	118½	117¾	117¾
People's Gas	96¾	..	..	..
Reading	44¾	44¾	45	46
Rock Island	23¾	23¾	23⅜	23⅝
Southern Railway	21⅞	..	..	..
Southern Pacific	49¾	49¾	49⅜	49¾
St. Paul	145¾	145¾	144¼	144½
Texas	24⅞	24⅝	24⅜	24¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron	39¼	..	..	..
Union Pacific	86¼	86¼	85¼	85¼
U. S. Leather	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
U. S. Leather, pref	79¼	80	79¼	79⅝
U. S. Steel, com	11⅜	..	..	..
U. S. Steel, pref	60⅝	60¾	60⅜	60¾
Wabash, com	19¼	19⅞	18¾	19⅛
Wabash, pref	39¼	39⅜	38¾	38⅞
Wisconsin Central	18¼	..	..	..

HOUSES TO LET—HOUSES AND LOTS for sale on monthly installments. See list at Scarrow's Wallpaper store, 228 Dundas street. tfff

LOCAL MARKETS.

Saturday, April 16.

Today's attendance was not a great deal larger than the ordinary mid-week market. No doubt the extremely unseasonable weather prevented many of the farmers from putting in an appearance at the market. What produce was offered there was a brisk demand for, and prices were higher in nearly every line represented.

Grain—About a dozen loads of oats sold at $1 per cwt. No wheat was offered.

Only a couple of loads of hay were brought in on a previous order, which sold at $9 per ton. There should be a good demand for hay for the next few days, and we would advise the citizens who have horses to make their purchases during the week, as the farmers will be at their seeding and will then be unable to bring any hay to the city.

Butter and Eggs—Butter was quite plentiful at 16c to 17c for crocks, and 18c to 20c for pound rolls. Eggs were in good demand at 14c per dozen wholesale and 15c retail.

Apples were scarce today and prices higher at 65c to 85c per bag, or $1 50 per bbl.

Vegetables and Roots—Potatoes were scarce today and higher in price. The few lots offered sold at $1 10 and $1 20 per bag. Rhubarb sold at 90c per dozen, lettuce, onions and radishes 40c per dozen; cabbages, 60c to 75c per dozen.

Poultry—The only offerings of any account in this line was chickens, which sold at 85c to $1 25 per pair. Turkeys, dressed, sold at 16c per lb.

Dressed Hogs — About 50 carcasses were offered, selling at $6 for heavy hogs and $6 25 to $6 50 for light higs.

Butchers' Meat — A moderate supply and sales were brisk at $6 to $7 for beef and $5 to $7 for veal; mutton, $6 to $8 per cwt; lambs sell at $4 50 to $5 50 each.

Maple Syrup—What sales were made today ranged at $1 to $1 10 per gallon.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

CHICAGO.

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

Chicago, April 16.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—May	9 8¾	92¼	92	92⅛
July	86⅞	87¼	86¼	86¾
Sept	82⅝	82⅞	8 2¼	8 2⅝
Corn—May	52¼	52⅝	5 5⅛	5 5⅜
July	50	50⅜	49⅝	49¾
Sept	49¼	49⅜	49	49
Oats—May	38¾	38¼	37⅜	37⅝
July	38⅛	38¼	3 7⅝	3 7⅝
Sept	32¾	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝
Pork—May	12 15	12 15	12 00	12 02
July	12 35	12 35	12 20	12 20
Lard—May	6 52	6 52	6 47	6 47
July	6 70	6 72	6 63	6 65
Ribs—May	6 35	6 37	6 25	6 30
July	6 50	6 50	6 40	6 42

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, April 16.—Wheat—Steady, at 92c to 94c for No. 2 red and white, middle freights; Manitoba, $1 for No. 1 hard, 98c for No. 1 northern, 93c for No. 2 northern, and 92c for No. 3 northern, at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit. Flour—Firm, at $3 62½ bia for cars of 90 per cent patents in buyers' bags, middle freights; choice brands are 15c to 20c higher; Manitoba flour unchanged. Millfeed—Steady, at $17 for cars of shorts and bran at $16 in bulk, middle freights west; Manitoba millfeed is unchanged. Barley—Steady, at 43c for No. 2, 41c for No. 3 extra, and 39c for No. 3, west. Buckwheat—Quiet, at 51c for No. 2, middle freights, and 50c highe freights west. Rye—Steady, at 59c for No. 3, west. Corn—Steady; Canada mixed, 39c, and yellow at 40c, t.o.b. cars west; American, No. 2 yellow at 56c, No. 3 yellow at 55c, and No. 3 mixed at 54c, in car lots on the track at Toronto. Oats—Steady, at 32c for No. 2 white, and 31½c for No. 2 white, east; No. 3 white, 31c, middle freights. Rolled oats—Steady, at $4 50 for cars of bags and $4 75 for barrels on the track at Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots here and 50c more outside. Peas—Steady, at 65c to 66c for No. 2, west. Butter—Easy; prices unchanged. Eggs—Easier; new-laid, 14c to 14½c.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, April 16.—Wheat—Spot dull; No. 1 California, 7s. Futures quiet; May, 6s 5¾d; July, 6s 5¾d; September, nominal.

Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, new, 4s 3d; do, old, 4s 7d. Futures quiet; May, 4s 4½d; July, nominal.

Peas—Canadian firm, 5s 8d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter dull, 8s 2d.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast steady, £6 10s to £7 7s.

Beef—Quiet; extra India mess, 63s 9d.

Pork—Quiet; prime mess western, 65s.

Hams—Short cut, 14s to 16s lbs, steady, 45s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, quiet, 35s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, quiet, 36s; long clear middles, light, 26 to 30 lbs, quiet, 35s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, quiet, 35s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, quiet, 34s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, quiet, 38s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, dull, 31s 6d.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, quiet, 33s 9d; American refined, in pails, steady, 34s 6d.

Cheese—American finest white, quiet, 48s; do, colored, dull, 49s.

Tallow—Prime city quiet, 23s 6d.

Turpentine Spirits—Steady, 43s.

Rosin—Common steady, 7s 4d.

Petroleum—Refined quiet, 7¼d.

Linseed Oil—Easy, 16s 6d.

HAY MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, April 15.—Baled Hay—The supply continues fairly equal to the demand, and the market is quoted unchanged at $9 50 per ton for car lots on the track here.

Baled Straw—Quoted unchanged, at $5 50 per ton for car lots on track here.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, April 15.—Live cattle firmer, at 10½c to 12c per lb for steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef steady, at 8¼c to 8½c; sheep slow, at 12¼c to 13¼c per lb.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 400; market nominal; good to prime steers, $5 10 to $5 65; poor to medium, $3 75 to $5; stockers and feeders, $2 75 to $4 25; cows, $1 50 to $4 25; heifers, $2 to $4 75; canners, $1 50 to $2 40; bulls, $2 to $4 10; calves, $2 to $4 50; Texas-fed steers, $4 to $4 60.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; market slow to weak; mixed and butchers, $5 10 to $5 30; good to choice heavy, $5 25 to $5 35; rough heavy, $5 10 to $5 20; light, $4 85 to $5 15; bulk of sales at $5 10 to $5 20.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; good to choice wethers, $4 75 to $5 65; fair to choice mixed, $3 50 to $4 60; western sheep, $4 90 to $5 30; native lambs, $4 to $5 75.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.:

Dear Sirs,—For some years I have had only partial use of my arm, caused by a sudden strain. I have used every remedy without effect, until I got a sample bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT. The benefit I received from it caused me to continue its use, and now I am happy to say my arm is completely restored.

Glamis, Ont. R. W. HARRISON.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, SHOULDER BRACES, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS AND ANKLETS, HOT WATER BOTTLES, FOUNTAIN SYRINGES, Etc.

We make a specialty of these goods, and can supply you with the best to be had, at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. T. Strong,

DRUGGIST,
184 Dundas Street.

Strong's Baking Powder leads—others follow.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Mrs. Charles Meakins, of Hamilton, will sing in the First Presbyterian Church tomorrow morning.

—Mr. Luckham has secured a building permit for an addition to his house at 51 Byron avenue.

—Ald. Matthews was around the city hall today after being under the weather the past couple of days.

—The Woman's Music Club will give an evening concert on Thursday next. Besides the ladies' orchestra, Miss McCoy, Miss Steele and Mr. John Tod will assist.

—Miss May Armstrong, of Exeter, the young lady who was hurt at the Clarence street cressing of the G. T. R., desires to thank her many friends, also the hospital staff, for their kindness during her illness.

—The remains of John Hewings, who was found dead in a pool of water at the rear of his house yesterday, were brought to the city this morning. The funeral will be held on Monday morning from W. J. Smith & Son's undertaking parlors to St. John's Cemetery.

APPROACHING WEDDING.

Mrs. John M. Webber and little daughter Hazel, of Stratford, are in the city to attend the wedding of Mrs. Webber's sister, Miss Franc Pelton, and Mr. Wm. Leslie, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at No. 757 Richmond street.

FATHER O'NEIL'S CONDITION.

Father O'Neil, parish priest of Kinkora, is still very ill at his home, and no improvement in his condition is noticeable. His Lordship Bishop McEvay paid a visit to the patient on Thursday.

ON TRIAL FOR THEFT.

James Grant and James Jeffries, of London Township, who have been in jail on remand for a week, are being tried by Squire Lacey this afternoon on a charge of stealing potatoes from Robert Erskine, lot 6, concession A, London Township.

THE CROWN BANK.

The Crown Bank of Canada has deposited $250,000 in gold with the receiver-general of Canada, as required by the bank act. The bank is now in a position to begin business. Such progress has been made in its organization that it is anticipated opening sooner than was originally thought possible.

THE BACKWARD SEASON.

The nurserymen of the Niagara Peninsula are certainly up against it this spring as far as the weather is concerned. The continued cold and the rain which alternates with the cold have stopped operations for the removal of the stock. Gangs of men are being employed at the nurseries and are doing nothing, the owners always expecting that the weather will soon permit the trees to be taken up. This time last year the nursery business was practically all finished for the spring, some fifteen carloads having been shipped away. Not a single car has yet been shipped this year.

THE I. B. S. BANQUET.

It is now settled that the Irish Benevolent Society banquet will be held on the evening of May 2 or May 9. The Solicitor-General, Mr. Fitzpatrick, has intimated that if the banquet is held on a Monday night, he will be able to attend, and the local Irishmen intend to see that this is done. Arrangements are also being completed for the toast list, and the banquet of this year promises to excel all similar functions of previous years.

TEMPORARY LOSS TO CHOIR.

Mrs. Rowland Munro, contralto soloist at the St. Andrew's Church, has had to take a few months' leave of absence. This will be most unwelcome news to her very many friends in the city, especially as it is due to ill-health. Mrs. Munro's physician has ordered a complete rest for her throat, so that her absence from the choir will take effect at once, but it is to be hoped that an early recovery will permit of her rejoining the choir soonor than in three months. The position of soprano soloist at St. Andrew's will be filled as soon as the applicants have all been heard. The church will advertise for a successor to Miss Pickard at once.

MARKET WAS SMALL.

The market this morning was a fair-sized one, considering that the weather man delivered a hard blow at its prospects yesterday. There was not an abundance of any class of produce, the showing all round being meager when compared with that of last Saturday. Very little maple syrup or sugar was offered. The last run of the sap has been reached and only a few farmers who had an extra heavy run were able to offer any syrup. It found read purchasers when put forward, and was soon cleared out. No hay was on the market, and only a few loads of oats were offered.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OFFICERS.

The members of Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory, No. 4, K. T., held their annual meeting for the election of officers last night, after which E. Sir Knight Escott and staff conferred the degree of Knight of Malta upon three Templars. Among the visitors present were Sir Knight Robt. Cronyn, of Stratford, and Sir Knight Millington, of Detroit. The officers elected were as follows: I. P. P., V. E. Sir Knight John Graham; P. P., Sir Knight John Paul; Constable, Sir Knight S. M. Screaton; Marshal, Sir Knight Chas. Maguire; Chaplain, R. E. Sir Knight Joseph Dambra; Registrar, V. E. Sir Knight W. T. Stenberg; treasurer, Sir Knight Stephen Grant; Sub-Marshal, Sir Knight Thos. Rowe. Auditors, Sir Knights Chas. Forester and E. I. Sifton; Guard, Sir Knight David W. McCoubrey; Board of Relief, R. E. Sir Knights Campbell and Andrewes, and E. Sir Knight W. H. Escott.

Notice.

Feather Pillows and Mattresses cleaned and sterilized. New Feather Pillows in art tickings, and Cushions, Hair Mattresses, Wool Mattresses, Spring Beds, Iron and Brass Bedsteads. Feathers sold by the pound at Hunt & Sons', Feather Pillow and Mattress Manufacturers, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 997.

It is estimated that $275,000 is the difference per annum of running the 25-knot ship, compared with the 22-knot ship.

FIRST SEASON WAS GOOD ONE

Every Promise of Another for London Asylum Bowling Club—The Winners.

London Asylum Bowling Club, at their annual meeting, organized for the coming season, with the following officers;

Honorary President — Hon. Charles S. Hyman, M. P.

Honorary Vice-President—Dr. Routledge, M. P. P.

President—Dr. G. A. MacCallum.

First Vice-President—Dr. C. A. Sippi.

Second Vice-President—Dr. R. W. Bell.

Third Vice-President—Dr. H. E. Buchan.

Secretary—Dr. P. MacNaughton.

Treasurer—R. B. Heighway.

Bowling Committee—Messrs. George Thurling, W. A. Heaman and M. Waker.

Lawn Manager—G. W. Rennie.

The secretary gave a detailed account of the season's matches, and the result of the club's tournament, which was very encouraging, as this club is a new one, having passed through its first season.

The treasurer's report showed quite a surplus in the treasury. The club's tournament was only partially completed, as the season was too far advanced before it began, the rinks as arranged being unable to play off. The winners in the doubles were Dr. Buchan and R. B. Heighway, and the winner in the singles was Dr. MacNaughton. The rink which won the first match of the season was as follows: D. Wilkins, Dr. C. A. Sippi, Dr. G. A. MacCallum, Dr. H. G. McLay (skip).

The new green wil be ready for this season's play, and as all the members are enthusiastic, a fine summer's amusement is expected.

WANT NEW BRIDGE ON THE OLD SITE

London Township Objects to a Change in the Location of the Byron Structure.

The old wooden bridge, spanning the river at Byron, which was put out of business by the recent flood, will not be open to the public again, orders having been given to close it, and no crossing of the stream in that vicinity will be possible until a new structure is erected. Before the latter is accomplished, there is every promise of a brisk fight by some London township ratepayers, who want the new bridge built on the old site.

Yesterday a committee of the county council, together with the reeves of London and Westminster townships, held a conference in regard to the matter. The bridge was visited and all save London township's representatives were in favor of having it moved about a thousand feet further up the stream. London's reeve was strongly opposed to such a change.

The bridge at present is in what Warden Grigg considers a dangerous position. From the north the structure is approached by a short, steep hill, in the center of which is a very sharp curve, and it is the opinion in some quarters that any person hurt while driving or wheeling down the hill would have good grounds for an action against the county or the townships interested in the structure. It is to avoid this danger that the change in location is proposed.

Until the meeting of the county council in June, nothing will be done in the matter.

The reason that some of the London township people object to the removal of the bridge is that it will lessen the value of their property to have the road changed.

MOVE IN THE DIRECTION OF RESTOCKING ONTARIO WITH QUAIL

Five Dozen of the Birds Have Reached London Asylum From Kansas—An Experiment.

Five dozen quail arrived at the London Asylum this week. An attempt will be made to see if the restocking of Ontario with quail is not feasible. The birds were brought from Wichita, Kansas, and when they arrived all but one of the 60 birds were alive and well and were placed on the farm at the asylum, where they will be kept for a year if possible.

It is expected that breeding will take place this summer, and it would be possible to place birds throughout Western Ontario in the fall only the authorities think it would be wisest to keep them all over next winter and then place them in the spring, retaining a supply to keep up the breeding.

This quail project is under the direction of the game and fish commission of Ontario, and the experiment will be watched with some interest, for, if it succeeds, it will mean that in a few years quail will be plentiful throughout the older part of the Province as well as the newer.

London Asylum accomplished a great deal in the way of permanent improvements last year, but there are still some things that require attention, and Superintendent MacCallum intends pushing these forward as soon as possible this summer.

One of the first things that will be done will be the moving of the last of the tailoring department to the mechanical building, which will leave all the room used formerly for that purpose at the disposal of the asylum attendants. As anticipated some time ago it is to be converted into a reading and recreation room for the attendants, who for years have had no place of this nature. There is no nurses' home yet, and this reading room will be a step in the right direction.

At present workmen are engaged on an addition to the carpenter building. The addition will be about 25x28 feet, and two stories in height. Here will be a plane, a turning lathe and a circular saw. Naturally in an institution of this kind there are a number of pieces of furniture needing repairs, especially chairs, and now they will be able to do all their own mending. In fact will be able to do the turning of chair legs and the making of the whole pieces. The asylum is a little industrial world of itself, and the addition to the carpenter shop is in pursuit of the general policy of progress.

Numerous other projects are in view, and which have not all been decided upon yet. However, two things are certain, one that another story will be added to the residence on Dundas street just opposite the asylum gates. There will also be accommodation provided for the fruit that is grown on the farm, the plans having been made for the raising of the roof of the dairy building one story. The amount of fruit grown on the farm in a summer is immense, and other years the authorities have been at a loss as to where to put it all. No wit will be stored in the dairy building, the alterations and additions being made in the most up-to-date manner.

FORGAVE HIM HIS TRESPASSES

Swede Who Tried to Steal a Ride Was Let Off—Magee's Case Settled.

A Swede appeared in this morning's court on a charge of trespass. He had been stealing a ride on the C. P. R. His explanation, as best he could give it in English, was that he had sent his wife and children on to Chicago, and was trying to go there himself to meet them, but did not have the funds—all he had was $2 70.

The magistrate decided from the appearance of the man's hands that he had been working and that he was not a criminal, so he was let go. The man gave his name as Olfe Karlson.

At the request of the city engineer the case of W. J. Spettigue, charged with blocking the road was enlarged for a week.

The truant officer reported that Mrs. Starr's children were back at school, and withdrew his charge against her.

Two first-offense drinkers were allowed to go.

Louisa Hensbridge, charged with being dangerously insane, was remanded until Thursday.

At a later sitting of the court, George Magee, charged with keeping a disorderly house, was brought up and let go on suspended sentence, it being arranged that he should go and live with his brother on a farm. The children were given over to the care of the Children's Aid Society. Mrs. Hobbs will come up next week.

ENGINE TURNED OVER ON SIDE

Peculiar Accident in Which None of the Train Crew Were Injured.

One of the 900 class freight engines, the largest in the Grand Trunk service, was overturned in the Hamilton yards early last evening.

The locomotive was attached to a long freight, bound from Sarnia Tunnel to the Bridge, and as it entered the yard at the west end, it struck a switch set to throw it over to another track. The speed of the train, together with the immense weight, caused the engine to turn on to its side, and five or six cars to pile up behind it. One of the cars was thrown almost to the edge of the bay, the others going to the other side of the track.

The engineer and fireman did not have time to jump, but both crawled out of the cab uninjured.

The conductor was on top of the train, walking towards the front end, and was within a car or two of those which were piled up.

The entire crew belonged to the Tunnel. The line was not blocked by the accident

A NEW TRAINMASTER

Mr. Victor Harshaw Succeeds Mr. D. R. Bell in This City.

Mr. Victor Harshaw has arrived from Toronto to succeed Mr. D. R. Bell as trainmaster of the C. P. R. Trainmaster Harshaw was formerly conductor between Toronto and Owen Sound, and has been in the service for many years. He was acting trainmaster here last summer, and is well known in the city. He is a brother of Mr. A. C. Harshaw, conductor of the express from Toronto to Chatham, and formerly of this city. Mr. Harshaw, the new trainmaster, has many friends here who will welcome him and offer best wishes.

GIRLS ARE SHARP

Said To Be Collecting Church Funds Without Authority.

Three young girls of the north end are sharp. They will some day be the women who will marry the Pierpont Morgans—at any rate, they will try to get in the steel trust or something of that kind. Just now they are exercising their acquisitive propensities by soliciting subscriptions for the North End Baptist Church. So far they have called on a number of people, and have collected small amounts, which they spent in desirable articles rather than give it up to those to whom it belonged. One person asked one of them the other day to see her card, but the reply was that once before she had lost some money, and since that her mother would not let her take the card out. The north end church has naturally resented such action by girls like this, and have taken steps to prevent a repetition if possible. The girls are about 12 or 13 years of age, and their parents are respectable people, who much regret the occurrence.

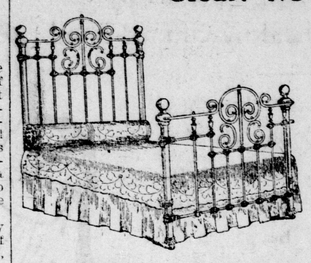
A CHIMNEY BLAZE.

The firemen had a run to a chimney blaze at the residence of Mrs. Wilson, corner of Wellington and Bathurst streets, about 2 o'clock this afternoon. There was no damage.

Trouble! Trouble!

Did you say that you had troubles of your own? Let us help you. We are offering

18 only, American Sample Iron and Brass Beds, all 4 ft. 6 in. wide, at Cost, to Clear. No two alike.



Some are blue, moss green, mahogany brown and white and gold.

You'll see them if you're prudent.

You'll buy them if you're smart.

—AT—

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS,

174 to 180 KING STREET.

HERBERT CASE IN COURT AGAIN

Boy Who Pleaded Guilty to Murder Wants a Share of His Father's Estate.

In the weekly high court this morning, before Chancellor Boyd, the case in which Walter Herbert, who pleaded guilty in the Sifton case, did was afterwards liberated, is seeking to have the will of his father set aside, was enlarged for a week on motion of Herbert's solicitor, Mr. G. E. Taylor.

Herbert, it will be remembered, was left practically nothing by his father's will, which came into force while the son was in prison on a charge of murder. Five dollars was the amount left the boy. His sister and stepmother received the bulk of the estate, which included a farm in Biddulph township. The stepmother is executrix, and Walter Herbert claims that he should come in for a good share of the estate.

In the case of Powell vs. Boyce, a motion confirming the master's report on a sale, was granted. M. D. Fraser, for the plaintiff; W. R. Meredith, for defendant.

In the case of the late Margaret Archer, in which there was a motion for advice and direction under the trustee act by the executor, decision was reserved. Fraser, for plaintiff; Betts, for defendant.

PEOPLE ARE ASTOUNDED.

At a Wonderful Cure of Dropsy in Newfoundland by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Scilly Cove, Newfoundland, April 11.—(Special).—Trinity Bay District is astounded at the wonderful cure of the little son of William French of this place. He had Dropsy so bad that he was swelled from head to foot. The doctor said tapping was the only course left, but his kidneys were too far gone for that to be of any use.

Mr. French and his wife watched by the bedside for thirty nights expecting death at any hour. As a last resort they started to give the little fellow Dodd's Kidney Pills. The result was a joyful surprise, for the boy soon showed improvement and after taking five boxes is now as strong and hearty as ever he was.

People here were convinced that no case of Kidney Disease is too far gone for Dodd's Kidney Pills to cure.

DREW NAIL FROM BABY

Electro-Magnet Attracts It From Near His Heart.

Salt Lake, Utah, April 16. — A nail was drawn from a point close to the heart of Louis E. Cherry, aged 16 months, by an electro-magnet, yesterday. The child swallowed the nail two weeks ago.

Experiments on a dog showed it to be impossible to extract the nail with the usual instruments. A long, curved piece of steel, attached to a powerful electro-magnet, was pushed down the windpipe. As soon as the current was turned on the nail became attached to the steel and was withdrawn.

One of the novelties exhibited at the automobile show in Paris is a motor car with six wheels. The inventor claims that the two extra wheels prevent skidding.

CLEAN YOUR SPRING SUIT.

Your suit or spring overcoat probably only needs cleaning to make it good for another season's wear. We clean clothes by proper methods, and return them to you with that tailor-like finish that is so desirable.

R. PARKER & CO.,
Cleaners and Dyers,
400 Richmond Street, near corner of Dundas, London, Ont.

Best Results to Policyholders 1870 TO 1904

The policyholders own the Mutual Life of Canada, and they receive all the benefits of its successful management. The oldest, largest and most-successful life companies in the world are, like this company, purely mutual.

There has never been a failure among such companies in the British Empire.

Policyholders Receive All the Profits.

The Mutual Life of Canada,
C. E. GERMAN, General Agent,
421 Richmond Street.

DALY KOAL

You will always find
Is better than any other klad.
It will a BRIGHT and CHEERFUL fire make,
Your order we'll be glad to take.

DALY'S, 19 YORK ST. PHONE 348

ALL MEN WHO SHAVE

are interested in an ANTISEPTIC BARBER SHOP. The methods practiced in the

Wonderly Antiseptic Barber Shop

are as follows:

All Towels, before being used, have been laundered.

All Tools used have been disinfected by Formaldehyde Gas.

All Razors, immediately after being stropped, are dipped into a solution of Bichloride of Mercury.

All Toilet Waters used in this shop contain high percentage Peroxide of Hydrogen, thereby rendering them absolutely asceptic.

Each and every customer is supplied with a fresh Shaving Brush, as no Brush is used twice without first being washed and disinfected in a solution of Bichloride of Mercury.

No Shaving Cups are used in this shop. The Cream is made from Colgate's Shaving Soap, which is used from a tube having never been used before, nor will it ever be used again.

We spare no time nor expense to give the public absolutely clean service. We respectfully solicit the critical inspection of the medical fraternity. b

How Easy

to dispel all anxiety about providing for your wife and family in case you were suddenly called away.

For $2.00 Per Week

THE NORTHERN LIFE

will guarantee to pay your wife, after your death, the sum of

$250.00 Every Year.

for twenty years certain, and as much longer as she will live.

Write for booklet giving description of this and other policies.

JOHN MILNE,
Managing Director, London, Ont.

The distance from Moscow to the Pacific can now be covered in 16 days. The trains rival in luxury any in America and each carries a physician and an inspector who speaks half a dozen languages.

A CHANGE OF NAME.

Application will be made to the legislature of Ontario at its present session for an act changing the name of Mary Ann Hall, of the city of London, widow of the late Thomas Hall, to Mary Ann Hall Hall.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Marriage licenses were issued by the county clerk yesterday to Thomas Hall, of Westminster, and Mary Ann Hall, of London; Thomas Hall, of Westminster, and Mary Ann Hall, of London; Thomas Hall, of Westminster, and Mary Ann Hall, of London.

The Bank of Toronto.

#

The Long Spring Overcoat.



We tailor a special spring overcoat!

It answers the requirements of uncertain weather—can be made useful on rough as well as milder weather.

We fit it to your physique—any alterations required will not take more than two hours to make.

The canvas and haircloth shaping keep the form—no bulging of collar—no breaking of shoulder—no sagging of pockets.

Semi-ready Tailoring

136

LONDON 146 DUNDAS STREET

BOB EMSLIE, THE RELIABLE.

The National Baseball League will this year again have the services of that old reliable umpire, Bob Emslie known to the majority of the older followers of the game throughout this part of Ontario, and a favorite in every National League city. Emslie has been for many years in the employ of the major organization, and it is said of him that he gives more general satisfaction than does any other



UMPIRE BOB EMSLIE.

umpire. Emslie is a native of Guelph, but has made his home in St. Thomas for many years. He first learned to play ball in this city with the Atlantic Club, and afterwards played with the champion Harriston Browns. He then went to St. Thomas, and for many years played with the fast aggregation of ball-tossers known as the Atlantics. In those days "Bob" Emslie was one of the best amateur pitchers in Canada, as any of those players who batted against his curves can testify. In 1884 he started out as a professional pitcher, joining the Merritt Club, of Camden, N. J., which was then in the Interstate League. He showed up so well with that club that the same year he was sold to the Baltimore Club of the American Association, where he remained till July, 1886. A bad arm was responsible for his release at this time, but after a few weeks' rest he joined the Syracuse Club, where he finished the season, winning the New York State League championship for that club. All of the year following Mr. Emslie was a member of the Toronto International League team and in 1888, being again troubled with his arm, he went to Savannah, Georgia, in the hope that the warm climate would bring his "wing" back to life again, but that club disbanded in June, and he came home. On July 1 he took up umpiring in the International League. Here he remained until the close of the season of 1889, and in the following year, umpired in the American Association. The year 1891 saw Mr. Emslie with the National League, where he has remained ever since. During the years he has been connected with the National League, Mr. Emslie has been called upon to umpire some of the most important contests which ever took place on a diamond, and has won praise for his excellent decisions and the manner in which he handles the players upon the field. Besides being a recognized authority upon baseball matters, "Bob" Emslie is one of America's chrack shots with a rifle, having won the Grand American handicap on two occasions, and also figured prominently in a large number of the most noted contests in this branch of sport.

TRAINERS LOOKING FOR FINE WEATHER

Impossible to Handle Horses Effectively Until Old Sol Cuts Bigger Figure.

Trainers of local running horses are looking to the gods for better weather. Unless the sun begins to shine in earnest very soon the animals that are entered for the King's plate will be far from being in racing shape by May the 24th.

Last year the season for working out was a month earlier than it is this year. It is simply impossible to get the animals in shape for fast work until the frost is out of the ground, and the weather mild. When it is cold there is a danger of an animal being disabled for a race, and rather than take any chance most trainers would rather lose all chances of being able to start in a race.

Who is to ride Mayor Beck's horses in the Plate event is not yet known. "Billy" Price, who worked with the stable for several years, has given up his job, and is at present in the employ of Wellington Barnes, of Pottersburg, who has also two candidates for Plate honors. It is likely that Price will have a mount on one of these animals, and that jockeys to ride the mayor's horses will be secured at Toronto. At race time there are always any number of good boys anxious to secure mounts at the Woodbine. If it considered an honor of more than usual importance among jockeys to win the King's Plate, and they are always eager to ride.

BECK'S HORSES ARE ENTERED AT HAMILTON

Mr. Adam Beck's horses will figure in the Hamilton Jockey Club meeting which will be held from June 7 to 11. Prodigality, the swift runner, which made a killing in Detroit last summer, is entered in both the Hamilton and Dominion stakes, while Hawkins is entered in the former alone. Both of the events are valued at $1,000.

COMPANY HAD A GOOD SEASON

Curlers Hold Their Annual Meeting—Officers Elected for the Year.

Last night the annual meeting of the Simcoe Street Curling Rink Company was held, when by reports presented, it was shown that the organization had just come through one of the most prosperous years of its existence.

The attendance was satisfactory, considering the weather, and all the members were more than satisfied with the showing made. The company includes many of the veterans of the game in this city.

The report of the treasurer was all that could be desired, showing as it did, a cash balance of $325.

The officers for the year were elected as follows:

President—J. W. Jones.
Vice-President—George B. Harris.
Secretary-Treasurer—C. W. Andrus.
Directors—John Christie, Fred G. Rumball, A. C. Macpherson and Joseph Cook.

An expression of appreciation of his services was tendered Mr. James Mattinson, who has given notice of his withdrawal from the company.

Two rinks of curlers, still with the spirit in them, played a game yesterday afternoon. The skips were Messrs. J. W. Couse and Thomas Gillean. The score was 13 to 11 in favor of the former.

TURF.

YESTERDAY'S TURF RESULTS.

At Aqueduct—San Nicholas (Travers), 7 to 1; Niblick (H. Callahon), 7 to 1; All Gold (McCue), 18 to 5; Beldame (O'Neil), 7 to 1; St. Bellane (H. Callahan), even; John F. (E. Walsh), 15 to 1.

At St. Louis—Broom Handle, 20 to 1; Irish Jewel, even; Sharp Bird, 2 to 1; Sambo, Semper, Vivay, Clairvoyant.

At Memphis—Marco, 5 to 2; Cognomen, 3 to 5; Philanthropist, 5 to 2; Judge, 4 to 5; Bob McLean, 6 to 1; Louisville, even.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Why not keep your own hair? And get more, too? Have a clean scalp; restore the color to your gray hair.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS FROM LOCAL HOCKEY LEAGUES' RECORDS

A glance over the records of the Senior and Junior City Hockey Leagues for the past season reveals some facts which will be of interest to the local followers of the sport.

In the entire senior league series not one of the clubs scored double figures in any game, eight goals being the highest tally made.

There were only two shut-outs in the series, the St. John's A. C. securing the first one in a game with the Aberdeens on Feb. 24, and the Seventh Regiment securing the other in a game in a game with the St. John's A. C. on March 3.

The Aberdeens' only loss during the series was to the Y. M. C. A.—and that was after five games had been won. In their eight victories, the Aberdeens averaged a shade better than two goals to one for their opponents.

In the scores of the games in which the Y. M. C. A. participated, the figure 1 was very prominent. In four of the five games won, the opponents of the Y. M. C. A. only scored one goal, and in two of the three games lost, the association could not make more than one goal.

In its efforts to land the trophy the St. John's A. C. only captured four games, three of these coming from the Seventh. Of the five games lost by the St. John's, three went to the Aberdeens and two to the Y. M. C. A.

The Seventh Regiment team wound up the season with a beautiful array of goose-eggs in its winning column. The seven failed to score in a single victory.

In only five games of the whole senior series were more than five goals secured by either team.

The goals secured by the teams were:
Aberdeens—40 goals, against 24.
Y. M. C. A.—29 goals, against 20.
St. John's—25 goals, against 25.
Seventh Regiment—14 goals, against 39.

While the scores in the Senior League games were close, as a rule, the margins in the junior series were still narrower.

In 22 of the junior games five goals or less were scored by both teams, and 21 of the games were lost by three goals or less.

Each of the six teams scored a shut-out, and five teams figured in one tie game each. While each team administered a coat of whitewash, the St. John's A. C. received 50 per cent of the coats applied being shut out three times. The other three shut-outs were divided among the L. C. I., the Aberdeens and the Imperials.

In the early stages of the play, the Lornes gave every promise of landing the trophy, but towards the wind-up, the Waterloos pulled up, and finally won out. The Waterloos did not lose a game to the Lornes, the latter dropping the three matches played with the champions.

In each of the three games won from the Lornes, the Waterloos scored three goals, as against one goal secured in each of two games by the former, and two goals in the other.

The Waterloos won five games by two goals or less, and the Lornes won six games by the same narrow margin.

The most severe defeat the Waterloos received was by three goals, the Lornes' most severe defeat being by four goals.

Both of the Imperials' victories were taken in games with the St. John's A. C.

There were only three tie games in the whole series.

The following summary of the goals scored by each team will show that the Waterloos far exceeded the Lornes in the matter of goal-getting:
Waterloos—65 goals, against 40.
Lornes—35 goals, against 26.
L. C. I.—35 goals, against 32.
Aberdeens—42 goals against 43.
St. John's A. C.—20 goals, against 35.
Imperials—17 goals, against 38.

These figures show that with a dozen or more games played the Waterloos had an average lead of two goals on their opponents, while the Lornes averaged less than one goal.

DOES NOT SAY HE WILL KNOCK JEFFRIES OUT

Chicago, Ill., April 15. — Jack Munroe, who has undertaken to swap blows with Champion Jeffries at San Francisco on June 1, passed through Chicago today on his way to St. Paul. The miner is scheduled for an exhibition wrestling bout in the Minnesota capital tomorrow night, and should Gripman Rooney feel inclined to meet him, Munroe will return here for a bout with the local man Saturday night. Munroe came direct from New York on his way to the coast.

"I do not fear Jeffries as a good many people might imagine," said Munroe. "I have an idea that I can keep the big boilermaker busy for a good many rounds. I do not say that I will knock Jeffries out, although I certainly hope to. I am in perfect trim now, and when I meet him, over a month from now, I will be on edge. I tip the beam at 205 pounds at present, but I expect to take off about fifteen pounds, which will make my fighting weight 190 pounds."

DETROIT WILL HAVE STRONG LACROSSE TEAM

Detroit, April 16. — Detroit lacrosse club last evening at its regular meeting, decided to accept the proposition recently made to it by the D. A. C., and as a result fifteen playing members of the organization will identify themselves with the Woodward avenue club. Efforts have been making for some time to have the D. A. C. take up the Canadian sport. With the lacrosse players in the club, it is expected that mutual benefit will ensue. The club, with the lacrosse team playing in its colors, will gain a wider field, and the team itself will gain some prestige by its associations.

Practice will begin next week, and the men will work hard to get into condition for the first St. Louis game in May. Letters have been received from some of the foremost players in Canada, who are anxious to identify themselves with the Detroit team this summer.

SECOND DAY OF THE LEAGUE SERIES

IN THE NATIONAL.

At Philadelphia—			R.	H.	E.
Boston	5	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	6	12	0
Philadelphia	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	5	2

Batteries—Pittinger and Moran; Breckenridge, T. Barry and T. Marshall and Dooin. Umpire, Moran. Attendance, 2,838.

At Cincinnati—					
Cincinnati	4	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	5	7	5
Chicago	0	0 1 2 0 1 0 0 1 0	5	9	3

Batteries—Kellum and Peitz; Corridon and Kling. Umpire, Johnstone. Attendance, 1,500.

At New York—					
New York	0	0 0 1 2 0 0 0 2	5	6	1
Brooklyn	0	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0	2	7	4

Batteries—McGinnity and Warner; Cronin and Bergen. Umpire, Emslie.

At St. Louis—					
St. Louis	0	1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0	4	15	2
Pittsburg	1	3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	5	10	1

Batteries—Taylor and Byers; Phillippi and Phelps. Umpire, O'Day. Attendance, 7,000.

GAMES IN THE AMERICAN.

At Washington—			R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0 0 4 0 0 0 2 0 0	6	10	3
Philadelphia	4	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	6	12	4

Batteries—Patton and Kittredge; Henley and Powers. Umpire, Connolly. Attendance, 1,100. Called, darkness.

At New York.					
Boston	3	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0	4	9	3
New York	0	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	1	4	0

Batteries—E. Gibson and Farrell; Powell and McGuire. Umpires, Dwyer and Carpenter.

WILL HOLD BENEFIT FOR JOHN L. SULLIVAN

Boston sporting men have completed arrangements for the big benefit to John L. Sullivan, and on April 18 it will again be demonstrated that the stricken Boston boy holds a place in the hearts of the American sporting public that no other boxer may ever hope to fill. The fact that Sullivan has been able to retain his immense popularity regardless of the length of time that he has been out of the ring, and of his foolish—sometimes disgusting—course, since his retirement, is ample proof that the public prefers the fighters who fight to the type that is most evident in the pugilistic ranks today. The benefit will be at the Boston Theater, and will have such star performers as James J. Corbett, Bob Fitzsimmons, Charlie Mitchell and others who made ring history in the better days.

NEW YORK NATIONALS HAVE MANY GOOD MEN

Roger Bresnahan, of the New York Nationals, is a marvel in many ways. Originally a good pitcher, he became a catcher, then a first baseman, and finally an outfielder. Good at every position and a strong batsman, he is a star of the Wagner and Lajoie class. In practice games this spring he made good at third and the fans in National League cities were surprised to see him making sensational plays around the bag.

The New Yorks have much good material this year and they want to win the pennant. McGann, the long Kentuckian who guards first base, is as good as of old, while Gilbert at second has all of the speed which made him a twinkling star last year. Pretty fast infield — McGann, Gilbert, Dahlen and Bresnahan. Three of them, too, can hit the ball for keeps. In the outfield there is the old favorite, Sam Mertes in left, George Browne in right, while Harry McCormick attends to the middle garden. He is young, but a fine player. He is aggressive and never quits. Mertes is a hard hitter, Browne a safe, careful man with the "stick," and McCormick classes with them. All three are fast.

In the pitching line there stands Matthewson, McGinnity, Taylor, Ames, Milligan and Wiltse, and a rare good bunch it is. Matthewson and McGinnity are wonderful pitchers, feared by every team in the league. Taylor is reliable and clever, and more than once has the "silent man" gone to the slab and saved the day for New York.

Jack Warner and Frank Bowerman are the catchers, and are two of a kind. They are experienced, know the various batsmen, and are always in the game. This is the team, and McGraw will lead it.

ST. JOHN'S WILL BE AMONG FREE-LANCES

The St. John's A. C. will have a team among the free-lance aggregations this year. The grounds in West London are to be fenced in, and admission will be charged to the matches, which will be arranged with some of the best clubs in the Province.

The St. John's will have a strong aggregation. Several new men have come to the city during the winter, and there are several good players from last year's team. The team will be managed this year by Mr. Will Macgregor.

CATARRH

DON'T DRUG THE STOMACH — BREATHE NATURE'S REMEDY, CATARRHOZONE — BOTH PLEASANT AND EASY TO USE — A GUARANTEE OF CURE GOES WITH IT.



Catarrhozone always cures because it reaches the source of the disease quickly and thoroughly. Its healing vapor penetrates the minutest air cells of the nasal passages, throat and lungs. It attacks the cause of the disease direct, and doesn't work in a roundabout way through the stomach.

The antiseptics in Catarrhozone kill the germs that cause catarrh. It clears the nostrils, cures headache and foul breath. It prevents dropping in the throat, allays inflammation, heals sore spots and stops running at the nose.

So certain is Catarrhozone to relieve and cure that doctors, ministers and public speakers keep it as their standby for coughs, colds, catarrh and throat trouble. Because it lasts so long it is cheap, and as it is sure to cure even the poorest can afford to buy it.

Mrs. J. A. Morris, of Perth, Ont., writes: "I cannot withhold my testimony for Catarrhozone. It cured my daughter of chronic catarrh and I therefore heartily recommend it to all sufferers. No house should be without Catarrhozone."

Why not use Catarrhozone? It cures colds in a few hours, and no case of catarrh can withstand it. Catarrhozone cures by the inhalation of medicated air which goes to all parts of the lungs, throat and breathing organs. A pleasant, certain, quick cure follows the use of Catarrhozone, which is guaranteed under all conditions to cure catarrh in any part of the system.

Two months' treatment, hard rubber inhaler and extra liquid costs only one dollar; sample size 25c. Sold by all druggists or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn., U. S. A. Order Catarrhozone now.

APPROVES OF INTER-PROVINCIAL SERIES

Winnipeg, April 15. — Secretary Fritz W. Sparling, of the Manitoba Football Association, has received a communication from Louis Blake Duff, of Galt, with reference to the institution of an inter-provincial football series. He says the matter has been considered and indorsed by both the Western Ontario and Ontario Football Associations, and he asks Mr. Sparling to bring the suggestion before Manitoba clubs. Mr. Sparling thinks that an inter-provincial series such as proposed would be just the thing, and he will do all in his power to favor the project. A football series similar to the Stanley Cup series in hockey and the Minto Cup series in lacrosse is what Mr. Sparling hopes to see accomplished. A trophy hung up by the Governor-General is what is required to make such a series as important a one as it should be, but as the present representative of the King in Canada has already identified his name with one Canadian sport very prominently, it is thought that the proposed football cup will have to be delayed till anouther Govenor-General assumes office.

SEVERAL DECISIONS WERE HANDED DOWN

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 15.—The National baseball commission, through Chairman Herrmann, handed down several important decisions. In the case of the claim of the Colorado Springs club for the services of Outfielder H. G. Lumley, now playing with Brooklyn, the commission decided against the claim, holding the Lumley contract with Brooklyn was signed when the National agreement of minor league clubs was not under the jurisdiction of the National agreement.

In the several contentions of the Boston National League club it was decided that Phil Geier either would have to play with Boston or not at all; that he was subject to a fine for not reporting before a certain fixed date, and that the Boston club's claim to him was absolute.

A decision of the same kind was given in the case of Pitcher Bressler, with the addenda that the Boston club might suspend him indefinitely in order not to be held for salary under the contract which Bressler signed. The club's request for advice in the Bean case was answered that Bean could play nowhere but Boston, and that all the club could do was to offer him a good salary, as had been done in the Geier case.

BASEBALL.

McCLARY WHOLESALE TEAM.

The McClary Manufacturing Company's Wholesale Baseball Club held its annual meeting last night to elect officers and transact general business. The following officers were elected: Col. Gartshore, honorary president; J. K. H. Pope, honorary vice-president; Mr. Rowland, honorary second vice-president; Mr. J. Nicholson, president; J. W. Smith, manager; G. Eccleston, captain; F. A. Green, secretary-treasurer; delegates to league, J. W. Smith, G. Eccleston and F. A. Green.

LACROSSE.

HESS KNOWS HE CAN PLAY.

Woodstock, Ont., April 14. — Goalkeeper Cory Hess is in receipt of a letter from the Brantford Lacrosse Club, urging his presence at a conference in Brantford at an early date. Hess is in no hurry about signing with any team at present, and where he will be seen playing between the flags the coming season is as yet an open question.

Pneumonia does not work well with the drinkers. It kills 70 per cent of its alcoholic victims, and but 23 per cent of its non-alcoholic victims.

Lee Hing Laundry.

Telephone 1,344. 467 Richmond Street.

Shirt collars ironed straight, so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

WHITE STAR LINE

United States and Royal Mail Steamers

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool

CEDRIC.....APRIL 20, 8 A.M.
MAJESTIC.....APRIL 27, 10 A.M.
ARABIC.....APRIL 9, 5 P.M.
OCEANIC.....MAY 4, 9 A.M.

Saloon rates from $75 up. Second saloon from $45 up, according to steamer and accommodation. Third class rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Derry, $28 and $29 50.

Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled.

E. DE LA HOOKE, CLOCK CORNER, Sole Agent for London.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

From St. John every Saturday, and Halifax every Monday, to Liverpool, via Moville.

First cabin, $55 and upwards; second cabin, $37 50 and $40; and third class, to Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow and London, $25 and $26. Through tickets to South Africa.

London Agents—E. De La Hooke, W Fulton, F. B. Clarke.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

CHEAP ONE-WAY COLONIST EXCURSIONS TO THE

West, Northwest, California, Montana, Washington Territory, Oregon, British Columbia,

March 1 to April 30

All information at city ticket office, 395 Richmond street. 'Phone 205.

O. W. RUGGLES, C. P. and T. A. JOHN PAUL, Agent.

World's Fair

ST. LOUIS, MO.

From April 25 to Dec. 1 inclusive, the Wabash Railroad will sell round trip tickets to the Great World's Fair, St. Louis, at the lowest one-way first class fare, good for fifteen days; fare and a third good for thirty days; good either via Wabash direct line, or via Chicago, with stop-over privileges. Canadians going to this, the greatest of all expositions, should remember the great Wabash line is the shortest, quickest and best route. The only line that owns and controls its own rails direct to the World's Fair gates.

For timetables and descriptive World's Fair folder, address any ticket agent, or J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto.

We do all kinds of Stamping. We can suit you. Big range of designs in stock. Give us a trial.

Woods' Fair, 176-178 Dundas St., London, April, 16, 1904.

WOODS' FAIR

$1.00 Corsets Monday 50c

Tape Girdle, in white, blue and pink, 4-clasp steel in front, sizes 18 to 22, value $1 00. Monday 50c

$1 Corsets, Monday 50c.

Corsets made of pink, blue and white batiste, strapped-steel filling, bias cut, straight front, 4 clasps, lace and baby ribbon trimmed, value $1 00. Monday 50c

$1 Corsets, Monday 50c.

Empire or New Habit, Hip Corset, in gray and white, strapped, steel filled, lace and naby ribbon trimmed, gored hips, value $1 00, Monday 50c

$1 and $1.25 Corsets, Monday 75c.

Ladies' Corsets, in gray and white, gored hips, steel filled, 4 clasps, sizes 18 to 25, value $1 00 and $1 25, Monday 75c

75c Skirts, Monday 50c.

Ladies' White Underskirts, made in two styles, deep flounce, made of embroidery, or deep flounce made with two rows cluster tucks and two rows hemstitching, with drop skirt underneath, value 75c, Monday 50c

$1 and $1.25 Gowns, Monday 75c.

Ladies' Gowns, made of fine white Lonsdale, six different styles to choose from, Empire, V neck and square yoke, lace or embroidery trimmed, full skirt, value $1 00 and $1 25, Monday 75c

Try Our Ginger Chocolates, Value 40c, Monday 10c Half Pound.

WOODS' FAIR

EVERY day people are finding that it pays to discriminate between the pure article and the trash that is offered for sale. Nothing proves this better than

Cowan's Perfection COCOA

The sales of which are doubling every year. Sold by all grocers.

THE COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO.

NO HURRY OR WORRY

—WHEN YOU USE—

The Canada Metal Co.'s Solder and Babbit.

IN CALIFORNIA

Farmers' Crops DO THEIR LEVEL BEST because

Climate Goes With the Land

Winter has much sunshine and warmth and GROWTH IS CONTINUOUS all the year

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"The San Joaquin Valley,"
"California for the Settler,"
"The Land of Opportunity,"
and other descriptive matter free of agents.

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$39.75

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Victoria, B.C.....
Seattle, Wash.....
Tacoma, Wash.....
Portland, Ore.....
$42.25

From London, second class. Until April 30, 1904. Lower rates to many other points. Apply to nearest Canadian Pacific agent, W. FULTON, C. P. and T. A., London; A. H. NOTMAN, A. G. P. A., 1 King street east, Toronto.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

It is the Wonder of the Century.

The Great World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.

All the World is Epitomized in This Exposition.

RETURN FARES FROM LONDON.
$16.05 Good 15 Days,
$21.40 Good 30 Days,
$25.70 Good for Season

Tickets on sale April 25.

Stop-over allowed at any intermediate station, also at Detroit and Chicago.

$59.25 to Los Angeles or San Francisco, Cal., and Return.

Going April 22 to 30, inclusive, limited to June 30, 1904.

$34.25 to $42.25.

One way special tickets on sale daily to points in Montana, Utah, Colorado, British Columbia, California, etc.

For tickets, illustrated literature regarding World's Fair, and all information, call at city ticket office, corner Richmond and Dundas streets, or depot ticket office.

..THE.. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

CALENDAR FOR APRIL SAYS;

"Surely no one who has the opportunity should omit to travel. The world belongs to him who has seen it."---Lubbock.

"NO matter how vivid and accurate the description, the reality will burst upon us like a revelation. Yet the description may at least persuade us to avail ourselves of the great advantages of travel, and to those who have traveled, descriptions and pictures will afford an inexhaustible delight in reviving the memories of beautiful scenes and interesting expeditions."

"THE PLEASURES OF LIFE."

"FOREST, STREAM AND SEASHORE," a beautifully written and illustrated book, is issued by the Intercolonial Railway to persuade and delight, and may be had on application to General Passenger Department, Moncton, N. B.

Write for timetables, fares, etc., to

51 KING STREET, EAST TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Professor Marcius Willson, of Vineland, N. J., author of a successful school series and many other works, is 90 years old, and is believed to be the oldest American author still able to do literary work. He was unable to attend a birthday reception in his honor tendered by a historical society, excusing himself on the ground that he was hard at work on a new book, and was also perfecting a patent which would surprise his friends.

FIT YOU WELL

Smart clothes add greatly to one's appearance. Might as well be stylishly dressed as not. Costs very little more. Our cutter is thoroughly experienced, and it's his pride to fit you well. See our exclusive patterns showing for ladies and gentlemen.

O. LABELLE,
ODDFELLOWS' BLOCK CORNER.

Gregg Shorthand

is today taught in more public and private schools than any other three systems combined. The

FCBC

(London, - - - - - Ont.)

has taught that system for nearly four years. It is all right. Send for particulars.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

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If you want a thoroughly reliable, well-made, easy-running bicycle, you cannot do better than buy one of

BROCK'S DIADEMS.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

BROCK'S GUNSTORE
192 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

J. T. Stephenson,
The Leading Undertaker.
Importer of the new Eclipse Couch Casket, and sole agent for the Detroit Metallic Casket Company.
104 Dundas Street. Phone 459.

W. J. SMITH & SONS
Undertakers and Embalmers.
113 Dundas St. Phone 586. Open day and night. Residence on premises.

600 Pupils

and over attended the Conservatory last year. Reports sent to parents if desired. You need not know a note of music to study with any teacher.

Diplomas and certificates granted.

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None purer. At MARSHALL BROS. & CO., 67 Dundas street.

AS A PASTIME
Amateur Photography leads. KODAKS to suit any purse.
W. A. McKENZIE,
Opposite City Hall. Upstairs.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
And all Facial Blemishes removed by electrolysis at
Dermatological Parlors,
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Wall Paper, Painting, Picture Framing.

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This is the only company with its head office in London. Authorized stock capital, $500,000. 'Phone 1,611.
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Is the one flour containing EVERY essential to insure perfect results.

ORDER IT AT YOUR GROCER'S.

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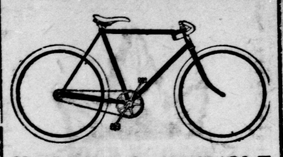
The demand for expert stenographers, who write a fast system and operate high-class typewriters, is increasing, and the pupils of the Western Ontario Shorthand and Business Academy, 76 Dundas street, London, are preferred. The following have lately been placed: Miss Marshall with Maxwell Manufacturing Company, Miss Tarn with Sylvester Bros., Miss Hutchins with the Canada Packing Company, Miss Oliver with Meredith & Fisher, and Miss Sharp with Southcott & Co. Pupils may join classes at any time. Learn a good system and climb to the top.

WM. C. COO, C. S. R.
Principal.

The greatest automobile in the world is the traction engine used in hauling borax out of the Mohave desert. The machine can make Death Valley produce.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish — but won't wash clothes. 26

IT'S A WINNER



HASTINGS BICYCLE

Made right, best materials, graceful design, superb finish. Material and workmanship cannot be excelled, regardless of cost. Guaranteed for the entire season. Price, $35 and $40.

Call and see our 1904 models.

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WRIST BAGS.

A large stock to select from.

THOS. GILLEAN,
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Dr. R. Jarvis, DENTIST. Duffield Block
BRANCH Office, Mt. Brydges (Fridays)

ELECTRICITY, Dr. Pingle's rooms are fitted up with the most modern devices for the treatment of nervous, cancerous and rheumatic affections, skin disease, goitre, enlarged glands, Bright's disease, etc. Appointment by mail.
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STATIONERY PROGRESS.

Rather a queer expression, isn't it? True, nevertheless, in regard to our Stationery. For it is always progressing, always up-to-date. Pens, Ink and Paper.

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WE CAN FILL ALL ORDERS FOR CHESTNUT, STOVE AND EGG
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JOHN MANN & SONS,
401 Clarence Street,
425 York Street,
'Phone 470.

GET THE HABIT—IT'S HEALTHFUL. eating Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread, because it is rich in health-giving properties.

WHOLESOME AND SATISFYING.

Select Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread as your spring tonic, and see how it works. At grocers, or delivered.

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THE PURE ARTICLE

Just what Nature might wish to feed your system.

HAMILTON'S ALE AND PORTER.

You'll like its quality—you'll like its taste. Ask any dealer.

KENT BREWERY

JOS. HAMILTON, Prop.

JEWELRY REPAIRS

We charge so little to put Watches in good running order and to repair broken Jewelry, that we wonder there's a broken Trinket or a Watch out of kilter in the whole of London. Skilled workmen make our repairs, and we can guarantee satisfaction.

WARD, The Jeweler, 374 Richmond Street.

YOU WANT MONEY TO BUILD A HOUSE

$10.83

monthly, will pay a loan of $1,000 and interest in 10 years.

Money advanced as building progresses.

You can arrange to pay monthly, quarterly or half-yearly, any sum, any length of time.

THE CANADIAN
Savings & Loan Co.,
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At the Front Again.

Parnell's Bread still maintains its position as the leading bread of our fair city. Cleanest of everything goes into its manufacture.

Stop our delivery wagons.

Factory and Offices, 75 and 77 Bruce Street, City.

A new message each day —watch for it.

VENTILATION.

Powerful suction fans constantly supply pure air to FOREST PROCESS workrooms. Does your laundryman so ventilate his rooms? When you put on a clean garment be SURE it is clean—that it contains the purest atmosphere.

'Phone 1,048, or postal card will bring one of our white wagons.

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY,
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HATS...

OUR NEW SPRING STYLES ARE EXAMPLES OF
Excellent Taste and Sterling Value.
See Ours before you decide on one.

Spittal, Sabine & Co.
152 Dundas Street.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Lieut.-Col. Gartshore has been in New York this week.

—Ven. Archdeacon Richardson will preach at Forest on Sunday, April 24.

—The Ministerial Alliance will meet Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A.

—The Bishop of Huron will preach tomorrow evening in St. James' Church, South London.

—Mr. George Black, wine clerk at the Tecumseh House, left last night for Chicago. He will return the beginning of next wek.

—Rev. S. B. Culp, pastor Elizabeth Street Christian Church, will preach Sunday night on "Necessity of Regeneration."

—Miss Louie Flood, of Lucknow, who has been at St. Joseph's Hospital on probation for two months, has been accepted as a nurse.

—Angus McQuarry has been brought to the county jail for insanity, after having been committed by Squire MacTavish, of Parkhill.

—Rev. R. M. Webb, rector of Brussels and formerly curate at the Chapel of Ascension, Windsor, is ill at Victoria Hospital in this city.

—Mr. Terry M. King, formerly of the G. T. R. freight office, this city, has been appointed agent of the Central Vermont Railway at St. Albans.

—On account of the inclement weather the lecture that was to have been given by Dr. McCrae in New St. James' Presbyterian Church last night, was postponed indefinitely.

—A quiet wedding took place at the Methodist parsonage, 149 Central avenue, on Thursday morning, when Mr. Frank Golder, of Staffa, and Miss Annie Drew, of Hurondale, were married, Rev. S. Salton officiating.

—Mr. T. L. Belcher, pastor of the York Street Mission, received a letter yesterday from Ottawa from Hon. C. S. Hyman, inclosing a check for $15 as a subscription to the mission fund. Hon. Mr. Hyman each year contributed sums to the mission.

—In giving the names of those who assisted at the farewell social to Rev. Thomas S. and Mrs. Johnson, at Adelaide Street Church on Friday evening, that of Mr. C. A. Moorhead was accidentally omitted. Young Mr. Moorhead is developing a strong baritone voice of considerable compass, and gives promise of taking a place in the front rank of London's favorite vocalists. He is a son of Mr. Charles G. Moorhead, basso in the Adelaide Street Church quartet choir.

—Miss Minnie Calder, who has been visiting friends in Woodstock for a few days, has returned to London.

—Mrs. Gordon Wright, of this city, will address the congregations of the Methodist Church at Aylmer on Sunday.

—Miss Mary Hopkirk, of this city, niece of Mr. H. G. Hopkirk, is a guest at the home of Mr. Wm. Maynard, Stratford.

—A successful auction sale was held yesterday afternoon for Mr. James Bradt, ex-reeve of Delaware Township, who has rented his farm and is retiring to live in Delaware village. Although the weather was very stormy, there was a large crowd in attendance. Prices for implements, etc., were very good. There was a brisk demand for horses. A general purpose team were sold—one for $135, and the other for $140. A 7-year-old horse sold for $142. Cows sold for $48 50 each. Steers, coming two years old, sold for $33 50 each. The sale was conducted by A. M. Hunt, and netted nearly $1,200.

A CASTING EXPLODED.

A casting exploded at the new foundry of the McClary Manufacturing Company last night. The resulting concussion caused an immense amount of glass to be shattered, the total loss being about $200.

SUDDEN DEATH,

Mr. P. Karkompass, the proprietor of the Olympia restaurant, received a telegram yesterday afternoon from New York announcing the sudden death of his eldest brother, Louis, in that city. Mr. Karkompass left on the first train for New York.

SIMON McLEOD ILL.

Councilor Simon McLeod, yesterday afternoon was seized with a fainting spell while returning from Byron with the committee of the county council. When the city was reached he was removed to the Tecumseh House, where he received medical aid. He recovered sufficiently in a short time to be removed to the City Hotel. The attack was due to over-exertion.

SHIPPING OF BREAD.

London bakers are interested in the question of shipping arrangements, they and Toronto bakers being the only bakers who have been shipping bread out of the city, and who have been cutting into one another's territory. The Canadian Bread Manufacturers' Association will shortly meet in convention, when it will be asked to adopt a standard price that will apply to all bread made for shipment.

INQUEST COMMENCED.

An inquest into the death of the late John Hewings, who was found yesterday morning lying in a pool of water near his home in London township, was begun last evening at 5 o'clock by Coroner MacLaren at Bricklin's hotel, an adjournment being made until next Thursday evening. A post-mortem examination was begun and was continued at Smiths' undertaking rooms today. There was no wound other than a cut on the head, which was not enough to cause death.

TO TALK IT OVER.

The manufacturers' committee met yesterday afternoon and decided to ask the Petrie Manufacturing Company, of Guelph, who are anxious to locate in London, to send a representative here to talk matters over with the city. The belief was expressed, however, that it is undesirable to offer a bonus or other inducement to the firm to locate here. In order to do so, it would be necessary to secure the sanction of the people, and it is hardly likely that such a bylaw would carry in London.

TO SUCCEED J. T. STEPHENSON.

The undertaking business of J. T. Stephenson, of this city, has been taken over by Mr. D. A. Stewart, of Poplar Hill. Mr. Stewart is one of the best-known professional men of the county of Middlesex, and has been elected to important municipal offices in the township of Lobo for many years, being at present reeve of Lobo, a position given him three times by acclamation. He has also held important positions in fraternal societies. Mr. George Logan, who has been with Mr. Stephenson for the past fourteen years, will be assistant manager, and the business will be conducted in the same way that has marked Mr. Stephenson's management of it. Mr. Stewart's popularity in his own township and the confidence of the public in him is such that he has been asked to remain in office as reeve of Lobo.

A Lesson in Economics.

Clark's celebrated Pork and Beans is made in great quantities from select materials. That decreases the cost and increases the quality.—Wm. Clark, manufacturer, Montreal.

Ladies' Watch Chains.

A large variety from $2 to $20. Our $5 Chain is a special.

WILLMOT,
217½ Dundas St.

WILL WAIT FOR OTHER CITIES

Finance Committee to See What Is Done Elsewhere in Telephone Matters.

No. 1 committee met last evening, and put through a small grist of business. The telephone matter came up once again, but the members thought it advisable to do nothing until other cities which are also dickering with telephone franchises have made a move.

The account of $125, presented by Whit Lancaster, for damage done to his boats the day of the flood in West London, was referred to the chairman and city engineer to report.

Treasurer Pope was authorized to arrange a meeting with the county council, for the purpose of fixing the proportion which the county will pay to Victoria Hospital this year for the care and maintenance of county patients.

The committee decided to recommend the council to refund the Blue Label Cigar team the fee of $19, which was charged for the use of the city hall for a benefit concert some time ago.

A grant of $50 was recommended to be made to the Civic Improvement Society, Mayor Beck donating another $50, to make up the annual grant of $100.

The proposed bread bylaw was referred to Ald. Cooper to report.

All the members of the committee were present.

—The Loney House at Port Stanley has been sold by Mr. Matt. Loney to Mr. Robert Babcock, of St. Thomas.

HABITANT POET, DR. DRUMMOND, GREETED BY A LARGE AUDIENCE

Opera House Filled On Occasion of Second Visit to London.

Dr. Drummond Reads Number of His Favorite Poems.

Several of His Unpublished Works Were Also Given—Canada's New National Song.

Dr. W. H. Drummond's lecture met with the success it deserved. That last night should be so stormy, was unfortunate, but it did not deter the great majority of those who had intended going to the entertainment arranged by the Daughters of the Empire, from doing so, and as a result of the full house the park monument fund increased to a substantial amount.

From the artistic side, the recital was all that was anticipated. Dr. Drummond was not a stranger to the city, having made his initial appearance here in the Collegiate Institute some weeks ago. But to many, of course, he was unknown as an entertainer and he fulfilled what his admirers had claimed for him. He read several of his unpublished works, together with a selection of his older ones, that had been especially requested. The audience was thoroughly appreciative, and it was no formal vote of thanks that was passed at the close, but the expression of what everyone present thought.

Lieut.-Col. Little presided, and first asked the audience to rise and sing the National Anthem, led by the Seventh Regiment Band, which prior to the lifting of the curtain rendered some of their best numbers. Then came the new national Canadian song, "Coming Back to Canada," is what the author, Mr. Cy Warman, called it, and it well deserved the name of the new national song. With the music by Mr. Chas. E. Wheeler, it is a swinging and ringing one. No more qualified singer could have been secured to introduce this song than Mr. Cyril Dwight-Edwards, who interpreted it last night in his able manner, Mr. Wheeler accompanying him. The music is a decided credit to Mr. Wheeler's powers as a composer, and the words are a credit to Mr. Warman's ability as a poet. The audience was enthusiastic over Mr. Dwight-Edwards' rendering of it, and insisted on an encore, which he gave—another of Mr. Warman's pieces, "Indiana," being the selection.

"De place I get born, me," began Dr. Drummond, as he came forward after a round of applause which greeted his name, giving the well-known poem that is first in his book, called the Habitant. It is "The Habitant" poem, and gives an idea of the habitant character and his life of contentment that made an appropriate opening of a series of readings such as Dr. Drummond gave.

Another favorite among the readers of Dr. Drummond's work since he first began to publish them is "How Bateese Came Home." It was indeed a pleasure to hear his own interpretation of it. The poem gives more humor, perhaps, than most of his work, touches of it coming to the surface all the way through, while it fairly breathes the national sentiment of the French-Canadian, who says at the conclusion that Quebec is good enough for him. "Hoorah pour Canadaw."

Then by request the doctor gave that beautiful little poem, "The Cure of Calumet," which brings out so sympathetically the character of the priest and the people, who revere and love him, in the Province of Quebec. The next three were unpublished ones. The first was "Charmette," something that brought out perfectly the poet's own love of nature, as well as giving a charming picture of what was well-called "Charmette." The next gave a picture of a sister who cared for orphans, a pretty picture with its beautifying of charity. The last of the three new ones he gave at this stage was somewhat of a topical song, dealing as it did in a humorous manner with a problem that is characteristic of the time in the United States — that of race suicide.

Then, the doctor favored those who had requested him, and indeed all, in his reading of "When Albani Sang," that delightful story of the two habitant farmers, the simplicity of their ideas, and the sympathy of their natures as told when they go to hear Albani in Montreal and how they hope that when she is tired of traveling all over the world, "she will come back, like the bluebird, and again be the Chambly girl."

Dr. Drummond looked over at the boxes on his left, which had been draped in green, with the emblem of the harp, and said he would give "Glencoe." And he did. And almost as much as his French-Canadian poems was this Irish account of the battle in the Transvaal appreciated. Then followed two little poems—human nature studies—that were delightful. As a concluding number, Dr. Drummond recited "The Bells of St. Michael," one of his grandest narratives, the one that probably shows the French-Canadian love of home and country better than anything else he has written. It was late, but the audience would not go until they had one more number, so the poet favored them with what is perhaps the best known of all his poems, "The Wreck of the Julie Plante."

Mr. J. A. Cottam moved a vote of thanks, in which he referred to the hesitancy in the past of Canadians recognizing Canadian literature and of the work that Dr. Drummond was doing in bringing the two nationalities of Canada into sympathy with each other, of his generous help in coming and the exquisite enjoyment he had provided. The motion was seconded by Mr. E. S. Murray, who made a short speech, in which he commended the efforts of "the noble organization, the Daughters of the Empire."

In tendering this motion, Colonel Little, whose home was in Montreal, and who is thoroughly acquainted with the French, gave a capital imitation of the Habitant dialect, which pleased the entertainer and brought down the whole house.

The tasty decorations of the stage, which were admired by the whole audience, had been arranged under the supervision of Mrs. Furness. The only regrettable feature was the low temperature of the house, an uncomfortable draught of cold air sweeping over the pit all evening.

It is doubtful if the Grand Opera House ever held a more fashionable or more highly cultured audience. All the leading business institutions of London were represented. The medical profession were pleased to honor their illustrious fellow-practitioner, and the legal fraternity were also out in large numbers. The commercial travelers exhibited their appreciation and were to be seen scattered through the audience. The teaching profession was well represented, and the students, too, put in an appearance in large numbers. The members of the Baconian Club were out in full force. This literary organization, that has enjoyed successful existence for over twenty years, and has been called the literary aristocracy of London, has the honor to number among its members Dr. Drummond.

The Elks, the society recently formed in the city, exhibited their great vigor and gave evidence of the value of their co-operation, as did also the Masonic fraternity. Every prominent military man in the city is believed to have been in the audience, as also were the heads of all the city's monetary institutions. The Irish Benevolent Society were enthusiastic in doing honor to their great compatriot. Immediately on hearing of the entertainment, their officers secured a double box, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion, while many of the members, accompanied by their wives, were scattered throughout the audience.

The Daughters of the Empire deserve great credit for their efforts of the past few weeks in bringing this entertainment to such a successful consummation as well as for their noble purpose. The park monument fund will not only be increased by this latest effort, but will receive a stimulation that should encourage the ladies to keep on and eventually get enough money for a monument for Victoria Park.

The ladies who composed the committee that had in charge the Dr. Drummond recital were Messdames O'Grady, H. Bapty, F. Leonard, J. S. Niven, D. McLean, Charles E. Sterling, Charles Cox, Wm. T. Wilkams, G. Craddock, and W. C. Furness, Miss Mayou and Miss Graydon. The gentlemen who assisted them on the committee were the following: Messrs. Henry Macklin, Jared Vining, John Cottam, John Stevely, H. E. Buttrey, B. C. McCann, U. A. Buchner, T. J. Murphy, John Pringle, A. E. Cooper, O. Ellwood, John Daly, E. W. Boyle, Canon Dann, Dr. Moorhouse, E. Manigault, John Bowman, F. W. C. McCutcheon, B. S. Murray (chairman), and Frank Lawson (secretary-and treasurer).



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OLD KING WINTER DOES AN UNEXPECTED STUNT

Hoary Monarch Winds Up Reign of Many Months With Spasm of Wind and Snow.

Eleven inches of snow on the 15th of April! Just think of it, and at the same time devote a moment's thought to the fiend who perpetrated that inane piece of doggerel, "Beautiful Snow." After six months of winter, the weather man, not satisfied with the multitude of indignities he has heaped upon this law-abiding, peaceful Canadian community, runs it in with a post-winter storm which in point of spitefulness and inconvenience to the public, can hold its own with anything old Boreas has turned out for a quarter of a century.

For some days past there has been a hovering of leaden clouds in the sky which obscured the sun and made the robins wish they had brought their heavy underwear with them. So blue did the usually chirpy robins feel that their feelings began to change their feathers, and yesterday it would take an ornithologist to distinguish a robin from a blue jay. People knew full well there was something doing in weather matters, and were prepared for anything in reason—but not for the bombardment of a January snowstorm.

When the snowstorm began yesterday the wiseacres said it was just what was wanted—that is would clear the air. Whether or not it is wanted, is an open question, but that it cleared the air—and also the streets of people—there is no room for argument.

The snow, which had fallen all day in large wet flakes, assumed a more thoroughly wintry aspect late in the afternoon, the wind raised to a tremendous velocity, and by 6 o'clock a blizzard of the most pronounced type was raging in this district. The street cars were the first to feel the effects of the storm and gradually the service became demoralized.

The Wellington street service, north and south, was the first to go out of business. The snow accumulated on the rails and gradually it filled up the grooves until by 6 o'clock three cars were stalled on the south end of the line between Grey and Hill streets. Finally another car came along, but after trying to extricate the others, it, too, found itself powerless to move, and the line was completely tied up.

On the Hamilton road a car was making very fair progress against the storm shortly after 6 o'clock, but it came to grief just east of Wellington, on Horton street. The car was loaded with probably double its capacity of passengers, the crowd on the rear platform being jammed in like sardines. The motorman was using all the power available to get through the snow, when suddenly the trolley left the rails and took for the curbing, the car coming to a stop with only the rear platform blocking the line. The other cars on the line later became stalled in the snow and after futile attempts to keep them going with the aid of the big sweeper, they were taken to the barns and the service called off. While all this was happening, the Pottersburg line also took in its shingle, and there was nothing doing between the city and the crockery suburb.

All efforts of the company were then devoted to maintaining the service on the belt line, and the broom was kept almost continually at work. The result was that the cars were kept going, though the service was sadly demoralized.

The tying up of the street cars proved a trying inconvenience to the public. At 6 o'clock the army of weary workers who live for the most part a couple of miles or so from the city hall, were forced to trudge their way home against the raging storm, and through the heavy snow. People who had set their hearts upon hearing Dr. Drummond at the Grand Opera House, made their way to the theater as best they could, but though they enjoyed a treat, when they arrived there, they certainly paid a tremendous price for it in coming out such a night. After the recital there were no cars waiting, and hacks and coupes were in keen demand.

This morning found the city covered with a mantle of glittering snow, almost a foot deep, with icicles hanging from the eaves, and a wintry aspect overspreading all. Throughout the morning the jingle of sleigh-bells filled the air, and instead of merely lingering in the lap of spring, winter appeared to have crowded the gentle season out of her place altogether.

Of course, it is no uncommon thing to see a snowstorm in the middle of April, but even old-timers aver that they never saw such a thoroughbred winter snowfall at this season of the year as that of yesterday.

An idea of what the street railway people suffered through yesterday's storm may be gained when it is stated that no less than twelve cars were put out of business between 5 and 9 o'clock last night. The city also found it necessary to order out the snowplows again, and an army of men and boys were cleaning off the sidewalks all morning.

The storm of yesterday came from the east and was raging around Toronto and Buffalo hours before it reached London. The snowfall, however, did not seriously affect the railroads, as the snow was wet and did not powder under the wheels. All trains were more or less late, but no very serious delays are recorded. At Simcoe over fourteen inches of snow fell yesterday.

COLDER THIS YEAR.

A comparison of the highest and lowest temperatures for the month of April this year and last show that April of 1904 has been much colder than April, 1903. The figures are as follows:

	1903.		1904.	
	H.	L.	H.	L.
April 1	51	30	50	37
April 2	—	—	43	28
April 3	—	—	33	21.5
April 4	27	19	47	19.5
April 5	35	8.5	54	26.5
April 6	55	21	51	30
April 7	56	45.5	55	39
April 8	59	40	56	37
April 8	59	40	55	37
April 9	—	—	55	37
April 10	56	35.5	41	33.5
April 11	53	37	44	31.5
April 12	58	41	39	28.5
April 13	42	40	—	—
April 14	46	39	34	20.5
April 15	—	—	31	20

The lowest registration of the thermometer at the local observatory since last night was 18 above.

MUCH USEFUL WORK

Ladies of the Kensington Methodist Mission Engaged In It.

The ladies of the Kensington Methodist Mission, West London, are engaged in much useful and successful churchwork. Last Thursday afternoon the first annual meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society was held. In the absence of the president, Mrs. S. Salton, the pastor opened the meeting. After routine business, the secretary, Miss Clugstone, gave her report. The membership was 15, and 100 visits had been made to the homes of the people. Mrs. Johnston, the treasurer, reported the income to have been $69, with disbursements of $63, leaving a balance in the treasury of $6. There is also sufficient material made up to hold a sale of work, which they hope to do in the near future. The election of officers for the year resulted as follows: Honorary president, Mrs. (Rev.) George Boyd; president, Mrs. Wade, sen.; first vice-president, Mrs. Newton; second vice-president, Mrs. Dowding; secretary, Miss Clugstone; treasurer, Mrs. Johnston. The Sunday school of the mission, at its annual meeting, donated $25 to the quarterly board, and $15 for missions.

NEW SITE FOR BRIDGE.

The new Byron bridge, to replace the one damaged by the flood, will be built at a point 1,000 yards east of the present site. This was decided by the committee of the county council appointed to adjust the matter. They were accompanied by the reeves of London and Westminster Townships. This will bring the bridge to a point several rods above the dam.

In English schools three hours a week are given to needlework; in New York schools but one.

There were 6,000 duels in Germany last year, with a mortality of 22, as shown by official reports.

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IRON PHOSPHORUS

Don't You See?

How foolish it would be to be constantly drawing on your bank account without paying any attention to the deposits? Still many business men are making daily drafts on the reserved energy nature has stored away in the little nerve cells and giving no attention to the supply. Some day the brain will report "no funds," then there comes the long, tedious search after health.

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London Advertiser

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THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1904. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOREIGNERS HELP TO GOVERN SIAM

Danes Control Navy and Germans the Railroads.

JAPANESE IN GROWING FAVOR

Mikado's Kingdom Supplies Advisers, Arms, Munitions of War, and Gunboats.

Anhing, Siam, Feb. 14.—The Siamese navy has been formed under the advice of Danish officials, the railways have been built, equipped and managed by Germans, and Belgians, Hollanders and Italians have been employed in the different departments in the same way. The nations have thus divided up the Government bureaus into spheres of influence, and the Siamese, having been given the tip from China to play one country off against another, have provided against any too strong bond between the foreign advisers and employers by choosing them from all nations.

Siamese preference has been marked for the subjects of the smaller, non-military kingdoms of Europe—Belgium, Denmark and Holland—and the late legal adviser of the foreign office, a Belgian, was the King's most trusted and best-liked employe.

These foreign advisers loyally look out for their own country's interests, and the contracts for supplies for the several Siamese Government departments have long been considered the special privilege of the nationals of the foreign advisers of such departments. Danish firms have received all the contracts and furnished all the supplies for the naval establishment, and German houses have had a monopoly of the contracts for railway supplies.

All nations are now in a wrangle over the matter of these contracts, these tenders for Government supplies, and the harmony of the diplomatic body is rent by this commercial politics. Even the French are aggrieved that there are no French employes and no share of contracts to profit their people; the British and American representatives talk of fair dealing, equality of opportunity to all, and agitate for open tenders in all the departments, while the German minister holds every railway article as the exclusive privilege of the nineteen German firms to bid for, and testily announces that it is a personal matter, and any offensive suggestion or intrusion by his colleagues will be resented.

It is an unseemly and disgraceful quarrel over the offices and contracts, and the Siamese enjoy it with great contempt for the whole pack of wrangling envoys and merchants of Christian powers, and meanwhile are beseeching the closer friendship of the United States and Britain and fairly throwing themselves into the arms of Japan.

Without any of this wrangling by the wolves of diplomacy, any arrogant assertions or aggressive methods, more and more arms, munitions and gunboats are bought from Japan, more and more Japanese advisers, instructors and assistants are engaged.

Mr. Manjiro Inagaki, the Japanese minister in Siam, and his clever and charming wife have done much by their personal popularity to further the entente between the two countries. Mme. Inagaki is pretty and piquant, is equally chic in either Japanese or European dress, plays Japanese musical instruments as well as badmintoy, tennis, and golf, and is one of the most tactful and accomplished hostesses I know.

With great wealth and perfect savoir, they maintain a perfectly ordered establishment, entertain well, and have more than held their own socially against the Russian legation's rivalry, led by Mme. Olarovsky, the California wife of the Czar's minister.

Mr. Inagaki is a scholarly man, a deep student of diplomatic history, and a writer of great literary force. He won his degree at Cambridge University, England, and his best known work, "Japan and the Pacific, a Japanese View of the Eastern Question," published in London in 1896, is dedicated to that great teacher, Prof. Seeley, whose "Expansion of England" took great hold on the mind of his favorite Japanese student.

Published fourteen years ago, time has verified many of Mr. Inagaki's predictions concerning the course of events, and as a prophet, he can view himself with great satisfaction. He foretold with certainty how difficult were all British schemes for opposing Russian aggression in Eastern Asia and the Pacific without an Anglo-Japanese alliance, and he shows step by step how fatal to Japan were all European devices for hemming Russia in in the Black Sea and forcing her to a far eastern outlet where she could menace England in South China.

With a skill, insight, and clearness worthy of his great teacher of history, Mr. Inagaki traces the effect on Asia of every political move in Europe—shows how the Franco-Prussian war redounded chiefly to the advantage of Russia, which power by the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 regained all that Europe had deprived her of in the Crimean war, besides getting control of the Caspian Sea and a foothold towards advancing to the Persian Gulf and increased opportunity of gaining Constantinople through Central Asia.

"We can surely predict that at some future time Russia will work her way into Manchuria and Mongolia to the Yellow Sea and attack the North Pacific," wrote Mr. Inagaki fourteen years ago. . . . "This fact remains a certainty that will one day come to pass, that England and Russia will at some future period fight for supremacy in the North Pacific. Japan lies between the future combatants!" . . . "Absolute power in the North Pacific," he said, "could be maintained only by an occupier of the Island of Formosa, the Malta of the North Pacific."

In another place he wrote: "Should Russia ever be able to get possession of a seaport in the gulf of Liaotung or in the Yellow Sea she would deal a heavy blow against any Anglo-Chinese alliance and ultimately frustrate to a great extent British aspirations in the east."

It is not given to many historical students to see half their prophecies come true in four years, and the rest follow in the fourteenth year from the making, but, having worked out the great game of nations as a chess player does his moves, Mr. Inaguki could doubtless give us other forecasts that would prove as accurate, and Prof. Seeley, were he living, would have again to be proud of his oriental student and disciple.

AN ATLAS LOAN CASE

A St. Thomas Man's Claim Heard Before the Master.

Toronto, April 15.—Before the master in ordinary today, E. A. Smith, of St. Thomas, is being examined regarding his accounts with the Atlas Loan Company. He has several accounts. He acted for the company in making certain investments, besides having accounts with the company. His own indebtedness was settled, but the liquidator claims that Smith should be liable for losses of the company in improper investments made through Smith as agent for the company. Smith admits owing $2,500. The liquidator claims $41,700, and Smith has offered to settle for $10,000. It is to enable the master and inspectors to advise on this proposition that today's evidence is being taken.

FOUR TRAINMEN KILLED

Runaway Train Hits Locomotive at 100 Miles an Hour.

Scranton, Pa., April 15. — Three lives were lost in a disastrous railroad wreck on the Wyoming Valley division of the Erie Railroad at Rock Junction, four miles east of here, today. A section of a coal train, consisting of fifteen loaded cars, broke loose on the steep grade at Wimmers and ran back eleven miles, collided with two locomotives which were drawing another coal train up the steep grade at Rock Junction. Four of the cars jumped over both locomotives and landed on the coal cars behind. Frank Hanneford, the fireman of the freight engine, was crushed to death; Thomas Kelly, the engineer, remained on the engine and was uninjured. The engineer and fireman of the second engine jumped from the cab and escaped with slight injuries. At Elmhurst, the runaway section struck and killed Thomas Ward and Samuel Treible, sectionmen, who were working on the track. It is stated that the runaway section had attained a speed of one hundred miles an hour when it collided with two locomotives.

TRAGEDY UNDER WATER

Diver Hoar's Body Released After 94 Hours Struggle.

New York, April 15.—At 1:20 this afternoon, 94½ hours after being caught in the pipe at the bottom of the reservoir at Boonton, N. J., the body of Diver Wm. Hoar was brought to the surface, having been freed a short time before from the heavy ball which held the man's leg fast. During the entire four days, crews of men in relays kept a current of air going down to the imprisoned diver in the futile hope that some life might still remain in the body. From the signals it was believed that life was still present 21 hours after the diver's last descent. The body was released today after Diver Ride had gone down a shaft under water sixty feet and repaired the original break in the pipe, a descent which Hoar had refused to make before going down in the open water to his death.

AUSTRIAN EMIGRANTS.

Halifax, April 15. — The steamship Arcadia landed at Halifax 1,162 immigrants. The passengers consisted of 982 adults and 180 children, and nearly 900 of them are Austrians, most of whom are bound for Winnipeg, though quite a party is booked for Sydney and groups for Ottawa and Montreal. Those bound for Sydney were held back, and may go west instead. There are parties of Hungarians for Boston and Winnipeg, a few Germans for Strathcona, Alberta, and two or three Roumanians for Winnipeg.

NORDICA'S DIVORCE.

New York, April 15. — Counsel for Zoltan Doeme, the tenor, from whom Madame Lillian Nordica, the prima donna, secured an interlocutory decree of absolute divorce from Justice Bischoff, on Jan. 29 last, made an application to Justice Davis, in the supreme court today to set aside the decree on the ground that it was obtained by collusion and fraud. The application was opposed by counsel for Madame Nordica.

LIGHT FIGHTING ALONG THE YALU

Outposts and Scouts Clash, the Japs Claiming a Success.

London, Saturday, April 16. — The Times correspondent at sea, off the coast of Korea, under yesterday's (Friday's) date, gives the following story of the recent skirmishes on the Yalu River:

"On April 3, a Japanese cruiser, sent to reconnoiter the mouth of the Yalu, found the enemy holding both banks of the river. Last Sunday, Lieut. Kyagushi, with five men, disguised as Korean fisherman in a native junk, surprised a Russian post at a village on the left bank. The Russians retired without resistance. A quarter of an hour later, two squadrons of Japanese cavalry from Cheng Ju arrived and destroyed the Russian post.

"Lieut. Kyagushi then determined to reconnoiter the right bank of the river toward Antung and met in midstream a junk engaged in a similar reconnoissance for the Russians. The junk drew off and stranded on a sandbank. One of the Russians was killed and the rest took to the water and escaped.

"The Japanese are still busy at Chennampo, landing a quantity of bridging material and other necessaries for a determined advance through the difficult country."

Arrangements have been made for telephonic communication between various towns of Lancashire and France. French legislative sanction is awaited.

Swiss watches, according to a report just published, are becoming popular in China. Those with fantastic designs on the face find the most ready sale.

DUTCH ARE FIRST TO TEACH JAPAN

Queer Colony From Holland Located Centuries Ago.

THEY LIVED IN A FORTRESS

Effect on Modern History of the Mikado's Empire Traced to Them.

Nagasaki, April 16. — Nagasaki, from its early connection with foreign trade, has much historical interest to the foreigner. On Desima Island, at the head of the fiord, the Dutch long had their factory, where they lived as prisoners within their own walls, cheered by the visit of one ship a year from Batavia. Desima is a crowded quarter of the city now, all orderly streets and houses, and that one crosses bridges to reach its streets does not impress one, since all Japanese cities are full of bridges and canals.

In one of the museums at Leyden I remember seeing a little model of the Dutch factory on Desima Island, in Nagasaki harbor, and it was a spacious, tree-dotted compound, with many buildings inside the loop-holed wall. Old pictures showed the big trousered, broad brimmed Dutchmen smoking their pipes by embrasures, and the impression was dreary enough.

But in this fort there were at times clever men, and they wrote home to Holland accounts of what they saw, and they sent pictures and objects to illustrate the life and dress of the people. All those things are preserved in Holland still, the greater part of them in Leyden, and in an effort to see certain things I must have seen the whole accumulation.

It was in vacation time, and the buildings of the great university were in the hands of janitors, caretakers, cleaners, and workmen making repairs. But, by dint of persistence, a professor was found, and, although Japanese paintings and colored woodcuts were not in his line—I think he occupied the chair of mathematics or biology—he joined in the chase, and on the second day's visit to the library made the custodians comprehend and produce the things searched for.

One book sent by Kaempfer showed the insects of Japan, each creature delicately, faithfully, exquisitely painted by a woman artist, who had plainly studied with the great Chinese painter of birds and flowers who long taught in Nagasaki. Preserved with care and seldom exposed or handled, these water color paintings on silk are as clear and fresh as when they first came to Leyden.

In the same way the cheap woodcuts of the print shops and street corners of that day, the souvenir picture books which the samurai brought down from Yeddo, where the art flourished, were sent home to Holland to illustrate the life of the people, their costumes, customs, amusements, and occupations.

There one may see a collection of prints by Hokusai and Utamaro, Hiroshige and Harunobo, bought in the year they were printed, bound into books, and sent home to the safe keeping of the Leyden library. Each print is clean and perfect, without stain or mar, and with the fantastic and absurd prices now paid for doubtful, dirty, and faded prints, the collection is of great value, besides being a revelation to the eye of the acutest collector.

The Dutch in turn introduced European things to Japan, and in their annual tribute bearing visits to the shogun in Kioto they took gifts of Dutch tapestries, engravings, clocks, and enamels, which were laboriously copied by the artisans of the old capital.

All these things influenced the art of the time. Hokusai's perspectives and the mannerisms which he fastened on the popular school came directly from this introduction of European art, and we read of Oklo faithfully copying a Dutch engraving, every line repeated by his delicate brush strokes.

Dutch books were secretly circulated outside Desima's fortress walls, and through this little window looking upon Europe the zealous students painfully learned of engineering, military defense, anatomy, and physics. The little leaven in that far province worked out the restoration, and it was from this southern island that Marquis Ito and Count Inouye and the others makers of new Japan came. The princes of Satsuma and Hizen and adjacent Choshin on the main island, with their people, were foremost in restoring the Emperor to actual power, and the Government, the governing class, has ever since been drawn from these southern clans. Satsuma, Hizen, and Choshin men fill the high places at court in the Emperor's service, Satsuma and Hizen men monopolizing the navy and police, Choshin men the army. So fixed had this division of the officers become that it was almost a infrusion for noble sons of other clans to carry on their studies at the naval or military colleges, but competition and progress soon broke through the unwritten rule, and a decade will see the Sat-Choo Government, as it was called, replaced by a more equal representation from all the provinces.

When the Desima Dutch prisoner traders died they were rowed across to a wooded point and buried beside a Chinese temple, along with those other foreign residents and traders. There are gravestones on that hillside now dating to 1720, and near by it has grown recently a Russian graveyard, where rounded slabs cover the ground around a little sky blue oratory with a round green copper dome.

The wooded point of Inasa has become a village, where every one, even the small children, speaks Russian, where the Russian officers have a clubhouse, and there are teahouses and bathhouses for the sailors.

Until the last few weeks there was regular ferry communications with Inasa, but now there are no crowds of carousing liberty men from Russian men of war to be sent ashore over there far from the foreign settlement and the Japanese town. For the first time, too, one can venture over there to see what Inasa may be like, for the Russian sailor ashore is usually a menace to life and all peace and order.

All the hillside back of Nagasaki's long ribbon of a town is covered with temples, monasteries, and graveyards. A line of great tip tilted roofs follows the base of the hills as level as a tide mark, and one rides by great gateways in stone walls that show broad stone-paved paths, other gateways, stone walls, and terraces within.

There is a two-mile stretch of such temple grounds, each a labyrinth of passages and courtyards, and one could explore every day for a fortnight and not visit them all. All are old, none is ruined or neglected. In each compound the shrines are tended, the lamps are burning, and flowers, fresh branches, and incense tell of daily worshipers

Crooked old pines of great girth twist, as they were first trained to twist decades or centuries ago, and there are camphor trees of enormous size, evergreen like the pines. Cycas palms of great age and venerable plum trees are there, too, and in this mild climate the biwa (Chinese medlar or loquat), retains its foliage and is now fragrant with its honey-sweet blossoms.

Behind each temple staircases lead up the hillside to mossy graveyards, where the stone tombstones and lanterns stretch away among the pines, each on this thirteenth day of the new year trimmed in honor of the dead.

Tomorrow the celebration of the new year ends, and in their pleasurings, as in their daily household life, the dear dead ones of the Japanese are remembered and honored first and never forgotten.

RUSSIAN FLEET WILL SIT TIGHT

Crippled and Demoralized It Cannot Be Aggressive.

MUST AWAIT REINFORCEMENTS

Great Britain Being Blamed for Disaster to the Battleship Petropavlovsk.

St. Petersburg, April 15. — The effective ships at Port Arthur now are the armored cruiser Bayan, the first-class cruisers Askold and Diana, the second-class cruiser Novik, the torpedo gunboats Vsadnik and Gaydamak, the gunboats Gremiashchi, Otvastni, Giliak and Boor, the cruisers Djidjid, Razboynik and Zabiaka, and the torpedo boat destroyers, whose exact number is not known. Altogether ten Russian vessels have been damaged or lost since the outbreak of the war.

The disaster of Wednesday ends the hope that the ill-fated Port Arthur squadron would be able to become an aggressive factor in the operations before it is reinforced by the arrival of the Baltic fleet. Until then the aim of the Russians will be to hold Port Arthur and conserve the remaining ships within the protection of its guns. Temporarily the least faith in successes at sea died with Admiral Makaroff, and the Russian people now look to the army, in which they have implicit confidence, to retrieve on land the reverses and distress suffered on the water. As a result of the depressing influence produced by the loss of the Petropavlovsk some pessimism is manifested, and in consequence all kinds of wild talk are heard. This is not strange, considering the fatalism inherent in Russian character. As an example the specter of foreign complications has appeared. It is said that the Petropavlovsk was blown up by a submarine boat furnished to Japan by Great Britain, which, of course, would mean war with Great Britain. In furtherance of this idea it is pointed out that the British Parliament has granted permission for Indian troops to cross the frontier of Tibet, which naturally, means only that Great Britain is preparing to aid her ally by advancing upon Central Asia. But such talk finds no echo in responsible quarters, where, indeed, it is remarkable how calm and confident the officials are that a change of fortune will take place so soon as the land operations begin in earnest. The prevailing belief here is that the Japanese will take advantage of the situation to push matters and make a renewed attack on Port Arthur with the object of sealing the entrance to the port, or considering the Russian fleet to be practically immobilized by its inferiority, proceed with the landing of troops at the head of the Gulf of Liao Tung. It would not be surprising if the Japanese attempted to invest the fortress of Port Arthur by land.

The latest reports are to the effect that the Japanese fleet is still in sight from Golden Hill.

CZAR GETS AFTER THE WIRELESS

Will Shoot Correspondents Who Use It For Transmitting Messages.

Washington, April 15. — The Russian Government has given notice that newspaper correspondents using wireless telegraphy will be treated as spies and shot. This notice was served on the state department by Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, and it is understood that similar communications were made to all foreign offices. The text of the communication is as follows:

"I am charged by my Government, in order to avoid all possible misunderstanding, to communicate to your excellency that the lieutenant of his imperial majesty in the far east has just made the following declaration: 'In a case in which neutral steamers having on board correspondents who might communicate war news to the enemy by means of perfected apparatus not being yet foreseen by existing conventions, would be arrested near the coast of Kuan Tong or in the zone of operations of the Russian fleet, the correspondents will be looked upon as spies and the steamers furnished with wireless telegraphy seized as prizes of war.'"

This notice opens up an entirely new line of treatment of correspondents. Some of the leading British newspaper correspondents are making free use of the wireless telegraph in the transmission of their war news, and it is possible that they will appeal to their Government to define their privileges and to secure an official determination of the question as to whether a neutral on his own ship outside the territorial waters of a belligerent power and without contraband of war aboard can be treated as a spy.

RIGHTFUL KING OF THE SERVIANS

Believed To Be Raising Potatoes Out West.

HIS TITLE TO CROWN PROVED

The Strange Romance of John Boyn Who Should Occupy Peter's Throne.

St. Paul, Minn., April 16. — The rumor that King Peter of Servia would like to abdicate has again directed attention to the fact that at Princeton, in this state, lives a farmer, John Boyn Vonhauser, commonly known as John Boyn, who may really be the rightful King of Servia. His father, August Boyn, was said to be heir to the throne of Servia, and once when he went there to get, not his crown, but some money that was due him, he died and people said he was poisoned.

A writer in the St. James' Gazette of London declared not long ago that there was reason to believe that John Boyn was descended from Milos Oorenovitch, founder of the dynasty that was snuffed out by the assassins of King Alexander and Queen Draga last year.

The mother of John Boyn lives in a modest little cottage among the evergreens and jack pines near Rum River, a few miles from Princeton. She is 84 years old, but apparently hale and hearty. Small of stature and with her shrunken form bent with the infirmities of old age, she still shows that she was in her youth a comely woman.

She did not know much about her husband's right to the throne of Servia. Years ago he told his folks that he had a large inheritance awaiting him in Servia, and decided to go over to that country in 1887 to secure the wealth.

His wife and children begged him not to leave them, but he promised to return soon with money enough to make them all rich. He had no idea of attempting to be King or to do anything save get a portion of the fortune which was due him. He wrote his wife from Belgrade after his arrival in the capital.

In a few weeks she received word through the American consul that her husband was dead. Subsequent events indicated that he had been assassinated.

Residents of Princeton remember Boyn. He had a common education and was by trade a cabinetmaker. The farm his wife now occupies was preempted by him.

John Boyn lives a short distance from Princeton near the home of his mother. Though he stoutly maintains his right to the job now held by Peter Karageorgevitch he is not worrying over the situation.

According to tradition, Boyn's grandfather, when a child, was saved from death during an invasion by the Turks, by being carried by his nurse into a field and hidden. He was the only member of the family to escape. He was taken to Saxony, where he was brought up and in time married and raised a family.

August, John's father, was his only son. John's grandfather preferred to remain in peace in Saxony rather than try sitting on the perilous throne of his native country.

The nurse who rescued the grandfather also carried with her the family Bible and records and when the child grew up he received the family record which in time went to August. When August went to Servia he took the Bible with him, and the book and all the records were lost, as they disappeared when he died in Belgrade.

John Boyn says that his father talked of his crown rights and property in Servia. Guided by the records, his father went to the site of the castle where his grandfather lived when a child and found a lot of treasures. In the fall his father went to his old birthplace, where he was taken ill and died, presumably of poison.

The Hon. Cheddo Mijatovitch, a representative of the Servian Government, who resides in London, and is believed to be the person who furnished the St. James' Gazette with the story of John Boyn, says he was present at the deathbed of August Boyn, and that the papers Boyn had with him when he went to Servia contained evidence that he was a descendant of the old reigning house of Servia. Mijatovitch considers John Boyn the rightful heir to the throne.

Mr. Boyn, however, says that from what he has heard of things in high places in Servia, he will still continue to raise potatoes and kill wolves in Minnesota. He thinks he has a better chance of becoming a potato king than a Servian king.

A TILLSONBURG BLAZE

Fire Completely Wrecks Residence of E. V. Tillson.

Tillsonburg, April 16.—Fire broke out in the home of Mr. T. V. Tillson between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and made a complete wreck of the building. A large part of the handsome furnishings were taken out of the buildings, but all damaged by smoke and water, and Mr. Tillson will lose many of those household treasures that no money can replace. The fire was confined to the building in which it originated, the one adjoining, occupied by Mrs. Harrison, not being damaged. The house and contents were insured in the Merchants and the Insurance Company of North America. Mr. Tillson is a member of the Tillson Company, and the manager of the business.

THE SPEED OF STORKS

Evidence That They Can Fly at the Rate of 100 Miles an Hour

London, April 16. — No living thing, not even a scared jack-rabbit, can travel with the speed displayed by such birds as the stork and the northern bluethroat. Not only do these birds fly with a speed which can hardly be conceived, but they keep up their rapid flight for 1,000 or 2,000 miles at a stretch without apparently tiring.

Evidence has been collected recently which shows that the bluethroat flies from Central Africa to the shores of the North Sea, a distance of 1,600 miles, in less than a day and a night, and making it, moreover, in one uninterrupted flight.

The storks, which spend their summers in Austria-Hungary and their winters in India and Central Africa, are also marvelous travelers, and make their journeys twice a year in one unbroken flight each time.

From Budapest in Hungary, to Lahore, in India, is about 2,400 miles in an air line, and the storks make the journey in 24 hours, thus traveling at the rate of 100 miles an hour for the whole distance. The storks which spend the summer in Central Europe and the winter in Central Africa travel with the same rapidity.

Slatin Pasha, an Austrian in the service of the Khedive, and now Governor of the Central African province of Darfur, was for many years a captive in the hands of the Mahdi and the Khalifa when the dervishes killed Gordon and established their empire, now overthrown, in the Soudan. One day, at Omdurman, he saw a stork with a metal band attached to one of its legs. He caught the bird and found engraved upon the band the name of an old friend in Austria.

He wrote a note to his friend and tied it to the metal band. When the stork returned to Austria for the summer, the friend saw the letter, caught the stork and read the message, which was the first certain assurance that the outside world received that Slatin was still alive.

This stork, as was proved by the dates, made the journey from Omdurman to the Austrian country place, a distance of nearly 3,000 miles, at a speed of more than 100 miles an hour.

INSURING FIREMEN

Unique Proposition Presented to the Montreal Fire Brigade.

Montreal, April 16. — A proposition of great interest to all the cities of Canada has just been made to this city by an insurance company. By the proposition the company will insure the lives of all the members of the fire brigade. Under the present system, when a member of the brigade dies, the city pays to his nearest relative $1,000 out of the city treasury. By this system the city loses $1,000 on each, without the means of having it refunded. The proposition which the company makes is as follows: Presume the brigade to total 25 men, with average age 34, and accordingly with a premium of $32 10 per man per annum, the annual outlay to the city would be $8,025, by which every member of the brigade would be insured for $1,000. At the expiration of 20 years on the date of the issue of the policy on each man, should the man be still alive, the company would guarantee to pay the city the sum of $373 96, which together with the estimated profits of the company ($192), would make a total of $565 96. Hence, at the end of twenty years, the city would receive the sum of $141,490, or in other words, the city would only have spent about $19,010 during the twenty years for the risk of the entire brigade.

The proposition has met with great favor, and will likely be adopted.

TOWN ON THE SQUAWK

Scheme for Developing Lung Power That Caused Trouble.

Utica, April 15. — A. H. Smith, of Hamilton, president of the school board, recently conceived the idea of presenting to each of the children in the village a "squawker," which he believed would furnish them enjoyment and incidentally prove beneficial in developing their lung power. He now realizes his mistake. At first only an occasional squawk could be heard in the village, but soon every child in town had at least two of the contrivances and the limit of childhood is gradually extending until it has reached the six-footer.

Principal Bennett, of the Hamilton High School, as spokesman for a committee of citizens, appealed to President Smith to cease his philanthropy, saying that the sessions of the school were being seriously interfered with and the classes demoralized.

Mr. Smith immediately agreed to discontinue the distribution of the squawkers. He acted too late, however, to abate the nuisance, and in consequence existence in the village is a hardship, the awful din continuing day and night and reducing many of the residents to nervous wrecks. The whole town is on the squawk, and unless the nuisance is speedily abated the health authorities will be asked to take a hand.

DOMINION BONDS DUE MAY DAY

And a Three-Year Renewal of Canada's Loan Is Probable.

London, April 16. — Of Canada's twelve million 4 per cent sterling loan, four million falls due for redemption for May Day, and arrangements in view thereof have been made here. It is understood the bondholders may, to the extent of two millions and a half, renew for three years longer at 4 per cent, with the further option of converting, prior to April 30, 1906, each hundred pounds of stock with unmatured coupons attached into 105 of Dominion 3 per cent inscribed stock.

W. F. Larence, M.P., at Liverpool, referring to the Anglo-French agreement, said that in Newfoundland, France has rights of no value to ourselves, owing to certain circumstances, and in Newfoundland now she had rights of great value. By agreement we re-created the value of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which yet might be a thorne in the side of Canada, whether owned by the French or the United States.

The London Chronicle says: "As the indemnity to be paid French subjects in Newfoundland is to be defrayed out of Imperial, not colonial, funds, there is sometimes an advantage, it will be seen, to British colonies in the treaty power residing with the Imperial Government."

A cargo of Nova Scotia apples, which, owing to a breakdown in the engines of the steamer, had been six weeks at sea, was sold at Covent Garden. As a result of the long voyage a great portion had gone bad, and the rest had to be sold at once.

Out of 250 automobiles in the annual exhibition in New York City, 50 are electrical and 175 gasoline.

ASSORTED RUMORS FROM FAR EAST

Times Man Says Port Arthur Has Been Sealed.

RUSSIANS BLOCK JAP LANDING

St. Petersburg Dispatch Tells of Heavy Fighting in Which the Czar's Troops Won.

London, Saturday, April 16. — The Times this morning prints a dispatch from its correspondent at sea off the coast of Korea. The dispatch is dated yesterday and in it the correspondent says he believes that the entrance to Port Arthur is now sealed.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard sends a rumor to the effect that Vice-Admiral Togo's fleet escorted a Japanese landing of troops to the westward of the Yalu River. When 12,000 men had been landed, the Russian troops, which were lying concealed, suddenly attacked them, driving them back to the ships with heavy losses in men and guns.

A New Chwang dispatch says: The sinking of the Russian battleship Petropavlovsk and the attendant great loss of life at Port Arthur is regarded here as the most profound event of the present war. Communication with Port Arthur as well as with other centers, is substantially closed. About a score of press correspondents now in New Chwang were informed today of the willingness of Viceroy Alexieff to admit them to the Russian lines under regulations which apparently will govern all branches of their conduct.

A dispatch received at St. Petersburg from Liao Yang says that the Russian entrenchments on the Yalu River have been completed. The center of the line of fortified positions is Antung. The right flank rests off Tatung Kau and the left flank off Kiulien Cheng.

The Paris Journal publishes the following received from its St. Petersburg correspondent, under Friday's date: "A Chinese officer, who arrived here today, says that the Chinese northern army consists of 100,000 men, perfectly equipped and commanded by numerous officers, among whom are 130 disguised Japanese. Half of the troops are along the Manchurian frontiers, and the other half in the province of Pe Chi Li."

A Chennampo, Korea, dispatch of the 14th says: The first contingent of press correspondents, who are to accompany the Japanese army, are awaiting here the arrival of a steamer with their personal effects. When these arrive, the correspondents will proceed to Ping Yang. The weather is cold and rain is falling. The roads are in bad condition and there is much ice to the northward. The Japanese officers are providing for the correspondents with unusual hospitality.

THE MINE THEORY.

Out of the maze of conflicting reports regarding the sequence of events leading up to the destruction of the Petropavlovsk, it is now established that Vice-Admiral Makaroff, early Wednesday morning, took out his squadron to engage a weak division of six Japanese cruisers which appeared on the horizon after the Japanese torpedo boats, which sank the Bezstrashni, had been driven off by the Bayan. Full particulars of the torpedo boat fight are still lacking. The Russian commander-in-chief pursued the Japanese cruiser division until it was reinforced by eleven battleships, when he retired into the outer roadstead, where he was drawing up in line of battle when the disaster to the Petropavlovsk occurred. The exact circumstances of the destruction of the battleship are not known. It is certain that both her boilers and magazine exploded, but it is not absolutely sure that she touched a mine, although the weight of opinion at the admiralty is that such was the case and that if so, it was a Russian and not a Japanese mine. A high official of the admiralty said: "It is evident a powder magazine exploded, because a jet of flame went up with the steam from the bursting boilers. The magazine could not have exploded spontaneously. Doubtless, a mine caused the detonation of the powder and torpedo magazines. Perhaps the truth will never be known and the disaster will take a place with the countless other mysteries of the sea." It is absolutely denied that Admiral Makaroff's ships participated in a naval engagement. Although the papers this morning were allowed to print reports from abroad of a Japanese bombardment off Port Arthur, official knowledge of such a bombardment, if it occurred, is not admitted. A press correspondent learns that 28 officers were lost on board of the Petropavlovsk, including Captain Vasilief, belonging to the ship; Admiral Makaroff, fourteen members of his staff, including Rear-Admiral Molas, the chief of staff, and Lieut. Von Kobe, the aide-de-camp of Grand Duke Cyril.

Gen. Kuropatkin is concentrating his second line of defense between Mukden and Lioa Yang. He will have 120,000 men there by April 24.

HE TOYED WITH DEATH

Penascola, Fla., April 16. — Complete destruction of the battleship Missouri and the loss of 600 lives as the result of the turret explosion, in which 33 men were killed, was averted only by the heroism of Chief Gunner's Mate Monson, who jumped into the open powder magazine when the flames threatened every instant to ignite the contents and pulled the heavy door shut behind him.

When the officers heard the explosion in the turret and saw the fire lapping through the top they supposed the hot magazine would explode next, and headed the ship for the shore, intending to beach her, if possible, before the explosion. Captain Cowles stopped this plan and put back to sea. At the first explosion the men in the handling-room knew in an instant what had happened. The big magazine door was open, and standing against it were four charges of powder. Without a moment's hesitation Gunner's Mate Monson shoved these aside, and, jumping into the magazine, pulled the door closed after him.

The magazine was totally flooded with water, and when the men opened the door they found Monson barely alive, the water having reached to his neck.

Pronounced the Wide World Over

AS SUPERIOR TO JAPAN TEA.

"SALADA"

CEYLON NATURAL GREEN Tea is pure, healthful and delicious. It will displace Japan Tea just as "SALADA" Black is displacing all other black teas. Sold only in lead packets. By all Grocers.

FIGHTING FOR A NAME

It seemed as if the words had been shouted at him through a trumpet, for they fell like a stinging lash upon his conscience, and the blood rushed hot and red into his face with a sense of shame and dishonor.

"I wonder what makes people have such horrid thoughts," he murmured. "A thief and a liar! Ugh! What an ugly sound it has! I never told a lie yet, and I never stole a penny; I guess I won't begin now, just as I've got into business for myself, to ruin my reputation. No, sir, I'll be honest, if I have to wear patches three deep."

With a look of resolution on his young face, he quickened his pace almost to a run, as if he hoped thus to outrun the temptation, and, entering the store, made his way directly to the superintendent of his department, and told him what had occurred, producing the bills in corroboration of his story.

The man, looking into the frank, clear eyes upraised to his, realized and admired the nobility of the boy.

"Well, sir, you are a lucky youngster," he remarked, as he counted the money which Ned had given to him.

"I think that somebody else has been very unlucky," Ned quietly returned.

"Wouldn't you like to keep these bills?" the gentleman asked, just to test him.

"I should like to have forty dollars, sir, more than I can tell you, for my mother and I are very poor," Ned said very gravely, "but I would not like to keep this money from its rightful owner."

"That's the way to talk, my boy," said the superintendent in a tone of hearty commendation. "Always stick to those principles of honor and you'll make a noble man."

Ned colored with pleasure.

He felt prouder to have won such praise from his superior, than he would to have been presented with the forty dollars. Still, he wished that those covetous thoughts, on finding the money, had not come to him; they made him feel ashamed and half guilty and there was no one to tell him that he was a stronger and better boy because they had come to him and he had resisted them, thus gaining a signal victory, and strengthening him against future temptations.

"I suppose it will have to be advertised," he said, after a moment of thought, while his color deepened, "but I haven't any money to pay for it."

"I will attend to that," the superintendent replied, "but if the money is not called for after four weeks you can claim it, less the charge for advertising."

"Can I?" Ned exclaimed, with a sudden joyful heart-throb; then instantly felt ashamed of himself for it, and added, "All the same, sir, I hope the owner will come for it."

He went away to his work after that and tried to think no more about it.

The superintendent took the money to the office to be deposited, and related to a member of the firm the circumstances of Ned's finding it, and enlarged upon his evident honesty and nobility of purpose.

"Keep your eyes on that youngster, Mr. Pratt, for a few weeks," was the proprietor's reply, "and if he continues to show himself capable and worthy we will advance him. An honest boy like that is worth keeping and using well."

So, if Ned had but known it, the conquering of a great temptation was likely to prove of greater and more lasting benefit to him than the forty dollars would have been.

Three weeks slipped by, and nothing worthy of note occurred to our youthful hero.

He continued to be prompt and diligent in his business, was kind and attentive to the clerks, whose bidding he was hired to do, while his unvarying cheerfulness, and a certain wit and quickness at repartee won him a warm place in every heart. One morning an old gentleman of perhaps sixty years presented himself at the desk of the cashier of the firm.

He was small of stature, with a thin and rather aristocratic face, keen gray eyes, overshadowed by heavy iron-gray brows, and hair of the same hue. He was clad in a dark mixed suit that had evidently done service for a long time, and which would have been much the better for the use of a whisk and a sponge. His linen was fresh and clean, however, but his hat—a stovepipe of somewhat ancient date—like his suit, needed the brush, while a bootblack would have improved his shoes, as to color and polish, if not as to fit.

"I've come to see about this," he remarked briefly as he shoved a slip of printed paper through the window of the cashier's desk.

It was the advertisement regarding the finding of some money, which the superintendent of Ned's department had caused to be inserted in two of the leading papers of the city.

"Well, what about it?" as briefly demanded the cashier, while he shot a searching glance into the aged face before him.

"Simply this—I lost a roll of bills—four tens, issued by the Provident Bank on the seventh of July, and somewhere between Avon and Beach streets, going down Chauncy," the old man explained.

"Um," said the cashier thoughtfully, "the seventh of July; it is now the twenty-eighth; why haven't you made inquiries for it before?"

"For the reason that I was obliged to leave town on business that same day and did not see the advertisement until my return yesterday."

"Um!" said the cashier again. "I'll see about it."

He went to another desk, talked with a gentleman there for a few moments, then returned to the window and handed the little old man his money.

"I guess it's yours without any doubt," he remarked.

"Yes, sir, it is mine," he confidently returned, after glancing at it. "Where was it found?"

"Close to the curbing on Essex street."

"Who found it?"

"One of our cash boys."

"What's to pay?"

"The charges for advertising, of course"—naming the sum—"and whatever besides that you and the boy can agree upon."

"Humph! Where will I find the boy?" the man asked as he handed out the money for the advertising.

"I will send for him to come here," replied the cashier, as he wrote rapidly upon a slip of paper. Then calling a boy he sent him down to the hosiery counter with it.

Five minutes later the boy returned, accompanied by Ned, who, not knowing what was wanted of him, looked rather flushed and anxious at being summoned to the office.

"This gentleman wishes to talk with you for a few moments," remarked the cashier, indicating the stranger, and then returned to his books.

Ned lifted his great, frank, black eyes to the aged face, and the man gave a violent start, while a strange pallor settled over the countenance as he looked into them.

"What's your name?" he demanded, abruptly.

"Edward Wallingford, sir," Ned replied, wondering what the man could want of him.

"Wallingford! Wallingford!" he repeated, a startled look leaping into his eyes, "Do you—are you——" He abruptly paused here, and after a moment added: "So you are the boy who found my money?"

"Oh, yes, sir, I found forty dollars. Was it yours?" Ned eagerly inquired, but flushing violently, for, despite all his efforts to resist the sin of covetousness, he could not help hoping that the money might have been lost by some rich persons who would not take the trouble to search for it, and thus it would eventually come to him.

"Yes, it was mine. Where did you find it?"

"Just on the corner of Essex and Chauncy streets."

"Well, I suppose you expect a reward. How much have I got to pay you for finding it?" the man asked, sharply, as he fastened his keen, eagle glance upon the boy's handsome face.

Ned flushed again, and his eyes grew very bright with some repressed emotion, but he quietly replied:

"Nothing, sir; I am glad that you have your money back, and you are very welcome to what I have done."

He turned on his heel and was about to go back to his duties, when the eccentric old man cried out, more sharply than he had yet spoken, though a queer little smile lurked about the corners of his mouth.

"Stop, Edward Wallingford; I haven't got through with you yet!"

[To be Continued.]

WOLVES ATE THE DOUGHNUTS.

Wolves have been particularly aggressive this past winter in the Northwest, and many narrow escapes of human beings have been reported. A sleighload of people in Cass county, Minnesota, were pursued by a pack of wolves the other day. The pursued dropped doughnuts along the way, and the wolves fought so hard for the delicacies that the whole party got home in safety. Two lumbermen in the employ of Sam Simpson, a logger operating in the neighborhood of Duluth, Minn., heard the howl of a wolf when they were about a mile from their cabin. The men hastened toward camp, but did not apprehend any real danger.

In a few minutes a wolf was heard at much closer range. Then several were heard at various points. The men could think of nobody that the wolves had in view for supper but themselves, and they broke into a run.

They arrived breathless at their camp, three wolves following them to within 150 feet of their cabin door. Ten minutes later the howls of the wolves indicated that a great pack had assembled.

"If you want to get a record of a first-class runner," said one of the lumbermen who had escaped, "just get out some place and get yourself chased by a pack of wolves. You will find that you have more muscles in your body than you ever have any idea of.

"You want to imagine every jump that they are about to spring on you, and wonder whether or not it will hurt when they are gnawing the flesh from your bones."

"I know that I can beat the ten-second class of runners in a walk."—Chicago Inter-Ocean Correspondence.

VERY EASY FOR HER.

A "woman's reason," with all its traditional lack of logic came out in an amusing fashion at a recent dinner party in Brooklyn.

In the course of the evening the conversation drifted around to those odd little mathematical bits of the How-oldis-Ann variety, when one of the company with explanations that the next problem would not be a very difficult one, questioned as follows:

"If a bottle and a cork together cost $1.10 and the bottle cost a dollar more than the cork, how much did the cork cost?"

Almost instantly one of the ladies was ready with the answer:

"Why, the cork cost five cents and the bottle $1.05. That's too easy."

The lady's husband, familiar through years of experience with her woeful lack of skill in figures, looked up in astonishment.

"Heavens!" he exclaimed. "How did you come to get that so soon?"

"Why, my dear," was the reply, "corks always cost five cents, don't they?"—N. Y. Times.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

I WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY IF IT FAILS TO CURE.



I want every sufferer from Rheumatism to try my Rheumatism Cure. I know it will positively cure Rheumatism in any part of the body. I know it cures sharp shooting pains in the Arms, Legs, Side, Back or Breast and Rheumatic Swelling or Soreness of any part of the body in a few hours.

It effects a speedy and permanent cure of all forms of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, or pain in the back, Lameness, Stiff and Swollen Joints, and all pains in hips and loins. This remedy does not put the disease to sleep, but drives it from the system. It neutralizes the acid and makes good, rich, red blood.

Get a 25c bottle of this remedy, and if you are not perfectly satisfied with the results I will refund your money.—169 Munyon.

LOCAL SOCIAL GLEANINGS

Glenmore was a pretty scene of gayety on Saturday evening last, when Mr. and Mrs. Fred Harper were the delightful host and hostess of a very jolly dance, at which several of the not-outs were among the guests. Mrs. Harper, as usual, looked exceedingly bright and pretty, wearing a gown of black silk embroidered in gold and crimson. The Italian orchestra played an excellent programme of dances and supper extras, and the evening was so thoroughly happy that all were sorry when midnight decreed that they should catch the homebound trolley. Among the guests noted were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Smallman, Miss Olive Peters, Miss Violet Maulson (Toronto); Miss Nora Niven, Miss Nello Vroom, Miss Patti MacLaren, Mies Nenone Carling, Miss Laura Hyman, Miss Marguerite Ginge, Miss Geraldine Beddome, Miss Alice Leonard, the Misses Beatrice and Helen Richardson, Miss Dora Labatt, Miss Ismena Labatt, Miss Tabby Moore, Miss Mary Meredith, Miss Edith Scatcherd, Mr. George Macbeth, Mr. Jack Labatt, Mr. J. Innes Carling, Mr. Campbell Becher, Mr. De Courcy O'Grady, Mr. Walter O'Grady, Mr. Coulson, Mr. Kortright, Mr. Crawford, Mr. J. Boucher, Mr. Morton, Mr. Charlie Hunt, Dr. Jack Hunt, Mr. Will Meredith, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Leonard Tilley and Major Layborn.

Miss Eileen Pyle, the dainty little debutante from Ireland, who was such a favorite during her visit with Mrs. S. N. Sterling, is now in Ottawa, and will go with a party from Ottawa to New York very shortly, from where she will sail for home via the steamship Campania.

Miss Dunstan, of Toronto, who has been the guest of Miss Graydon during the past ten days, has been the raison d'etre of some jolly little functions.

The fortnight's vacation came to a close all too soon for the bright bevy of school girls who came from Toronto for the Eastetide, and on Monday they reluctantly said good-bye till the next holiday time. Miss Eleanor Kerrigan, Miss Nora Niven, Miss Mary and Miss Jean Labatt return to Bishop Strachan School, and Miss Alice Leonard and Miss Babs Labatt returned to Miss Veal's School, Glen Mawr, Toronto.

Miss Nelles, Simcoe, is spending a short time with Miss MacCallum, the Asylum.

This afternoon Miss Bullen was the hostess of a delightful little telephone tea for a few friends to meet her guest, Miss McLachlan.

The usual weekly dance will be given at the Kennels on Tuesday evening next.

Mrs. H. Scott Leach, of Rathnelly avenue, Toronto, who came to London last Saturday to spend a short visit with Mrs. John Elton Smallman, Elton Lodge, returned home yesterday.

Dr. Drummond, of Montreal, was the guest of Dr. Niven during his stay in London, and last evening a supper was given in his honor at the London Club after the evening's programme at the Grand Opera House.

Mr. Frank Hobbs and Mr. Frank Spry, of Montreal, a former Londoner, spent Easter with Mr. Spry's mother, Mrs. D. Spry, Barrie.

Mrs. R. W. Puddicombe and the Misses Freida and Mary Puddicombe, returned this morning from a delightful visit in the tropics.

Mr. Harold Richardson and his bride (nee Austen), Chicago, were the guests of Mr. Richardson's parents, Rev. Archdeacon and Mrs. Richardson, on Tuesday of this week, and were entertained very quietly at the Kennels after which they left on the afternoon train for Chicago. Quite a number of their friends were at the depot to catch a glimpse of the lovely bride and wish Mr. and Mrs. Richardson every happiness in life.

Mr. John Brown, one of Hamilton's former citizens, died in Quebec last week, and the body was brought to the home of Mr. Adam Brown, Hamilton, from where the funeral took place on Friday of last week. Deceased was an uncle of Mrs. Ernest Smith and Mr. Harley Brown, of this city.

Master Jack Ginge, Queeen's avenue, left for Toronto on Tuesday evening, where he will attend Upper Canada College.

Mrs. Harry Southcott and wee daughter, St. Catharines, are spending a month's visit in town with relatives and friends.

Miss Alice Brown, Kent street, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. H. Pratt, Revelstone, B. C.

Miss Dora Labatt is entertaining a few friends to dinner at the Kennels this evening in honor of Miss Baynes, of Toronto.

Mr. J. Innes Carling gave a most enjoyable theater party on Thursday evening (the occasion being Mr. Carling's birthday). The guests included the host's father and sister, Mr. T. H. Carling and Miss Nenone Carling, Miss Gerry Beddome, Miss Bullen, the Misses Harkness, Mr. De Courcy O'Grady, Mr. W. O'Grady and Mr. Geo. Macbeth.

Mrs. Hunt and Miss Jessie Hunt, Riverview, Ridout street, gave a very charming and quite informal little tea on Monday afternoon for a few friends to meet Mrs. Allison, of Quebec. Miss Hunt and Miss Nita Hunt served tea in the drawing-room, and among those to enjoy the pleasant function were Mrs. Beddome, Mrs. Fred Farncombe, Mrs. Fritz Beck, Mrs. Harley Brown, Mrs. Scatcherd, Mrs. Macfie, Mrs. Charlie Hunt and a few others.

Mr. Lorne Becher, Toronto, spent the last week-end with his mother, Mrs. Becher, Thornwood.

St. Paul's Church, Woodstock, was the scene of a very pretty and fashionable wedding on Tuesday last, when Miss Lillian Nelles, Woodstock, was married to Mr. John Baines, of Toronto. The bride wore white point de gauze over satin and carried a bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Nelles, sister of the bride, and the Misses Baines, sisters of the groom, attended the bride, and wore very chic white gowns, Gainsborough hats and carried clusters of pink roses. Mr. Lorne Becher, Mr. Murray Henrie and Mr. Charles Cronyn were ushers.

Great regret is expressed at the removal of Mr. Hamilton Morton, of the Merchants Bank in this city, to Belleville. During Mr. Morton's residence here he has made many warm friends, who are delighted at his promotion, and hope that ere long he will again be on the local staff of the Merchants Bank.

Miss Violet Maulson will remain with her sister, Mrs. Fred Farncombe, another fortnight before returning to school in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Cameron, Toronto, were in London this week on a very sad mission, attending the funeral of Mrs. Harwood, mother of Mrs. Cameron.

Mr. Chatterton, of Petrolea, was in London for a few days last week, and was one of the many out-of-town men at the bachelors' dance.

The realization far surpassed the expectations of the many who responded to invitations for the asylum ball on Wednesday evening. The decorations of flowers, ferns and bunting were superb, the orchestra faultless and the young people enjoyed every moment of the evening, the dances running into the small hours. The guests were charmingly greeted by Mrs. MacCallum and Dr. MacCallum, Dr. C. A. Sippi, Dr. Bell, Dr. McNaughton, Messrs. Rennie, Heighway, Angus and Flynn, members of the committee in charge of the function, were most gallant hosts, making the dance a perfect success.

Mrs. Masuret entertained a few friends very charmingly yesterday afternoon at a couple of tables of euchre.

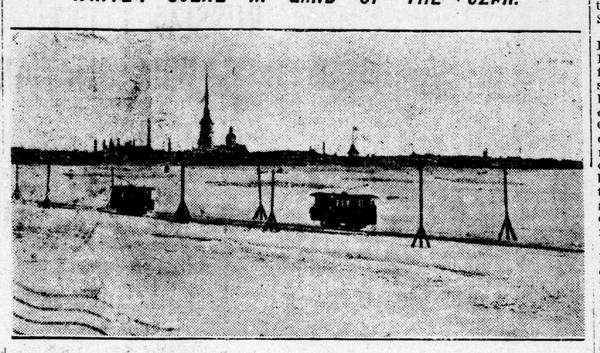
Mrs. Mortimore has given invitations for a card party on Monday evening next.

At the close of the Governor-General's term of office, the Countess of Minto will leave for London, England to present her two pretty daughters at court and chaperon them through the delights of the London season. Their stay in Canada has been full of interesting experiences, for, in addition to the brilliant routine of Rideau Hall, they have enjoyed expeditions along the Canadian Pacific Railway, a tour along the Saskatchewan River and a visit to Skaguay, from which Lord and Lady Minto went up to Dawson City in the Klondike. Last August Lady Minto and her daughters paid a most enjoyable visit to Japan.

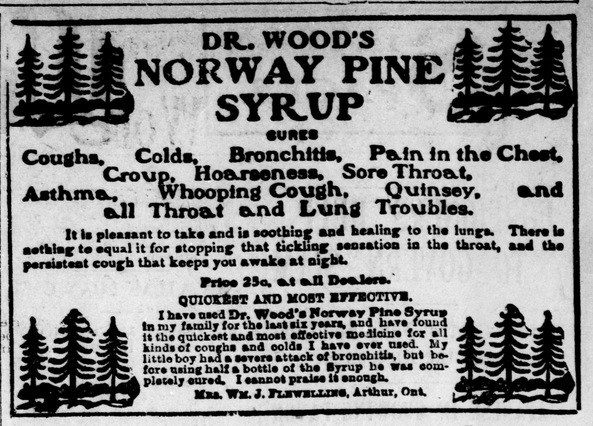
KATRINKA.

Have a pleasant chat with oneself on the subject of one's blessings, comforts, pleasures and joys. This is the nicest of all one's duties, by the way.

WINTER SCENE IN LAND OF THE CZAR.



Electric railway line built on the ice, across the River Neva, at St. Petersburg. Mr. J. F. Cummings, who is well known in London and vicinity, is connected with the management of the road.



ORIGINAL OF DOYLE'S "SHERLOCK HOLMES"

WAS A WELL-KNOWN SURGEON IN AN EDINBURGH HOSPITAL.

One would never dream, by looking through "Who's Who," (in England), that the person described as follows is the original of the great detective, Sherlock Holmes:

"Joseph Bell, M. D., F. R. C. S., Edinburgh; consulting surgeon to the Royal Infirmary and Royal Hospital for Sick Children. Member of University Court, Edinburgh University; born in Edinburgh in 1837. Eldest son of Benjamin Bell, surgeon, and Cecilia Craigie. Married to Edith Katherine, daughter of Hon. James Erskine Murray. Went through the ordinary course of a hospital surgeon at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, from dresser to senior surgeon and consulting surgeon. Twenty-three years (1873-1896), editor of the Edinburgh Medical Journal.

Yet he is the original Sherlock Holmes—the Edinburgh medical students' ideal—who could tell patients their habits, their occupations, nationality and often their names, and who rarely, if ever, made a mistake. Oftentimes he would call upon one of the students to diagnose the cases for him. Telling the house surgeon to usher in a new patient, he delighted in putting the deductive powers of the student to the test, with results generally amusing, except to the poor student victim himself.

This is Doyle's description of Joseph Bell: "He would sit in the patient's waiting room with a face like a red Indian and diagnose the people as they came in, before even they opened their mouths. He would tell them their symptoms, and would even give them details of their past life, and he would hardly ever make a mistake."

"KING OF DEDUCTION."

What Edinburgh student of Doyle's student years can fail to recognize in the stone-faced professor Joe Bell, the "king of deduction?"

"What is the matter with this man, sir?" he suddenly inquired of a trembling student. "Come down, sir, and look at him. No. You mustn't touch him. Use your eyes, sir! Use your ears, use your brain, your bump of perception, and use your powers of deduction."

After looking at the patient, the embryonic Holmes blurted out: "Hip-joint disease, sir?"

"Hip nothing!" Bell retorted. "The man's limp is not from his hip, but from his foot, or rather from his feet. Were you to observe closely, you would see that there are slits, cut by a knife, in those parts of the shoes where the pressure of the shoe is greatest against the foot. The man is a sufferer from corns, gentlemen, and has no hip trouble at all. He has not come here to be treated for corns, gentlemen. We are not chiropodists. His trouble is of a much more serious nature. This is a case of chronic alcoholism, gentlemen. The rubicund nose, the puffed, bloated face, the bloodshot eyes, the tremulous hands and twitching face muscles, with the quick, pulsating temporal arteries, all show this. These deductions, gentlemen, must, however, be confirmed by absolute and concrete evidence. In this instance my diagnosis is confirmed by the fact of my seeing the neck of a whisky bottle protruding from the patient's right-hand coat pocket.

"From close observation and deduction, gentlemen, you can make a correct diagnosis of any and every case. However, never neglect to ratify your deductions, to substantiate your diagnosis with the stethoscope, and by other recognized and everyday methods of diagnosis."

WAS A PRACTICAL JOKER.

One day, in the lecture theater, he gave the students a long talk on the necessity for the members of the medical profession cultivating their senses—sight, smell, taste and hearing. Before him on a table stood a large tumbler filled with a dark, amber-colored liquid.

"This, gentlemen," announced the professor, "contains a very potent drug. To the taste it is intensely bitter. It is most offensive to the sense of smell. Yet, as far as the sense of sight is concerned—that is, in color—it is no different from dozens of other liquids.

"Now I want to see how many of you gentlemen have educated your powers of perception. Of course, we might easily analyze this chemically, and find out what it is. But I want you to test it by smell and taste; and, as I don't ask anything of my students which I wouldn't be willing to do myself, I will taste is before passing it around."

Here he dipped his finger in the liquid, and placed it in his mouth. The tumbler was passed around. With wry and sour faces the students followed the professor's lead. One after another tasted the vile decoction; varied and amusing were the grimaces made. The tumbler, having gone the round, was returned to the professor.

"Gentlemen," said he, with a laugh, "I am deeply grieved to find that not one of you has developed this power of perception which I so often speak about; for if you had watched me closely, you would have found that, while I placed my forefinger in the medicine, it was the middle finger which found its way into my mouth."

These methods of Bell impressed Doyle greatly at the time. The impression made was a lasting one.—Collier's Weekly.

In no country is the life of women more pathetic than in Korea, where it might be termed imprisonment with hard labor from the age of 7 until death. Little girls are secluded from the time of their betrothal. At an age varying from 10 to 16 years they are married to men they have never seen, and go away to take their places as menials.

We Paid for a Million

50c Bottles of Liquozone and Gave Them to a Million Sick Ones.

Is There Anyone Else Who Needs It?

When we purchased the rights to Liquozone, we promised to buy a million bottles, and give them to a million of the sick. Now we have done it—at a cost of $500,000. We have published this offer in nearly every home in America. One result is this: There is no neighborhood—no hamlet so remote—but someone there can tell what Liquozone will do. And nearly every one you meet knows some friend whom Liquozone has cured. Another result is this: The demand for Liquozone is now greater than for any other remedy in existence. More people use it than use medicine. And we cannot doubt that more sicknes is being cured by Liquozone than by all drugs combined.

What Liquozone Is.

Liquozone is the result of a process which, for more than twenty years, has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and fourteen days' time.

Each cubic inch of Liquozone requires the use of 1,250 cubic inches of the gas. It is this remarkable condensation that gives Liquozone its power—the power to do what oxygen does.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Nothing whatever goes into it save the gas and the liquid used to absorb it.

Kills Inside Germs.

The greatest value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. There is nothing else known which will do that. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. For this reason, medicine is of little effect in a germ trouble, as every physician knows.

This problem of killing inside germs is the greatest problem that medical men ever met. These germs are the cause of most of the serious diseases. And the only way to cure such diseases is to kill those germs. An internal germicide, effective, yet harmless, has been sought after more than anything else in the history of medical practice.

Liquozone has solved this problem.

The chemist who discovered Liquozone first proved that germs are vegetables. Then he found that an excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetable matter. Then he sought a way to get the virtues of oxygen in stable form into the blood. The result, after twenty years, is a product which kills inside germs—which does what nothing else can do.

We Offer $1,000

For a disease germ that Liquozone can't kill, and this offer is published on the label of every bottle.

Note what this fact means. All that is necessary to cure any germ trouble is to kill the germs. Nature will do the balance. A germ disease must end when the germs are destroyed; nothing is more certain than that. And all the skill in the world cannot cure such a trouble while those germs exist.

Liquozone goes into the stomach, into the bowels and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it and none can resist it. The results are inevitable. Diseases which have resisted medicines for years yield at once to it; and it cures diseases which medicine never cures.

Acts Like Oxygen.

But Liquozone is more than a germicide. It is also a tonic, with which no other product can compare. It is just such a tonic as an excess of oxygen gas would be, if it could be held in the blood.

Oxygen is the vital part of air; the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. It is oxygen that turns the blue blood to red in the lungs. It is oxygen that eliminates the waste tissue and builds up the new. Oxygen is the nerve food, the blood food, the scavenger of the blood. It is so essential to every function of life that we could not live three minutes without it. There would be no weak nerves, no lack of vitality, no impure blood, if we could feed to the blood a little more oxygen.

But oxygen is a gas and unstable. The blood cannot hold an excess. Liquozone is a liquid, concentrated and stable—not even volatile. In the process of manufacture it takes from the gas its virtues, and it carries those virtues to every cell of every tissue. It gives to every nerve center just the food that it needs. It gives new power to every function of nature. The results are remarkable and quick.

We Paid $100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone—the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We first tested the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We proved it in thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We cured with it every disease which was considered incurable.

Then we spent $500,000 to give a million bottles away—to let a million sick ones try it. We thus staked a total of $600,000 right at the start on our absolute faith in this product. Can anyone suppose that we made such an investment without knowing that Liquozone would do what we claimed for it?

We publish no testimonials, no evidence of cures; no letters from physicians or patients; though we have more such letters than any other concern in the world. We simply buy a bottle of Liquozone for each sick one we learn of, and ask him to see for himself what it does. Don't you know that a product must have remarkable merit—a virtue which brings instant benefit to all—to stand such a test as that?

What Medicine Does.

The utmost that medicine can do is to act as a spur to Nature. This is true in any disease, as your physician will tell you. Drugs never give to the body any element it needs. And drugs never kill inside germs.

Medicine sometimes spurs nature to overcome the germs; but those results are indirect and uncertain. They depend on the patient's condition. A cure by drugs is always doubtful, and in some diseases impossible. Some of you have continued medicine for years, without getting more than temporary relief.

Liquozone is direct and certain, because it destroys the cause of a germ trouble. Then it acts as a tonic, not as a stimulant. It gives food to the nerve centers—the food which nature intended. The results are inevitable and permanent. There is no reaction.

Liquozone is used both to get well and to keep well. Those who know it best use it daily, as we do. It is a saver of sickness by warding off germ attacks. And it keeps every function of nature up to the highest mark. Nothing else in the world is so good for you.

Germ Diseases.

The diseases in this list are known to be caused by germs or their toxins. Medicine has been used in these diseases for centuries, but the germ cause was unknown until late years. The cause of Rheumatism, for instance, was not traced to germs until 1902.

This new cause of disease calls for new treatment. Medicine does not apply, because medicine cannot kill inside germs. Those who now use medicine for germ troubles, either do not know the cause of the trouble or don't know Liquozone.

These diseases all yield to Liquozone, and most of them at once. The cause of all is germs, and Liquozone always kills germs. In any stage of any disease in this list, the results are so certain that we will gladly send to any patient who asks it an absolute guaranty.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Scrofula—Syphillis
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisonous blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

First Bottle Free.

Our method of convincing you that Liquozone will cure is to buy the first bottle for you. We ask you to try it at our expense. The product itself is the best evidence we have.

If you need Liquozone, and have never used it, please send us the coupon below. We will then mail you an order on your druggist for a 50c bottle, and will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This applies only to the first bottle, of course; to those who have never tried it.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it away if there was any doubt of results. If you want those results—if you want to be well—accept the chance which we offer to test Liquozone free. Don't use medicine for what medicine cannot do.

We shall not ask you to buy Liquozone—not urge you to continue it. Do as you think best for yourself when you learn what the product does. But be fair enough with yourself to try it when we pay the cost of your test. Before our offer ends see what this new product means to you.

Liquozone costs 50c and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Company, 458-460 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

.....

67C Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

Of Interest to Women

Made in Canada.

Lately I have been becoming more and more interested in the "Made in Canada" idea. For a long time it has seemed to me that we, as Canadians, do not insist enough on our nationality. We shrug our shoulders and lift our eyebrows over the "jingoism" of our American neighbors, and yet, it is an incontrovertible fact that they, with a country inferior to ours in natural resources, are ahead of us in very many things.

In wealth and population this is especially true, and I cannot help thinking that this is in a great measure due to their patriotism and pride in their country. Call an American a Canadian and you will see his very hair bristle. "No, sirree! I'm an American!" he will indignantly retort, with the air of being able to "lick all creation"; while the Canadian, who is called an American looks rather flattered, and does not deny it.

"Well," you assert, "we have just as much right to the title American as they have."

Certainly, we have; but right has been overborne by years of custom, and the only thing for us to do is to insist on the use of "Canadian." If we were just as quick to say: "No, sirree!", I'm a Canadian!", as the Americans are to insist on their Americanism, it would help a great deal; and if we would insist on having things "made in Canada," that would also do a great deal for the country.

We women could do so much in that line if we only would. Instead of being delighted when the glib salesmen says —"the latest novelty—just in from New York"—if we would quietly say: "Thank you, but I prefer something made in Canada," it might "stagger" the salesman for a minute, but it would help Canada.

And Canada is coming forward in almost every line, too. There has been altogether too much of the idea that Canada is a farming and mining country, provincial and countrified. We are proud of our great natural resources in both mining and agriculture, and justly proud of them; but there is no reason why Canada should be merely a farming and mining country. Why should she not develop along every line, in manufactures and in arts?

This thought was suggested to me very strongly last week at the Arts and Crafts' Exhibition in Toronto. Down in the Art Club rooms on King street there were shown truly marvelous examples of what Canadian workmen and women can do. Everything in the exhibition was made in Canada, and everything was made by hand. You entered between two lofty wrought-iron gates, design and workmanship both Canadian; then you saw some very beautiful enamel work on metal, done by Mrs. Adamson, the president of the Arts' and Crafts' Society. Brass and iron work there was in abundance, and the finest wood-carving, which I am sure would not be surpassed even in ancient Italy.

Mrs. Patterson had some very beautiful stencil work on velvet, which was really exquisite. The most noteworthy thing in her exhibit was a pair of golden-brown velvet curtains, on which were stenciled two magnificent peacocks with all the wonderful coloring of those birds reproduced with marvelous exactness.

Then there was hand-made lace and hand-painted china, even some pottery, made and glazed by Canadian women. Some beautiful designs for book-plates, some artistic photographs and basket-work were also features of the exhibit, while the pictures by Canadian artists were very satisfying.

Mrs. George Reid had the most exquisite thing, to which one returned again and again. It was a picture of water and woods on a misty day, and the mist effect was so beautiful, soft and subdued, that you could just feel yourself out in the woods with all the quietness and languor of such a day around you.

Mr. Challoner's pictures were, to me, very wonderful in coloring. The designs were good, but certainly he is a master of the art of color, his blending and shading (though these may not be the correct technical words), impressed me very much.

Perhaps, the most interesting thing in the exhibit was the work of the Doukhobor and the French-Canadian women. It is truly marvelous how these uneducated women can produce such homespuns and such fine needlework with such good ideas of color.

From this exhibit I passed over to that of the United Arts and Crafts—a Canadian firm who are effecting a revolution in house-furnishing and decorating. They had a very artistic bedroom suite in green, some exquisite curtains and a leather screen, all hammered in metal by hand.

I was so much interested in this that the manager of the firm, observing both my interest in the "made-in-Canada" idea and in their artistic exhibit, asked me if I would care to go over to their studios and see more of their beautiful things. No "Oliver Twist" could have been more elated over the promise of "more" than I was, and I gladly wended my way to the corner of King and Yonge streets, where, for almost an hour, I reveled in color combinations, that made one think of fairyland.

"You see," said the manager, "what we think is, that you should get away from the store idea in furnishing a house. We show you a picture of the room as we see it, all furnished and complete, and then we show you samples of the tiles and woods to be used in their correct colorings and we then show you all the carpets, curtains, hangings and everything of that kind that we think ought to be used in that room."

"I see," said I, "the evolution of a room."

"You see," said he, "we want to emphasize 'Canada' and 'hand-made' things in our work. Of course, now we have to use foreign and imported things for much of our furnishings, because some of the things we want are not made in Canada; but we have our own factory and our own designs, and we are constantly experimenting in order to be able some day to produce everything we do want."

So saying, he showed me some very beautiful designs for furniture, done by Canadians, and which will be made by Canadians. Then he showed me just how they build up a room; how to combine exquisite pale-blue satin tapestry and Connemara lace curtains until a magically, dainty and expensive drawing-room unfolded before my eyes and, on the other hand, how a very dainty room could be built out of less expensive materials.

It was all very interesting and made one quite envious of the fortunate brides who could go to this Aladdin of the Lamp and have built for them the daintiest of palaces; but I couldn't stay always, even in a "made-in-Canada" place, and so I reluctantly tore myself away.

But it gave me a very good idea of what Canadians are doing and can do, and I do wish men and women, merchants and buyers would insist on things "made in Canada."

Are You Nearing the Turn of Life?

UNMISTAKABLE SIGNS OF "THE CHANGE" ARE HEADACHE, SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, NERVOUSNESS, HYSTERIA AND MELANCHOLIA — WATCH FOR THESE SYMPTOMS IF PAST FORTY-FIVE.

When the turn or change of life makes its appearance you will notice severe pains shooting through the loins. As a rule the change is gradual. In most cases it is marked by irregularity of the menstrual flow. It is most important to maintain as high a degree of vigor as possible. All strength should be conserved, and Ferrozone should be taken three times daily until the crisis is past. Ferrozone not only acts on the blood, giving it purity and richness, but acts directly on the womanly organs in such a way as to lessen the strain and severity of this trying time.

Mrs. Martha M. Macadam, of St. George, writes: "About two years ago I was greatly run down and felt as if I was going to die. I was in a nervous excited state, and had the most dreadful pains every month. Irregularities that I never had before commenced, and I didn't know what was wrong. I consulted the doctor and learned I was approaching a very critical time. I started on a course of Ferrozone, and took one tablet along with every meal for about six months. Ferrozone had a direct action, and helped me immensely. My nervousness went away, and so did all the other worrying symptoms. Ferrozone is a remedy that all women should use, because it insures regularity, freedom from pain and headache. It is a remarkable rebuilder and tonic, and saw me safely through my trouble."

Ferrozone is exactly the remedy you need. Don't believe an unscrupulous dealer who may try to sell you a base substitute that affords him more profit. Insist on Ferrozone. Price 50c per box or six boxes for $2 50, at all druggists or by mail, from The Ferrozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

THREAD HAS A HISTORY.

Ex-Provost Clark, of Paisley, Scotland, has been relating the origin of cotton sewing thread, which was first used in that town in the weaving of "heddles" as a substitute for silk, which was stopped by Napoleon in 1803, when he seized Hamburg. Mr. Clark's grandfather and his brother then bethought them of cotton, which worked so smoothly that Mr. Clark's father, then a youth, took to recommending it to women instead of linen, then mostly used.

Originally it was sold in hanks, or skeins. These the women had to wind into little balls, as they do a cut of wool at the present day. Wishing to convenience them, young Clark, on selling a skein of thread, would sit down at a pirn wheel and wind the thread on a bobbin, for which he charged a halfpenny. This halfpenny was refunded when the empty bobbin was returned. Such was the beginning of cotton thread.—New York Tribune.

Nothing Loosens Up Colds

On the chest and relieves that tight feeling and hard cough like Nerviline, writes E. P. Renshall, of Sutton. "I never use any other remedy but Nerviline and find it serves as a general household liniment best of all. Children's colds and inflammatory pains are quickly cured by Nerviline, and its action on colds, coughs and sore throat is unequaled by anything I ever used." Nerviline is both powerful, pleasant and reliable." Every mother should use Nerviline. Price 25c.

In the fourth century was introduced the quill or feather pen. The first steel pen was made in the latter half of the eighteenth, and the first gold pen in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Wages in Russian factories are 2 cents an hour and upwards. There are thousands who work for a cent an hour, and tens of thousands who do not receive 30 cents a day for ten, eleven and more hours' work.

The first public library in modern Europe was founded in Florence in the fifteenth century.

WOMAN WELL TREATED AS SHE GOES TO BUY.

Her Comfort Considered In Every Conceivable Way.

Never has there been a time when the woman who goes out to shop or to amuse herself was so well treated as at present. Her commercial value is recognized and everything is done to make her as comfortable as possible. That this is but a recent innovation may be seen by the different arrangements in the old and new shops. In the old shops she shopped and left. In the modern shops every effort is made to induce her to linger. There are large and luxurious parlors where she can rest, lie down if she likes or write her letters on stationery engraved with the name of the firm.

It is not only because women have been remiss in the care of their shoes that shoe-blacking chairs have been put into many of the shops. If the shoes milady wears have been purchased in that place she can have them polished free of charge. If not, she will pay 5 cents, and a pretty little colored girl gives them a shine she can see her face in. In one shop there is a patent weighing machine in the dressing room. Milady puts a penny in the slot and her weight, printed on a card, comes out to her through another opening. In the same room there are electric curling irons with which she can arrange her disheveled locks.

One large shop has a big wheeled chair. If a customer anywhere in the establishment is suddenly taken ill the chair is taken to her. She is carried in it to the dressing room, where a comfortable couch and an attentive maid await her. If the women wishes to invest in tea she goes to the big oriental shop. There is the prettiest little tea room imaginable. She can call for a cup of Oolong, orange pekoe, English breakfast or any desired variety. It is served in dainty cups, with a plate of fancy biscuits, and all at a nominal price. Milady frequently makes this her only luncheon if she is absorbed in shopping. Indeed, the place is so attractive that a stray man is often seen sipping his afternoon tea with keen appreciation. Probably he is a habitue in the place. The comforts offered to women shoppers are evidently to his taste. After her tea the woman may retire to a shaded parlor, furnished in wicker, with blue rugs and hangings, and blue Canton china for decoration. Resting in a reclining chair she will consider how she may furnish her country home in a similarly cool and inexpensive way.

Theaters now have parlors for women, where all the toilet requisites may be found, not omitting the powder pot. Similar conveniences may be found in the big hotels where women drop in for luncheon. In one much patronized by women a special parlor has recently been arranged. It has couches, easy chairs and a desk, and the private elevator to it is run by a woman. Even the babies are considered in the general attention paid to the comfort of women. A popularly priced theater has a nursery. Mothers may attend the family matinee and leave their babies in neat little beds under the charge of the attendant nurse.—N. Y. Evening Sun.

MUSICAL EXPERTS DISCUSS ORIGIN OF THE BAGPIPES

Seems to Date Back to the Twelfth Century and Was Known as the Choro.

The conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians was held recently in the Athenaeum Hall, Glasgow. Dr. Daniel Ferguson Wilson (Glasgow), the chairman for the day, in an address on "Folk Music of Scotland," said it was on record that in the twelfth century the people sang songs and used for their delight the harp, the tabor and the choro. There was some difference of opinion regarding the identity of the choro. Some thought it was the bagpipe, while others argued that it could not be, for they maintained that this instrument was not imported from England till at least a century after this date. Judging by appearance, he was disposed to think that the choro was the bagpipe, for it would have been a sorry sight for a historian to witness a Highlander wandering in his native straths and glens with a harp in his hand. Even although it was conceded that the English introduced the bagpipes to these isles, it must be admitted that whenever the Highlanders gained the acquaintance of the instrument they made the most of it.

Dealing with the question why Scotland had not taken her place among the musical nations of the world, a recent writer had given it as his opinion that the bagpipe was the cause of her undoing, but it was more probable that the cause lay in the lack of environment. Scottish music, however, had at length obtained an entree to the best society, chiefly German, and great hopes were entertained for it.

Dr. Cummings (Guildhall School) London) said he was sorry to hear that the Scots had got the bagpipe in its present state of perfection from England. For the sake of the sins for which they would be punished hereafter he hoped that the English did not invent the bagpipe.—London Telegraph.

FEMININE BRAINS IN CRIME.

It is not pleasant to contemplate that in the Humbert affair in Paris, the most gigantic swindle on record, the women alone furnished the brains for the entire transaction, but it does prove that a women may have a brain superior to that of a man, which until recently was wholly disbelieved. In the instance last summer of the most clever forgeries ever perpetrated in New York, the reports said the police were convinced that neither of the men arrested was smart enough to have done the work, and it must have been a women, which proved to be the case. Examples of this kind are growing deplorably frequent, but they do prove that for good or for ill the power of the woman is not yet fully recognized. She has been placed on a pedestal for a sort of negative goodness which man, while respecting, believed in his heart to be the result of a character less strong, many sided, and developed than his own. Under modern conditions, which have almost entirely removed the conventionalities and restraints of the past, she is showing herself to possess many of the same characteristics as man.

The life of the vast majority of women, however, will always run in a more or less different channel from that of men, and they will continue to possess certain distinctively feminine qualities which must be equally united with the distinctively masculine attributes of men to produce the highest results in society and in the state. Both are entitled in the same degree to freedom of development, to its rewards if rightly used, and to its punishment if misdirected. The world has no more right to shut all women in convents to keep them good than it would have to shut all men in monasteries for the same purpose.—Chicago Tribune.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

It is here, the long-looked-for leap year, the blessed period of time when the maiden, no longer coy, may take the dilatory suitor by the hand, and emboldened by the custom of ages, softly whisper in his ear: "Be mine!"

Yet it is doubtful if a woman, even though she attempted to make use of the questionable privilege of proposing to a man, would profit by it, for a man, who, if he really wants to marry, a girl, waits for her to ask him, or who is not wanting her and accepts her leap year proposal from sheer inability to decline it gracefully, is not worth having.

Whom the average man marries is wholly a matter of accident.

There is a tide in the love affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to matrimony.

And it is the woman who recognizes this fact and who happens to be uppermost in his thoughts at the moment the mood matrimonial hits him that he marries.

It is easy enough to be this woman, who is not always the one he loves or has loved best, if you want to be. But in leap year, or out of it, proposing to him is unwise because unnecessary.—New York World.

Mexico will send to the World's Fair a model of the penitentiary of the federal district of that republic. A full set of photographs and interesting data concerning the history of the famous structure will accompany the model.

Coffee drinking was forbidden to all but the wealthiest classes in Westphalia in 1766. Five years later, to enforce the ordinance, a penalty was imposed on anyone importing less than 50 pounds of coffee at a time, or distributing or selling it to others.

Buenos Ayres has the largest opera house in the world

WOMEN SOLD BY AUCTION.

An auction of unmarried ladies used to take place annually in Babylon. In every district there assembled on a certain day of every year all the virgins of marriageable age. The most remarkable was first put up, and the man who bid the largest sum of money gained possession of her. The second in person appearance followed, and the bidders gratified themselves with handsome wives according to the depth of their purses. But, alas! it seems that there were in Babylon some ladies for whom no money was likely to be offered, yet these also were disposed of, so provident were the Babylonians. When all the beautiful virgins were sold, the crier ordered the most deformed to stand up; and after he had openly demanded who would marry her with a small sum, she was at length adjudged to the man who would be satisfied with the least, and in this manner the money arising from the sale of the handsome served as a portion to those who were either of disagreeable looks or that had any other imperfection. This custom prevailed about 500 years before Christ.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

THE KANSAS GIRL.

"Me? Oh, I'm a dozen things, according to your point of view. I'm the Kansas schoolma'am. I'm Dickens' fat girl. I'm Lady Raw-and-Ready. I'm Bessie Backwoods. There are lots of nicknames I deserve, but you can't make me mad by calling me them.

"You see," she went on, "I'm nineteen. I've been teaching school off in the country ever since my fifteenth birthday. I've saved every dollar I could scrape together —there's nobody in the world to look out for me but my aunt, and her hands are full—and I'm blowing it all in on this European trip that I've dreamed of all my life; and that's greater than all my dreams. I may be crude and ignorant and fresh—but I'm happy; happier than these artistic swells who are bored to death, ashamed or afraid to say what they like and what they don't, and so penned in and tyrannized over by rules or somebody's opinion that they daren't be natural. I don't care a darn whether I know the proper thing or not, and I hate people who pose and pretend that they do. All that stuff hasn't anything to do with life or living. How does that sound to you—vulgar?"—McClure's.



Pre-historic man crouched around a brush fire to keep himself warm.



The Elizabethan Age produced nothing better than the open fire-place with its draughty rooms.

Oxford Radiators

The evolution of heating has been long and tedious. Centuries of discomfort lie back of the comfort we have reached to-day in the hot water and steam systems of heating. For healthful atmosphere, cleanliness, ease of operation and evenly distributed warmth, the Oxford Hot Water or Steam System is unequalled. The system consists of Oxford Radiators and an Oxford Hot Water or Steam Boiler.

Oxford Radiators are cast of the best grade of iron in machine-made moulds which assure absolute uniformity of thickness, making expansion cracks impossible.

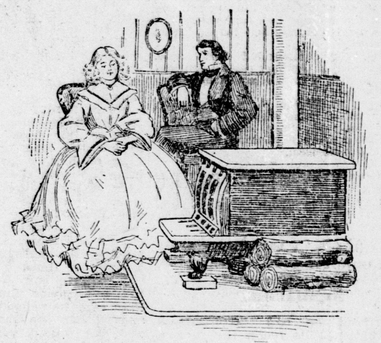


The charcoal brazier of ancient Rome was beautifully wrought but gave little comfort.

Though Oxford Radiators are rarely subjected to a greater pressure than ten pounds during operation, we test each individual loop and each assembled radiator to a cold water pressure of one hundred and twenty pounds, guaranteeing absolute safety.

As the loops of the Oxford Radiator are connected with the Oxford Push Nipple, which makes a perfect iron-to-iron connection without a washer, leaks at the joints are impossible.

Oxford Hot Water Boilers are made of the best cast iron and will not rust even when the water lies in them all summer.



Our grand-parents sat by the old box stove with chilly backs and burning faces.

The nearness of the first water section to the fire keeps the water at a high and even temperature. Its many improvements make it easy to control and highly efficient.

Our entire plant at Toronto Junction, covering many acres of ground, is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Oxford Hot Water Boilers and Oxford Radiators.

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The modern home is equipped with Oxford Radiators and Oxford Hot Water or Steam Boilers, giving pure, healthful, evenly-distributed warmth.



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With milk, fruit or vegetables — As bread, toast or crackers

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HUDSON'S BAY ICE CREAM

Dissolve package Lemon Jelly Powder in cup of cold water. Whip briskly pint cream, adding thereto half a teaspoon baking soda, and cup icing sugar gradually; whip in Jelly and then freeze.

A truly delicious dainty easily made.

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NIGHT ON THE YALU.

The Japanese and Russian armies were facing each other for the first time. With daybreak would come a decisive battle. The stillness of night was suddenly shattered by a most astounding series of crashes, explosion and rumblings from the Russian camp. The outburst threw consternation among the Japanese. The Mikado's field commander leaped from his quarters.

"Colonel," he commanded his aide, "have a squad of the best scouts sent ont at once to find out whence comes this portentous noise."

"Ha! ha!" laughed a Russian prisoner, and they asked him why.

"Why," said he, "my erstwhile companions are merely answering roll call."—Baltimore American.

WILLS' ENGLISH PILLS

THE WORLD'S FAMOUS REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS AND SICK HEADACHE.

No griping or bad after-effects Wills' English Pills reach the root of trouble and give a speedy cure. 25 cents per bottle at all drug stores, or from the Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P. Q. 68-a-c-y

There is a growing demand for strange delicacies in London. Among these peculiar dishes sought after by English gourmands are edible birds' nests; "visega," the dried backbone of the sturgeon; escargots, or French snails, and also frogs. A small plate of birds-nest soup, little more than a mouthful, costs 5 shillings.

Interesting Gossip About Notable Men and Women.

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

Queen Isabella, who died on Saturday, April 9, was 74 years old. Her death deprives the French capital of one of the most picturesque members of the colony of "Rois en Exil," so vividly portrayed by Alphonse Daudet in his book of that name, and which has furnished an unfailing and always popular theme to other novelists of less note, while it will relieve the Spanish treasury of the payment of the annuity of $150,000, which it has been paying to her with unfailing regularity ever since the restoration of her son, the late King Alfonso XII., in 1875, that is to say, for a period of nearly 30 years.

No scion of royalty, with the possible exception of the late King Milan of Servia, has ever furnished so much material to the "chronique scandaleuse" of the courts of Europe as Isabella, and while many of the stories related of her are calumny pure and simple, there is no doubt that by her extravagances of conduct, one might almost add her moral eccentricities, she helped to give an appearance of truth to even the vilest slanders that were originated previous to her deposition by her brother-in-law, the late Duc de Montpensier, and his party, and after the establishment of her residence in Paris, by those venomous scribes who had failed in their attempts to extort money from her by means of blackmail.

With all her faults, and they have been many, it must be confessed that she always remained a kind-hearted, generous woman, whose innumerable acts of charity will doubtless be credited to her in the great hereafter, as against her shortcomings, and no matter how insane her freaks, she somehow or another always managed to maintain a sort of unconscious majesty and royal dignity which, even in 1868 and 1869, when, owing to the presence of the infamous Marfori in her entourage, Napoleon III. felt himself forced, on the score of propriety, to keep her aloof from his shady court after her arrival as an exile in France, so impressed Empress Eugenie that during her interviews with her she seemed to forget that she was a sister queen and acted and spoke as if she were still one of Isabella's maids of honor.

Much indulgence should be accorded to Queen Isabella in writing the record of her career. For she labored al her life long under the disadvantage of having grown up under the care and with the example before her eyes of her mother, old Queen Christina, one of the Bourbons of Naples, and probably the most shamelessly depraved and wicked woman that occupied a European throne during the nineteenth century. The court of Madrid in those davs was renowned for its profligacy. But Queen Christina's behavior finally became more than ever her courtiers and the people around her could afford to tolerate, and she was driven into exile along with her favorite, the ex-guardsman, Munoz, whom she had raised from the rank of a common soldier to the highest offiee in the army, and in the state solely on account of his good looks.

No attempt was made to preserve the childhood or the young girlhood of Isabella free from demoralizing influences. In fact, there were those who considered it to be to their interest to endeavor to corrupt her mind. And then her unfortunate marriage to a man whom she neither loved nor respected, and who was dwarfed not only in body, but in mind, contributed not only to render her reckless. It is unnecessary here to relate anew the story of this marriage, into which she was forced on her 16th birthday, in the firm conviction that it would remain childless and thus enable the crown to pass to her younger sister, married to the French Duc de Montpensier. These expectations were not, however, realized. Queen Isabella gave birth to a large number of children, several of whom died in infancy, and on each occasion, the Duc de Montpensier, to whom she invariably showed herself both kind and generous, circulated stories to the effect that the child was not the offspring of her husband, but of this or of that of her favorites.

Thus it was to the Duc de Montpensier that the Infanta Isabella, widow of the Count Girgenti, owed the nickname of the "herring girl," which clung to her for many years after she had grown up, and which originated in the construction placed by Montpensier upon the tokens of good will bestowed by Queen Isabella upon a young fisherman who had attracted her notice while at the sea baths during the year previous to the princess' birth. Again it was the duke who openly ascribed the paternity of the late King Alfonso to Marshal Serano. In fact, the duke lost no opportunity of circulating stories affecting the honor and the reputation of the sister-in-law who was not only his queen, but also his benefactor.

It was he who played a leading part in the revolution which resulted in her abdication and exile in 1868, in the vain hope of being elected by the cortes to succeed her on the throne. But while the Spaniards were unwilling to put up any longer with Isabella, they were too much disgusted by the base ingratitude which had characterized the intrigues of the duke against her to permit him to have any voice in the government of the nation.

From the time she abandoned her throne, 36 years ago, Queen Isabella has lived abroad, making her home in Paris, where she purchased the palace built by the Russian millionaire, Basilewski, near the Arc de Triomphe, and converted it into a thoroughly regal abode, her summers being usually spent at some chateau in the neighborhood of the capital and which she hired for the season.

Only once did she return to Spain—namely, during her son's lifetime, and then he was forced to ask her to leave the kingdom, owing to the fact that the opponents of his government endeavored to take advantage of her presence and of her good nature to make capital against the administration. Her grandson, the present king, has in consequence been a stranger to her until now.

But she has always been treated with the utmost distinction and honor while abroad by the Spanish court and government, which latter repeatedly paid the heavy debts which she incurred, owing to her excessive generosity and her inability to comprehend the value of money. She has been on excellent terms with the French Republican Government. In fact, she has always manifested a good deal of confidence in republicans. For President Grevy was in charge of her legal interests in France until he became chief magistrate, while Senor Salmeron, the Spanish republican leader, was for many years her legal representative south of the Pyrenees.

Now that the terms of the will of the late Prince Dimitri Soltykoff have become known through its admission to probate it is seen that the rumor is true regarding the disposition of his property, amounting to over $2,000,000 in England, and that he has left by far the greater portion thereof, including all his racehorses, his stables, and his well-known place at Newmarket, famous as the "Kremlin," to a young actress of the name of Bessie Clinton, in whom he had been interested during the last few years of his life. It is anticipated that she will sell both Kremlin and all the prince's stud. For women, as racehorse owners, are not welcomed on the turf with any degree of enthusiasm, even when they happen to be "sporting duchesses," like the late Duchess of Montrose.

There was no end of trouble in connection with Mrs. Langtry-De Bathe as long as she kept up her racing stable. She was subjected to many slights and affronts, and would have been compelled to put up with many more had it not been for the championship of her cause by the then Prince of Wales. While in Paris all sorts of contretemps arose in connection with the stable of Mlle. de Marsy, the actress, who had inherited the horses of her admirer, Max Lebaudy, the sugar refining multi-millionaire. It may be recalled that she won a number of races, including the Grand Prix d'Auteuil, with these horses which she had thus acquired.

There seems to be little likelihood of Lord Minto being appointed viceroy of India, as has been asserted, on the forthcoming expiration of his term of office as governor-general of Canada. For I notice that Minto House, his family place in Roxburghshire, which has been let for a term of years to a Mr. and Mrs. Bell Irving, has now been vacated by the latter, and is being redecorated and put in order in preparation of the early arrival of the Earl and Lady Minto. Mr. and Mrs. Bell Irving would gladly have retained their lease of Minto House, for which they were paying a large rent, for some years longer. But Lord Minto declined to entertain their proposition, intimating that from now on he intended to live there himself with his family.

One word more on the subject of morganatic marriages. The latter do not exist in England, but only on the continent, and in Great Britain when once the consent of the sovereign in council has been given to the marriage of a member of the royal house it becomes valid, no matter what the birth or rank of the consort may be. That is why there is no obstacle in the way of the Duke of Teck's sister, the Princess of Wales, becoming one day Queen of Great Britain, an honor which might in certain eventualities even fall to the share of little Lady Alexandra Duff, the commoner daughter of Edward VII's eldest daughter, the Duchess of Fife, who married the non-royal Duke of Fife.

Lord Rayleigh, who has just received from Emperor William that Prussian order, "Pour le Merite," which was created by Frederick the Great, is a brother-in-law of the Prime Minister, Arthur Balfour, the only senior wrangler of the House of Lords, and the most learned and scientific member of that gilded chamber, with the possible exception of Lord Kelvin. He is a tall, handsome man, with reddish gray whiskers and slightly lame in his left leg. has held a professorship of physics, and shares with Lord Rosebery the distinction of being in the metropolitan milk trade. It was but the other day that he appealed to the courts of law for an injunction to restrain a milk dealer from attempting to cut him out of a certain milk route in the London suburns. injunction was not granted much to the peer's disgust. Indeed, he seems to find more satisfaction, though possibly less pecuniary profit, in the competition of the milk way in the skies than in his milk routes in London.

Lord Rayleigh is the third holder of the barony which entitles him to a seat in the House of Lords. The peerage was originally conferred upon his grandmother, Lady Charlotte Strutt, daughter of the first Duke of Leinster, not in recognition of anything that she had done herself, but as a reward for the services of her husband, Col. Joseph Holden Strutt, who preferred remaining in the House of Commons to promotion to the House of Lords. His wife predeceased him by about ten years, and on her death their son succeeded to her peerage as second Lord Rayleigh, thus taking official and social precedence of his own father during the remaining decade of the latter's life.

As exception has been taken to my statement in these columns recently to the effect that King Edward was a full fledged member of the English bar, and the only reigning sovereign to be entitled to practice in courts as a lawyer, I would reiterate my assertion confirming it by means of a letter which I have received from a Mr. Henry Tudor, of St. Louis, who was called to the bar in England about the same time, and who reminds me that Sir George Lewis, of the well-known London firm of solicitors (lawyers), Lewis & Lewis, so famous as criminal attorneys, sent shortly afterwards to the then Prince of Wales his first and only brief in some case of petty larceny, accompanied by the usual fee of one guinea for himself and a half crown (about 60 cents) for his clerks While the King did not appear in court in the case in question, and no other attorney to my knowledge ever ventured to follow the example of Sir George Lewis in confiding a case to Edward VII., the latter cannot under the circumstances be described as an altogether briefless barrister.

Although there is but one occupant of a throne—namely: Queen Marie Amelie of Portugal, who, as a full-fledged and experienced doctor of medicine, is entitled to write prescriptions for the sick and to add to the letters "M.D." to the word "regina" which follows her signature, yet there are several princes of the blood who are professionally qualified to give excellent medical attendance to their fellow-scions of royalty. Thus, Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria, one of the most distinguished gynecologists of Europe, has taken charge of several royal accouchement, and likewise looked after his cousin, Princess Rupert of Bavaria at the time of her return from the United States, and now we find the Crown Prince of Luxemburg and regent or stadholder of the grand duchy placing himself under the care of the famous oculist, Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria in the hope of averting the blindness with which he is threatened.

Although the duke has already 3,000 successful operations of cataract to his record, and is exceedingly skillful, yet the condition of Prince William is so critical, as far as his eyes are concerned, that it is considered doubtful whether his sight can be saved. Fifty-two years of age, he is colossally fat, and until his marriage to Princess Marie Anne of Braganza eleven years ago, was famed at Vienna and Paris as a "bon vivant" and as a generous patron of the more frivolous forms of drama and of those pertaining thereto. He has no less than six daughters, but no son, and should he die without male issue it is his eldest girl, now 10 years of age, who would succeed to the throne of her now 88-year-old grandfather and become Grand Duchess regnant of Luxemburg in her own right, the old Grand Duke's younger brother, Prince Nicholas of Nassau, presumably assuming the position of regent during the minority of his grand-niece.

Prince Nicholas is himself barred from the succession to the throne by his morganatic union to the divorced wife of the famous Russian chief of police, Gen. Dubelt, the woman who now bears the title of Countess Merenberg, being a daughter of the great Russian poet, Pouchkine, and a descendant of Hannibal, the celebrated negro general of Peter the Great. Prince Nicholas, like his brother, the Grand Duke, and his sister, the Queen of Sweden, is rich, their large fortunes being derived from the former ownership by their family of the public gambling tables at Wiesenbaden, which flourished there until the present Grand Duke of Luxemburg lost his throne as sovereign duke of Nassau in the war of 1866. Indeed, it is to the origin of their wealth that superstitious people are disposed to attribute the persisent ill-luck of the House of Nassau.

NEVER SAW HIS WIFE.

Chew Ting, the Chinaman who said he would sooner be deported than marry an American girl, even if he had the chance, made disclosures before being taken to New Orleans by Chief Deputy United States Marshal Patterson, who explained the mystery in the case.

"I am a married man," admitted Ting. "I have been married twenty-two years, but I have never seen my wife. The only way I came to learn that I had a wife was through my father. He wrote to me from China, and said that he bought a wife for me twenty-two years ago, and that he was saving her for me, so he could surprise me. I understand my wife cost $5."

Ting was arrested on the charge of being in the United States unlawfully. The Mongolian came to Chicago twenty-three years ago, passing through Canada. The Chinaman was told that the only way he could escape being deported was to be married.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

HOG AS A WEATHER PROPHET.

Two Nevada negroes were overheard talking the other day about the weather. One of them mentioned a brand-new "sure sign" of an approaching cold spell. "I told my old woman Sunday to look out," said he. "Says I, 'I saw one of dem hogs down in de lot wif a cob in hits mouf, cuttin' up antics, an' you can jis sot it down ebery time dat a hog picks up a cob in hits mouf and goes to cuttin' didoes dat we is gwine to hab a cold spell.' De hogs knows more about a storm dan all de niggers and half de white men in Nevada."

"Dat's so," said the other darkey.—Kansas City Journal.

ABSENT-MINDED SALATHIEL JONES

The signs on the village stores read: "Jones & Co., Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, etc.," there was no "Co." It was put on by Jones because he thought it would look well and somehow increase his importance. Salathiel Jones was Jones & Co., and the only Jones, and he was a mystery to all who knew him. He was a successful merchant, and at the same time he was so absent-minded that he was daily laughed at by scores of people. His store was by all odds the largest establishment of its kind for miles around, and for many years he had four male clerks in his employ. Then one day, to keep up with the times, he gave a place to a young woman, and Miss Minnie Trent made her debut behind the counter at which most of the women customers made their purchases.

In taking in Miss Minnie, Jones had aided a worthy widow and a smart and good-looking daughter to eke out their income, and he deserved all credit for it. True, he had called her Minnie or Miss Trent half the time, and there were occasions when he looked at her and wondered where he could possibly have seen her before, but he was a good employer and she a smart saleslgirl, and things went along without any trouble.

One of the three male clerks in the store was named James Thomas, and it was generally understood in the village that he was "sweet" on Minnie. Some said that it was through his influence that she secured her place, but that was not true. One of the other clerks was a bachelor of 45. Nobody could ever understand how he turned to mercantile life. He seemed to be as slow-witted as he was slow-footed, and his personal appearance was anything but prepossessing. It was doubtful if any other merchant except Jones would have employed him at any wages, but Jones wanted honest people about him, and he had the highest confidence in Albert Ross.

Things had been running smoothly at the store for months and months, when there came such an interruption as had never been known before. A woman lost a purse containing $50. There were not a half dozen people in the store at the time, and she was sure she had it in her hand when she sat down at the counter presided over by Miss Trent. Search was made at once and continued for half an hour. Jones had left the store five minutes before the alarm was raised to get an early dinner and attend a funeral, and he did not learn of the loss until several hours later. Then he proceeded to a judicial examination. He called in the constable and the justice of the peace, and the employes were examined and cross-examined. The loser was firm in saying that no other person except Miss Minnie was at the counter when she missed the purse, and although she made no charge, there could be but one inference. She herself was permitted to search the protesting and indignant girl, and a thorough search was made above and under the counters and all over the store, but nothing was brought to light. Then Jones did the right thing. He handed the woman $50 with his compliments and regrets, and said nothing further to the clerks. Nothing further would have been said by any one had not the woman talked.

Anything is a sensation in a village. The fact that fifty dollars had been lost in Jones & Co.'s was a big sensation—bigger than a circus and a Fourth of July in one. People at once divided off. One-half of them were sure that the daughter of the widow had yielded to the sudden temptation and concealed the purse for her future benefit; the other half charitably argued that some one else had picked it up, or even that there had been no loss at all.

Jones & Co. tried to pass the affair over and hush it up, but the people wouldn't have it that way. It was a good thing to hang on to until some woman eloped or some man stole sheep, and it became a leading and a Things certainly looked very bad for Miss Trent, and the mental worry had put her under the doctor's care, when a strange thing happened. Albert Ross, burning question. It resulted in quarrels between neighbors, and those quarrels finally resulted in Miss Trent being called a thief and having to take legal cognizance of it by bringing a suit for slander. The defendant in that suit swore out a warrant for the girl on a charge of having appropriated the fifty dollars, and there was as pretty a kettle of fish as a town ever saw.

Jones & Co. and the three clerks were placed in an unfortunate position. While all of them fully believed in the girl's innocence, their testimony in a suit would hardly favor her. If the purse was lost at the counter, as the loser was ready to swear, then it must be admitted that only the two were there at the time.

The old bachelor clerk, went before the Justice of the Peace and charged himself with the offense and made a full confession.

In this confession he admitted to passing the counter while the clerk and customer were busy looking at goods, and to have seen the purse and slipped it into his pocket. He had destroyed the purse, but he was ready to restore the money. He asked to be arrested, tried and punished, and in the course of a week he was arraigned and bound over to a higher court for trial.

If there had been excitement before there was a sensation now. While Miss Trent's character was cleared, people hesitated to believe that Albert Ross was a thief. However, when a man says he is a thief, swears that he is a thief, and demands that he be sent to prison as a thief, what are you going to do about it? The key to unlock the mystery was kicking around under foot all the time, but nobody could see it.

The trial in the higher court came along in about a month, and Ross pleaded guilty and was sent to State prison for a year. He took the sentence meekly, and in a couple of days had disappeared from sight of the people who had known him for fifteen long years and believed in his honesty every day. Miss Trent returned to the store, and things went on in the old way except with Jones & Co.

Jones did not for one instant believe that Ross took the purse. He went about scratching his head and talking to himself and trying to remember something, and it was one day, after one of his "fits" had lasted him for half an hour, that he suddenly jumped up and down and used a swear-word. Next instant he clapped on his hat and started on a run for home, he being a widower with a housekeeper. In 15 minutes he was back at the store with the purse in his hand.

It was as easy as breaking eggs. Jones had passed the counter while the two women were looking at some garment. He had seen the purse and picked it up to hand it along to its owner. A clerk had called him at the moment and he had started off. The purse had gone into his coat-tail pocket, walked home to dinner with him, and when he changed his coat to go to the funeral it was left in the old one. Upon his return he had put on another, and so for weeks the missing money had been hanging in his wardrobe.

"Why did you do it?" asked Miss Trent of the homely and ill-shaped old bachelor as he returned from prison with his character fully cleared.

"I—I thought I was guilty," he lamely replied.

"No! You thought I was guilty!"

"Not that, Miss Trent. I—I knew that James loved you, and that you—you loved him, and that—that——"

"Then you thought him guilty and sacrificed yourself for the both of us?"

"Well—er—well, you see, I'm getting old and homely—and I never expect to marry—and—er—well, it's all over with."

And so it was, except that the girl threw her arms around his neck and kissed him and her tears dampened his wrinkled cheeks—the first tears and the first kiss since he was a baby in his mother's arms.

CAN MAKE MEN SOUND AND STRONG.

Detroit Specialist Discovers Something Entirely New for the Cure of Men's Diseases in Their Own Homes.

You Pay Only if Cured

Expects No Money Unless He Cures You—Method and Full Particulars Sent Free—Write For It This Very Day

A Detroit specialist who has 14 certificates and diplomas from medical colleges and boards, has perfected a startling method of curing the diseases of men in their own homes; so that there may be no doubt in the mind of any man that he has



DR. S. GOLDBERG,

The Possessor of 14 Diplomas and Certificates Who Wants No Money That He Does Not Earn.

both the method and the ability to do as he says, Dr. Goldberg, the discoverer, will send the method entirely free to all men who send him their name and address. He wants to hear from men who have stricture that they have been unable to get cured, prostatic trouble, sexual weakness, varicocele, lost manhood, blood poison, hydrocele, emaciation of parts, impotence, etc. His wonderful method not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney trouble, heart disease, nervous debility, etc.

The doctor realizes that it is one thing to make claims and another thing to back them up, so he has made it a rule not to ask for money unless he cures you, and when you are cured he feels sure that you will willingly pay him a small fee. It would seem, therefore, that it is to the best interests of every man who suffers in this way to write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him. He sends the method, as well as many booklets on the subject, including the one that contains the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Address him simply

Dr. S. Goldberg, 208 Woodward Ave., Room G, Detroit, Mich., and it will all immediately be sent you free.

This is something entirely new and well worth knowing more about. Write at once.

UNDER AN UMBRELLA.

Romieu, the famous Parisian wit, was one day caught in a shower and forced to seek refuge in a doorway of the Opera House. It was 6 o'clock always and he had an engagement in the Cafe de Paris for that very hour. The rain fell in torrents. There was no carriage to be had. He had no umbrella. What was to be done? While he was lamenting his bad luck a gentleman with a large umbrella passed by. Romieu was siezed with a sudden inspiration. He rushed out and grabbed the stranger by the arm and gravely installed himself under the protecting umbrella.

"I am overjoyed to see you," he immediately began. "I have been looking for you for two weeks. I wanted to tell you about Clementine."

Without giving the stranger time to express his surprise Romieu rattled away with gossip and anecdote until he had led the unknown companion to the door of the Cafe de Paris. Then he glanced at him with a face of well feigned astonishment.

"Pardon, monsieur!" he cried. "It seems I am mistaken."

"I believe so," said the stranger.

"Good gracious!" added Romieu. "Be discreet. Don't repeat what I have told you."

"I promise you."

"A thousand pardons!"

Romieu hastened within the cafe and amid great laughter told the adventure.

We Convince Skeptics

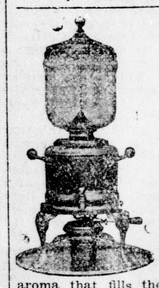
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Here's one of a thousand such testimonies. Rev. A. D. Buckley, of Buffalo, says: "I wish all to know what a blessing Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is in a case of catarrh. I was troubled with this disease for years, but the first time I used this remedy it gave must delightful relief. I now regard myself entirely cured.

Dr. Agnew's Pills Are Delightful.

40 Doses 10 Cents.

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Distils, not brews, Coffee or Tea. The aroma that fills the house by the old brewing method is evidence that the best of the Coffee is lost. It extracts the wholesome, but leaves the injurious, retaining all the delightful flavors and nerve-soothing qualities of the product.

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MIDY

How the Blood Is Purified.

The Kidneys Directly Responsible for Poisonous Waste Matter Which is Left in the System.

People are accustomed to speak of a blood purifier as something which acts directly on the blood stream, whereas there is no other way in this world in which the blood can be purified except through the filtering action of the kidneys.

It is because of their direct and specific action on the kidneys that Dr Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have no equal as a means of eliminating from the blood the poisonous waste matter which collects in the system during the artificial life of winter.

This great family medicine is so frequently heard of as a cure for severe and chronic cases of kidney disease that people sometimes lose sight of its great value as a purifier of the blood.

The very fact of the supremacy of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a treatment for kidney derangements is the best evidence of its value as a purifier of the blood.



MR. TRENEMAN.

By ensuring activity of the liver and bowels as well as the kidneys, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills thoroughly cleanse the system of all poisonous impurities, purify the blood and drive out the painful and dangerous ailments arising from a clogging of the filtering and excretory organs.

Mr. Treneman of 538 Adelaide St., London, Ont., states:—"Two years ago I was laid up with kidney disease and urinary troubles. Besides the pain and inconvenience caused by these troubles I became dropsical, and my legs would swell up so that I could scarcely go around at all. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills I procured a box and continued the use of this valuable medicine until now I can say for a certainty that I am entirely cured. I never took any medicine that did me so much good, and am firmly convinced that if it had not been for this medicine I would not be working to-day."

Mr. Arthur Waldon, Ferryville, Carleton Co., N.B., writes:—"My wife was a great sufferer from kidney disease for several years. She was troubled with pains in the small of the back and in the side, was gradually losing flesh and growing weaker. She got into a very bad state, suffered dreadful pains and her ankles would swell up so that we were afraid of dropsy. We had a book of Dr. Chase's in the house, and reading about Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills decided to try them. Relief soon came with this treatment. My wife has been entirely cured and says she would not be without Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for ten times the price.

"I am using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food myself, and it is building me up wonderfully."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

(ONE PILL A DOSE)

Are sold by all dealers at the advertised price of 25 cents a box, 5 boxes for $1.00, or mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price by Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Recipe Book author, are on every box of his remedies.

Do not play with poison!

It is an established fact that constipated people are far more likely to contract infectious disease—smallpox, typhus fever, scarlet fever, etc., than those who enjoy natural regularity.

Is it wise to run needless risks?

A box of

IRON-OX

TINY TONIC TABLETS

will positively cure constipation—beginning at the cause—and when the cure is complete you can stop taking the medicine. Just gently laxative—not a system-weakening cathartic.

Fifty Iron-ox Tablets, in an attractive aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Iron-ox Remedy Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.



THE GRAND.

Five Nights..De Vonde Repertoire Co
Saturday, Matinee and Night.....
....., ..."An English Daisy"

Chester De Vonde and what is said to be a first-class company will appear the first five nights of next week in new plays at the Grand, it being Mr. De Vonde's boast that not one of his productions has been seen in London thus far. He writes all his own plays and claims to have the finest costuming and scenery of any stock company now on the road.

Saturday afternoon and evening the attraction will be "An English Daisy," which is said to be the most tuneful comedy presented in years, its success has been phenomenal and gratifying. The company is a large one, comprising some of the best known stars in musical comedy, foremost among them Mr. Frank Lalor, and others equally notable. The music is said to be a great melange of ecstasy, that has become very popular with the lover of song. Some of the catchy numbers are "I Am a Little English Daisy," "Spin Again," "Big Indian Chief," "Wine, Wine," "The Coon, Moon and the Little Octoroon," "At the Music Hall." A decided feature of the production is "Pert and Flirt," two lions who play an important part in the marriage scene, which takes place in the lion's den.

Frank Lalor will be remembered as the very funny comedian who played Dionysius Fly, in "The Show Girl," the first time the company appeared in London.

The "Red Feather" will play a return engagement in London on May 28. The company will disband for the season here.

Manager Kormann announces that "The Country Girl" is likely to be seen here again shortly.

On April 26, Miss Roselle Knott will be seen in London in "When Knighthood Was in Flower." With Miss Knott will appear Mr. Chas. Dalton, who is well-known as the original Marcus Superbus, of "The Sign of the Cross." Mr. Dalton is an English actor of note and the production should prove a first-class one.

Little Dan O'Rourke, a juvenile singer and dancer, who was seen in this city with "Ten-Ichi" a year ago, was struck by a street car in New York the other day, and badly injured.

It is announced that Sadie Martinot, who was the leading lady in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," seen at the Grand this season, will shortly begin proceedings against her husband, Mr. Louis Nethersole, for divorce. Mr. Nethersole is a brother of the famous Olga, and was business manager for Margaret Anglin and Henry Miller when they appeared here. If memory is to be depended upon, Mr. Nethersole is Sadie's fourth husband.

A New York paper says: "Usually phlegmatic to an exasperating degree, F. Ziegfeld, junior, is at the present moment exhibiting a lively interest in a controversy that has arisen regarding his right to a continued use of the book and score of "Red Feather," in which Grace Van Studdiford is starring, more or less successfully, according to which version of the patronage enjoyed on tour you may prefer to believe. Charles Klein and Charles Emerson Cooke, who contributed the libretto and lyrics respectively, have called a halt upon Mr. Ziegfeld, and in the adoption of this attitude they have presumably the acquiescence of Reginald De Koven, the composer.

The differences between the men behind the pens and Mr. Ziegfeld are the result of a misunderstanding concerning the amount of revenue forthcoming from the gross receipts as he authors' share of the spoils. Originally "Red Feather" was delivered to Mr. Ziegfeld on the usual percentage basis. At the outset of its career the public showed no mad impetuosity to mob the box office man, there was a consequent shifting of comedians and more or less tampering with the original version.

Mrs. Farwell, of Boston, who has been playing the part of Martha in Lewis Morrison's "Faust," died of pneumonia in the Brook's Memorial Hospital, Dunkirk, N. Y. She played with Mr. Morrison in London last spring.

Mr. A. J. Small has appointed Mr. F. X. Kormann, manager of the Grand Opera House here, to look after the St. Thomas Opera House as well. Mr. Stacey will still be connected with the St. Thomas house, but not as manager.

A Toronto paper says: When Sir Henry Irving's attention is drawn to the absurd statement cabled from London by the Canadian Associated Press, to the effect that he had stated that the Canadian newspapers gave brilliant accounts of his presentations, but all mistook an understudy for himself, it will be a surprise to well-informed admirers of the theater if he does not make an immediate and emphatic denial of the remark attributed to him. In the first place, Sir Henry Irving and his manager, Bram Stoker, are utterly incapable of making an attempt to deceive the public by foisting upon them a substitute for the great actor. Had it been found necessary to put on a subordinate player to take Sir Henry's roles, it is certain that an explicit announcement of the fact would have been made from the stage. Toronto theater-goers will remember that when "Robespierre" was produced about five years ago, Miss Terry's illness prevented her from appearing, and a most elaborate explanation of the circumstance was made by the manager before Miss Maud Milton was sent on to take her place. Again, Sir Henry, on his last tour, played only at Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa. There is no question but that he appeared in each of the three performances in Toronto, as there were many people in the audience who had seen him repeatedly on previous occasions, while, as he is equally well known in each of the other cities, it is inconceivable that and understudy could be palmed off in his stead. If there exists an actor capable of giving such a marvelous dual performance as that of impersonating at the same time Sir Henry and Gregory Brewster, the managers of the day must be afflicted with stablamus, or they could not have overlooked him so long. The cable from England will probably prove to have been founded on a misapprehension of the distinguished player's actual remarks."

The story that Canadians had been duped by the manager of Sir Henry in foisting off a substitute upon them would be a reflection upon the great English actor and his manager, were it not for the fact that the story is almost too ridiculous to take notice of. In the first place, Toronto is full of theater-goers who know Sir Henry like a book, who have seen him act in Toronto, in New York and old London, and no understudy could be foisted off upon them. The story may make good reading for those who like to believe that Canadians are living in a state of somnambulism in the woods of Canada, but to those whose opinions count for anything it is as ridiculous as it is impossible.

Miss Muriel Foster, the celebrated English contralto, who is to sing in London on April 26, comes of a family wonderfully endowed with artistic musical ability. There are three sisters in the family, Muriel, Hilda and Winnifred, all of whom have chosen music as a profession, and all of whom have thus early in their careers attained a marked degree of success. Miss Muriel was still in her college days, when, with her twin sister, Hilda, she was summoned by royal command, to sing before Queen Victoria at Balmoral.

Naturally, in the presence of such a distinguished audience, as royalty goes to make, the gifted young vocalist was nervous, nervous to a degree that compelled her to start her song three times. The kindly tact for which the Queen was noted, and which made her beloved by all, came to the rescue, however, and a complimentary word regarding Miss Foster's voice, spoken in a low tone by the Queen to Princess Beatrice, restored the composure of the young singer, and she proceeded with her song, singing it in a manner that evoked a direct compliment from the "dear old Queen," as Miss Foster lovingly refers to her.

Ever since her singularly successful tour with Albani in Canada four years ago, Mr. C. A. E. Harris has been endeavoring to arrange a return Canadian tour for Miss Foster. That he has been successful is due to the fact that she came to America to sing in festival in New York and Cincinnati. She has already captivated the musical critics of Chicago and New York, where she has sung. Her concert in London on April 26 promises to be the musical event of the season.

The one-hundredth performance of "Candida" has been announced. Arnold Daly has scored one of the few successes of the season in New York in this George Bernard Shaw comedy. Mr. Daly has not only signally triumphed, but the play and the excellent supporting cast have won splendid recognition, and the metropolitan verdict is that it is one of the most powerful and popular attractions that has ever bid for New York attention.

Managers in New York say that the attendance throughout Lent has been larger than in the penitential season for years. "The Virginian" has been seen by nearly 50,000 persons so far in Lent, and other attractions which can be set down as successes have played to similarly large business. While there are many who do not care to attend theaters in Lent, there are enough playgoers who think that a wholesome drama is a proper diversion even in the penitential season to insure full houses, when the play and performances are of real merit.

Henry Irving once wanted a stage horse that had steady nerves for use in a play he was about to produce in the Lyceum Theater, London. After some trouble a long-headed, sardonic-looking steed was brought to the theater by an astute stableman.

"I warn you, Sir 'Enery, that 'e's a bit skittish," said the hostler. "Only last week when Mr. Tree, that's Beerbohm Tree, Sir 'Enery, was astride of this 'ere beast, 'e was very loose in 'is remarks—I mean the 'orse, Sir 'Enery."

"Ha!" tragically exclaimed the actor, "The brute is then something of a dramatic critic!" The animal was immediately engaged.

"After the matinee, Saturday," said Cy Warman to The Advertiser, this morning, "I took Lew Dockstader and his manager, Mr. Decker, for a short walk over by the park. At each street crossing they would stop and enthuse over the beautiful streets, the handsome houses and the almost endless line of maple trees that lead away and finally pinch out on the horizon. They declared they had never dreamed that London was so beautiful, and had often wondered where all the people—well-dressed and well-behaved people—came from who filled the playhouse.

"Later we dropped in on Cyril Dwight-Edwards, and I asked him to sing for the visitors, which he did, so cheerfully that he captivated them even before he began. Already the stern, storm-beaten face of the manager, prematurely furrowed by the fierce fight with the world, and tanned by daily parades in the sun and wind, had begun to soften. The visitors were not prepared to hear a master in this little town. Mr. Decker had something to say at the conclusion of each number, but the great minstrel man sat and smoked, silent as a Sioux chief. Presently Decker asked for a story song, and Mr. Edwards sang Lorraine Loree,' that story of the steeplechase in which a wife and mother, forced to ride Vindictive, is killed at the fence. I was watching Decker, and when the singer finished with the pathetic announcement that 'No one but the baby weeps for poor Lorraine Loree,' I saw a tear steal down his face, and he took care of it, unashamed.

"After autographing some pictures, and declining to go away with the show, the singer promised to look the minstrel men up in Detroit, and we went away. Outside I asked Dockstader what he thought of the singer, and he answered: 'He's there with the goods.'"

Olga Nethersole, who is at present touring in England, is to produce a new play by Mrs. Craigie, entitled "The Flute of Pan."

The St. James' Gazette says: Tonight "A Chinese Honeymoon" reaches its 1,000th performance at the Strand, the longest run in London of any musical play, the previous best being the run of "Dorothy," which was performed 931 times. Including the provinces, however, the "Honeymoon" has a long journey to go before it catches up to another musical play that is still on the road—Mr. Van Biene's "A Broken Melody," of which the 3,055th performance will be reached on Friday. Probably the Van Biene play holds the world's long-run record for any theatrical production. After "A Broken Melody," taking stage works generally, comes "Charley's Aunt." It is impossible to tell how many times this piece has been played consecutively by a single company, both in and out of London, but is must run into several thousands, and into many thousands including the performances of the numerous companies which have played it contemporaneously abroad and at home. From this point of view "Carley's Aunt" holds a world's record of its own.

Only four plays have run in London for a thousand performances and over — viz.: "Charley's Aunt," 1,466; "Our Boys," 1,362; "The Private Secretary," over 1,000; "A Chinese Honeymoon," 1,000; the runners-up being "Dorothy," 931; "San Toy," over 800; "La Poupee," 778; "The Geisha," 760, and "A Country Girl," "Sweet Lavender" and "Patience," each about 700.

"Charley's Aunt's" record London run commenced at the Royalty on Dec. 21, 1892, and ended at the Globe on Feb. 24, 1897. "Our Boys" started at the Vaudeville on January 26, 1875, and ran there unceasingly for more than four years until April 18, 1879. "A Chinese Honeymoon" has held the Strand Theater boards since Oct. 4, 1901.

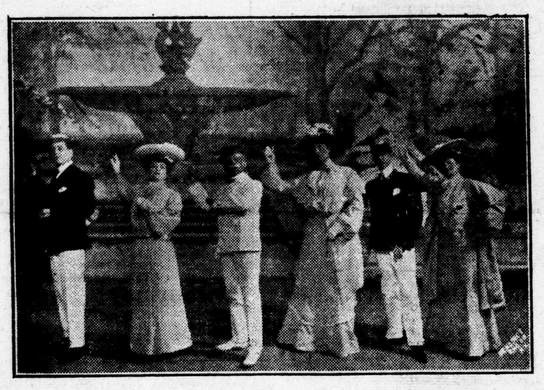
In our great-great-grandfathers' days a run of thirty-five nights — such as that achieved, for example, by Addison's "Cato" at Drury Lane in 1713—was regarded with astonishment, while the sixty-two performances of "The Beggar's Opera" in 1727 was a theatrical nine days' wonder.

The cast of "The Man from China" has been completed, and it will have an early production in New York. Charles A. Bigelow recently signed a contract for the chief comedy role.

Denman Thompson and "The Old Homestead" are a combination which recalls years long gone by, but the veteran actor is now appearing in the famous New England drama in Chicago. He assumes, of course, his old role of Joshua Whitcomb, and the supporting company is said to contain a number of players who have long been associated with certain characters in the piece. Charles Clarke appears as Cy Prime, Charles Carter as Seth Perkins, and Mrs. Louisa Morse, Venie Thompson, and the "choir of farm hands" are conspicuous in the production. This is the eighteenth season of the play.

Julia Marlowe, though universally regarded as an American actress, is really of English parentage. She was born in the pretty village of Caldbeck, Cumberland County, England, amid the favorite haunts of Shelley, Wordsworth, Southley and other poets of the Lake school. In the same regions was born the beautiful Adelaide Neilson. In the village school at Caldbeck she learned her first lessons, and her recollections of the beautiful countryside are remarkably vivid, though she was but a child of four when her parents left England to engage in farming in Kansas. Later the family moved to Cincinnati, where her education was continued in the public schools. When she was twelve years old the juvenile "Pinafore" craze swept over the country, and the child, who had a particularly rich and appealing voice, joined an organization of diminutive artists who were taken on their travels by Colonel Robert Miles. This amateur experience resulted in her permanent identification with the drama. Engagements with Robert Mc-Wade, in "Rip Van Winkle," and with a Shakespearean repertoire company followed. After a brief experience playing the minor roles in classic drama, the young girl retired from the stage for three years. This period was devoted to a rigorous and thorough training in every department of dramatic art, including voice culture, gymnastics, fencing, literature of the drama and an all-round histrionic schooling, such as few players have undergone. Her reappearance was signalized by a trial performance of Parthenia in "Ingomar," at the Bijou Theater, New York. The young actress won instant recognition from the metropolitan critics, but her winning of the public was slower and more arduous. For several seasons her career was marked by an extraordinary amount of hard work and by disappointments and rebuffs which would have disheartened a young woman less courageous and ambitious. Simultaneously with these struggles came unmistakable evidence of steady artistic growth.

Not until a few seasons ago did she desert the heroines of Shakespeare and other classic writers for the creations of contemporaneous playwrights. Her essays in the field of modern drama were practically covered by "Barbara Frietchie," "Colinette," the "Countess Valeska" and "When Knighthood Was in Flower." All these pieces were marked by brilliant achievement on Miss Marlowe's part. Her appearance as joint star with E. H. Sothern, to begin next fall, in the series of elaborate Shakespearean productions which Charles Frohman is to make, will be anticipated with unusual interest. Although Mr. Frohman has made no announcement yet as to his repertoire, it is more than likely that the plays to be chosen will include "Hamlet," "Much Ado About Nothing" and "Romeo and Juliet."



SCENE FROM "AN ENGLISH DAISY," AT GRAND SATURDAY NEXT.

DE WOLF HOPPER REVIVES "WANG"

[Special letter to The London Adver tiser.]

New York, April 16.—It is about settled that for thirty weeks next season "The Two Orphans," with an all-star cast pretty nearly identical with the one now interpreting this drama at the New Amsterdam Theater, will travel through the United States visiting all the leading cities. Kyrle Bellew will not appear in this organization for the reason that his tour has already been completely booked by Liebler & Co., his managers. Mr. Bellew's place will be taken by Charles Richman, who ought to make an ideal Chevalier de Vaudrey. E. M. Holland is to be supplanted by J. E. Dodson in the character of Picard, Margaret Illington is to retire, and it is about fixed that Bertha Galland will follow her in the role of Henriette. There is to be a new Jacques and probably a new Mme. Frochard, but at this writing neither has been chosen. The others of the original star cast will be retained, including Grace George, Clara Morris, Annie Irish, Clara Blandick, James O'Neil, Jameson Lee Finney and Frederick Perry. The revival has been so very successful that it is to be continued at the New Amsterdam considerably beyond the time first provided for—namely four weeks. Probably, in fact, the run will progress until weather conditions make it advisable to stop.

After last week's mad whirl of new plays, the utter absence of fresh material during the current period makes one feel lonesome and dejected. There's absolutely nothing new this week excepting a special matinee performance of "Love's Pilgrimage," a play by Horace B. Fry, introducing Carlotta Nillson, at Wallack's Theater, on Thursday. To be sure, Wilton Lackaye is to give a special performance on Friday afternoon of Ibsen's "The Pillars of Society," but this play can hardly be described as new. Lackaye, by the way, is in his final week of five, is killed at the fence. I was watching Decker, and when the singer finished with the pathetic announcement that 'No one but the baby weeps for poor Lorraine Loree,' I saw a tear steal down his face, and he took care of it, unashamed.

"After autographing some pictures, and declining to go away with the show, the singer promised to look the minstrel men up in Detroit, and we went away. Outside I asked Dockstader what he thought of the singer, and he answered: 'He's there with the goods.'"

Olga Nethersole, who is at present touring in England, is to produce a new play by Mrs. Craigie, entitled "The Flute of Pan."

The St. James' Gazette says: Tonight "A Chinese Honeymoon" reaches its 1,000th performance at the Strand, the longest run in London of any musical play, the previous best being the run of "Dorothy," which was performed 931 times. Including the provinces, however, the "Honeymoon" has a long journey to go before it catches up to another musical play that is still on the road—Mr. Van Biene's "A Broken Melody," of which the 3,055th performance will be reached on Friday. Probably the Van Biene play holds the world's long-run record for any theatrical production. After "A Broken Melody," taking stage works generally, comes "Charley's Aunt." It is impossible to tell how many times this piece has been played consecutively by a single company, both in and out of London, but is must run into several thousands, and into many thousands including the performances of the numerous companies which have played it contemporaneously abroad and at home. From this point of view "Carley's Aunt" holds a world's record of its own.

Only four plays have run in London for a thousand performances and over — viz.: "Charley's Aunt," 1,466; "Our Boys," 1,362; "The Private Secretary," over 1,000; "A Chinese Honeymoon," 1,000; the runners-up being "Dorothy," 931; "San Toy," over 800; "La Poupee," 778; "The Geisha," 760, and "A Country Girl," "Sweet Lavender" and "Patience," each about 700.

"Charley's Aunt's" record London run commenced at the Royalty on Dec. 21, 1892, and ended at the Globe on Feb. 24, 1897. "Our Boys" started at the Vaudeville on January 26, 1875, and ran there unceasingly for more than four years until April 18, 1879. "A Chinese Honeymoon" has held the Strand Theater boards since Oct. 4, 1901.

In our great-great-grandfathers' days a run of thirty-five nights — such as that achieved, for example, by Addison's "Cato" at Drury Lane in 1713—was regarded with astonishment, while the sixty-two performances of "The Beggar's Opera" in 1727 was a theatrical nine days' wonder.

The cast of "The Man from China" has been completed, and it will have an early production in New York. Charles A. Bigelow recently signed a contract for the chief comedy role.

Denman Thompson and "The Old Homestead" are a combination which recalls years long gone by, but the veteran actor is now appearing in the famous New England drama in Chicago. He assumes, of course, his old role of Joshua Whitcomb, and the supporting company is said to contain a number of players who have long been associated with certain characters in the piece. Charles Clarke appears as Cy Prime, Charles Carter as Seth Perkins, and Mrs. Louisa Morse, Venie Thompson, and the "choir of farm hands" are conspicuous in the production. This is the eighteenth season of the play.

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Hamlin Garland's "Hesper" is being dramatized for the use of William Faversham next season, Channing Pollock is doing the work and its title will be "For Love of Hesper."

Maurice Campbell has withdrawn from the Independent Booking Agency. This move takes Henriette Crossman and the new play, "The Raven" into the "syndicate" houses next season.

Klaw & Erlanger have bought all the rights to Paul Armstrong's latest play, "The Heir to the Hurrah," and it will be among next season's productions. It is a drama and the title refers to a western gold mine.

Josephine Cohan of the Four Cohans will be a star next season under Fred Nibio's management, appearing in "The Leading Lady," a musical comedy by Leslie Corbin. Ethel Levy will rejoin the Cohans, taking Josephine's place.

The announcement comes from Chicago that Fred Hamlin, manager of the Grand Opera House in that city, and producer of "Arizona" and "Babes in Toyland," will shortly wed Mrs. Mary Cadow, widow of a former board of trade operator.

Viola, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, recently made her debut in England, playing "Viola" in "Twelfth Night."

Mrs. Langtry is said to be negotiating the lease of a New York theater, and, if successful, will put in a stock company for next season.

Arthur Butler, the English swordsman who helped Kyrle Bellew make "A Gentleman of France" successful, recently died in Philadelphia.

Joseph Wheelock, jun., who has been playing with "The Other Girl" company in New York, will be Ethel Barrymore's leading man when she appears in London.

Alice Nielsen, who has been singing in Europe for the past three years, will be one of the stars of the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York next season.

After giving orders for scenery and costumes for a big production of "Parsifal" next season, Richard Mansfield changed his mind and will continue in his old repertoire.

It is unusual for a play in Paris to pass its hundredth night, but four have achieved that distinction this season. The fortunate ones are La Sorciere, L'Adversaire, L'Autre Danger, and the Retour de Jerusalem.

The receipts of the French Dramatic Authors' Society for the twelve months ending with February last reached a record figure, excelling the preceding year by $30,800. The members drew $480,300 from the theaters and music halls of Paris. The provincial theaters brought in $220,620, and the suburban theaters yielded $18,000. From performances in the theaters outside of France, the Society drew $73,160.

The grand total, $792,625, represents the profits derived by the French dramatists from all the productions of their works during a year. The playwrights, one and all, are members of the society, which controls their accounts, and collects all their royalties.

Margaret Anglin returned to New York Monday to fulfill her engagement with Henry Miller in "Camille," at the Hudson Theater, New York. From her appearances as she walked down the gang plank, says a correspondent, her European trip has done her a world of good and she looks fifty per cent better than when she departed from America two months ago.

The Shuberts are trying to persuade Mabelle Gilman to return to this country from London and appear as a star under their management in the comic opera, "The West Point Cadet." George Edwardes, the London manager, is also negotiating with Miss Gilman.

Mme. Janauschek, the aged actress, whose illness and misfortune have aroused the sympathies of old playgoers, has decided to spend the rest of her life in the Actors' Home on Staten Island. She was born in Prague more than seventy-four years ago.

Cecilia Loftus has resigned from the E. H. Sothern company and Dorothy Hammond has been engaged in her stead. Mr. Sothern's tour runs until the middle of July. Miss Loftus stars next season in Zangwill's latest work, "The Serio-Comic Governess."

There seems to be considerable divergence of opinion as to the correct pronunciation of Lulu Glaser's name. A great many people insist on pronouncing it as though is was spelled Glazer, but the comedienne herself insists on being Miss Glasser, although she spells it with only one "s."

Lillian Sefton, of Washington, and who has been Grace Van Studdiford's understudy in the "Red Feather," is to be starred next season by the Sire Brothers in "The Mocking Bird."

George W. Lederer is to produce a musical extravaganza entitled "Magnolia Blossoms" in New York about the first of June. Harry B. Smith wrote the book and William M. Cook the music. Mabelle Gillman may have the principal role.

Alice Fisher has dropped "What the Matter with Susan" for good, and will have a prominent part in the comic opera, "Piff, Paff, Pouff." May Robson had the role, but resigned.

Ludovic Barnay, the famous German actor, has played 3,868 times in 98 cities. He has appeared in 371 pieces, and assumed 455 roles. On the stage he has been married 1,721 times and died 1,120 times. "I was stabbed 61 times," he writes in his memoirs, "killed by lightning 51 times, drowned 21 times, poisoned 166 times, beaten to death 86 times, died of heart disease 192 times, assassinated 109, and executed 33 times. Finally, I committed suicide 314 and died a natural death 55 times."

Just as the "Florodora" company was about to disband for the season it got into a wreck in Virginia. No one was hurt, but every member of the company was paid from $20 to $200 as damages, and departed for New York in happy frame of minds.

"The Royal Chef," a comic opera in three acts, by George E. Stoddard, C. S. Taylor and Ben Jerome, was put on for a run in Chicago a week ago. Dave Field and Florence Holbrook have the principal roles.

Peter F. Dailey has signed to go with Klaw & Erlanger when he leaves Weber & Fields at the end of this season. Dailey will join forces with Fay Templeton Harry Bulger, Henry E. Dixey and other stars who are to figure in the Klaw & Erlanger production in the Aerial Theater building in New York this summer.

"The Enchanted Isle," is the name of the new comic opera which Frank Pixley has written and which will be produced next season in Boston.

Harry Girard, formerly with Lulu Glaser, has been obliged to leave the organization on account of ill-health. He has been succeeded by Forrest Huff.

Canadians are certainly a generous and at the same time just as certainly a peculiar people. Take London theater-goers, for example. A week ago tonight Lew Dockstader appeared in his minstrel show. Lew and his backers have keen eyes for the American dollar, and they know that one way in which to secure it is to tell the American people that they are the greatest people in the world. In this, according to the trend of the times, Mr. Dockstader and his backers are within proper bounds. But when a show like Dockstader's comes to London loaded to the handle with American eulogies, Canadians should not fall over themselves in their eagerness to applaud the deeds of George Washington, who is described in a song as being the defender of the world's liberty and the greatest man that history ever knew, not excepting even the world-famed Mr. Dooley. When such songs are applauded American actors and others go away with the idea that Canadians are dying to take refuge under the protecting wing of the American eagle, whereas nobody in Canada thinks of such a thing. Hissing a song of this character is something Canadians should not resort to, because such action is unworthy of Canadian audiences; but Canadians, in order to do themselves and their country justice, should maintain a discreet silence, which will convey in unmistakable terms to all outsiders the fact that the people of this country have no sympathy with eulogistic references to those who saw fit to make war on the ancestors of a goodly portion of the Canadian population, even though the eulogies may relate to people who lived a century or more ago.

Maude Adams, who is on her way to the Pacific Coast, will visit Salt Lake City. She was born there, and elaborate preparations are being made to give her a hearty welcome on this her first appearance in her native city since she achieved theatrical prominence. "The Little Minister" will be made the chief play of Miss Adams' tour.

Robert Lorraine, who has been leading man this season for Miss Grace George will be starred next season in a new romantic play.

Joseph Hart and Carrie Demar are to be seen next season in a new farce entitled "The Country Club," Mr. Hart is now engaged in writing the music for this offering.

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Do Not Delay

Delays are dangerous. If you are suffering from any form of kidney disorders you should at once take steps to cure yourself. Bu-Ju, the Kidney Pill, will cure you, no matter in what form the disease manifests itself. If you are affected by any of the following results of kidney trouble, then take Bu-Ju, The Kidney Pill: Lame back, rheumatism in its various forms, pallid complexion, puffed face, swollen feet, dropsical conditions, sick headache, sick stomach, weak eyes, loss of memory, brain fag, tired feeling, loss of ambition, sleeplessness, melancholy, and many other ailments. A cure is absolutely guaranteed.

Bu-Ju, The Kidney Pill

is for sale by all druggists, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price; 50 cents per box.

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JUST ONE MORE DIRECT PROOF

THAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY

All Forms and Stages of Kidney Disease—New Brunswick Man Tells of Terrible Urinary Complaint Banished Once and for All.

St. Mary's Ferry, York County, N. B., April 15. — (Special). — Thomas Harrison, a well-known resident of this place, adds his testimony to that of the thousands who have proved that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure promptly and permanently any form or stage of Kidney Disease. Mr. Harrison says:

"Some years ago I began to suffer from pain in the back, accompanied by a lethargy impossible to overcome. I was attended by a physician, but continued to grow worse, and began to pass bloody urine.

"On the advice of a friend I started using Dodd's Kidney Pills, and by the time I had taken one box I passed a stone which is now in the doctor's possession.

"Three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me completely, and though it is now years since I was cured I have had no return of my old complaint."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys, and with sound Kidneys you need never fear Urinary complaints.

THE TERM "SPINSTER"

"Spinster" said the philologist, "is the term that the law applies to the woman who is unmarried. The origin of the word dates back to the days when spinning was not done by machinery, but by hand. At that time every girl learned to spin, as a matter of course, the same as she now learns to spell. She was obliged to spin a couple of hours a day, and what she produced belonged to her. Thus, every girl, by the time she came to get married, owned a great quantity of linen of her own make that she brought as a kind of dower to her husband. Every girl's leisure, up to her wedding day was devoted to the spinning of linen for use in the household of her spouse. Therefore every unmarried girl was called a spinster"

THE FAMOUS SPRING MEDICINE

FOR THE WEAK, RUNDOWN SICK AND DISEASED.

It Bestows Robust Health—It Promotes Strength And Physical Activity—Puts Men and Women in Condition for the Work and Duties of Summer.

PAINE'S CELERY Compound

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

There is but one true specific for diseases arising from impure blood and a debilitated nervous system, and that is PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND, now so generally prescribed by physicians. It is a positive cure for nervous troubles, dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia and liver complaint. For the diseases just mentioned, Paine's Celery Compound has succeeded again and again where everything else has failed. Beware of imitations and substitutes; get the kind with the name PAINE'S on bottle and wrapper.

THE WILD CAT OF BRITAIN

THE ONLY BEAST OF PREY LEFT IN ENGLAND THAT IS DANGEROUS TO MAN.

Species Has Grown Very Rare of Late Years—Speculation Regarding "Tabbies."

A peculiar interest attaches to the British wild cat; in fact, a double interest. It has grown rare of late years in England, but has not yet by any means been exterminated and so it still remains the only beast of prey left on English soil that is dangerous to man. No doubt its ultimate fate will be that of the wolf and the wild boar, and even now it is chiefly known only to gamekeepers and poachers. A little time ago the race was common enough in the woods throughout Scotland, and is still to be found in Wales and Ireland. The Irish variety is larger than the British, but the race seems to be spread all over Northern Europe, and it is also found in Northern Asia and Nepal.

Some years ago it was the cause of a great controversy. The question was as to the origin of the ordinary cat. Is it a form of the wild cat, altered by domestication till its fittest qualities survived, or is the ordinary cat a distinct creature? Now, though the domestic cat is probably the commonest quadruped in Europe, there certainly was a time when it was rare and valuable. Shylock, indeed, speaks if "the harmless, necessary cat," not at all as if it were such a treasure as the monkey which his daughter exchanged for the turquoise ring; but we must go to an earlier date than Queen Elizabeth's time. Pennant, the naturalist, talking of Howel, who ruled over Southern Wales for 30 years and died in 948, says that that excellent prince did not think it beneath him to ascertain the value of animals and fix the price at which they should be bought and sold in his dominions. So he decreed that a kitten before it could see was to cost a penny, but after it got its sight and till it caught its first mouse two pence.

WARRANTY WITH CATS.

Every cat that was sold was to be warranted perfect in sense of hearing and seeing, its claws whole and a good mouser. If it was deficient in any of these points the seller was to forfeit to the buyer one-third of its value. Prince Howel's law went further than this, and had a clause protecting the owner of the cat—interesting both as giving additional proof of its value and as showing the simple ingenuity of those times. If any one stole or killed the cat that guarded the prince's granary he was to forfeit a milch-ewe, its fleece and lamb, or as much wheat as would be ascertained in the following way: The cat (presumably dead) was to be held suspended by the tail, its head touching the ground, and the wheat was then to be poured upon it till the tip of the tail was covered.

It is clear from this that the domestic cat was at that time a very valuable creature, and one may even see the origin of the legend of Dick Whittington traveling about with his singular pet. It is clear, too, that this was not the wild cat. That animal was plentiful enough in Prince Howel's dominions, and all over England was regarded as vermin, to be killed as a pest, and certainly not to be protected as a household treasure. There is a charter of Richard II.'s time, given by the King to the Abbot of Peterborough, authorizing the abbot to hunt the hare, the fox and the wild cat, and there is a canon of Archbishop Corboye, dated 1127, forbidding any nun or abbess to use more costly fur than the fleece of a lamb or the skin of a cat. It would seem, therefore, that the domestic cat and the wild cat co-existed in England at a time when the former was a valuable animal.

DESCENT FROM THE WILD.

Was it, however, a descendant of the wild cat? The dog has been traced up to the jackal by removes numerous indeed, but no one of which is very remote from the previous ones in the series, while between the wild cat and the tame cat the essential differences do not seem very great. Moreover, the house cat shows this peculiarity—that there is scarcely any domestic animal that so soon relapses into a wild state. Londoners know the London cat, and will find it hard to credit the statement. But gamekeepers and gardeners could tell a different story. A cat who has caught and eaten a young rabbit soon becomes a confirmed poacher. The nocturnal instincts of the creature revive. It will spend the night prowling and hunting. It will disdain mouse and rat and go for ground game or pheasant.

Sir William Jardine found a cat that had kittened on the ridge of an uncut corn field. On approaching her she showed every disposition to defend her progeny, and beside her lay two young leverets, fresh caught and killed. It seemed not difficult to believe that the wild cat might at some time have advanced toward and crossed the boundary which separated it from the tame animal, seeing that the domestic cat so soon became wild. Another theory was, however, started by Ruppel, who, during his first travels in Nubia, west of the hills near Ambukol, discovered a cat a third smaller than the wild one. It had, however, the bushy instead of the tapering tail, but had the short legs of the tabby. Ruppel's theory was that this animal was a descendant of the cat worshiped by the Egyptians, and that to this eastern superstition we owe the harmless, necessary occupant of our fireside.—London Golden Penny.

IT'S THE HOPELESSNESS OF IT

THAT MAKES DYSPEPSIA SO TERRIBLE—BUT THE BEST HOPES ARE REALIZED IF YOU USE DODD'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

The hopelessness of it all is partially responsible for the terrible despondency that is one of the worst features of Dyspepsia.

The same tortures day after day, always getting a little worse, doctors unable to afford relief.—Is it any wonder that the future looks black to the victims of this terrible disease

But there is relief, hope, comfort, health for all in Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. Those who have used them are shouting their praises. Listen to what Henry A. Coles, of St. Mary's River, Guysboro County, N. S., says:

"I had stomach trouble for about five years," says Mr. Coles, "It got so bad at last I was taken to my bed and the doctor called in. But he did me no good and I was suffering very bad, not knowing what to do.

"Then my wife, said, 'Let us try Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.' And we gave them a trial, with the result that after taking seven boxes I was completely cured, and have not felt any of the trouble since."

GROWTH IN SIZE OF BATTLESHIPS

ARE THEY WORTH THEIR COST IN VIEW OF THE TORPEDO BOAT'S POSSIBILITIES?

Expense of These Marine Monsters Has Grown From $4,500,000 to $7,130,000.

There are many who feel, says Engineering, that the steady advance in the size of British battleships from the 14,000 tons of the Royal Sovereign of ten years ago to the 15,000 tons of the Formidable, the 16,350 tons of the King Edward VII., and the 18,000 tons of projected ships, involves too great a concentration of national capital, in which such units may be rendered hors de combat, if not completely destroyed, by the torpedo stealthily fired from small, inexpensive craft. The cost of these immense ships has increased from the $4,500,000 of the Royal Sovereign to $7,130,000 for the King Edward VII.

The problem, continues Engineering, is, undoubtedly, one of extreme difficulty, because it is laid down that British ships of the line must be so designed as to combine all the necessary qualities to defeat each ship of any possible enemy, even if in the latter one element predominate at the expense of others. Thus every British ship of the line must be able to face a Russian ship where gun-power, and perhaps speed, excel, say, at the expense of protection; it must approach in speed the Italian vessel, where machinery has had a greater weight allowed than is usual in other ships; it must be able to maintain its position in combat against a French ship, in which the designer may have been allowed greater scope in the matter of armor than in the other elements. This has always been the contention, and no one will gainsay that this aim should be earnestly sought.

But ideals are not easily attained in practice; and therefore a compromise must be introduced in order to get the best combination of qualities within those limits of dimensions which are imperative unless our harbors and docks are to be improved at great cost. Moreover, we have not the control of foreign waterways which may become the venue of naval fights, and an opposing fleet, even locked up in a harbor of refuge, may prolong a war. This difficulty encourages the hope that the advent of the steam-turbine may check the increase in beam; which is becoming serious, owing to the few docks in the world wide enough to accommodate existing ships of greatest beam.

Further, there is always the bottom of the national purse to reckon with, and we are approaching limits in this respect, wealthy as the country is. Since every warship design is a compromise, we are forced to the question whether our official designs embody the best of combinations. The national confidence in our admiralty administration is great, and rightly so; but there is the oft-repeated allegation that some of the foreign vessels designed and built by the great warship building firms in this country are of relatively less weight, and yet embody qualities equal in the aggregate to those of British naval ships. In explanation of this, it is said that the cause of the greater displacement of the ships of our own navy is to be found in the wide interpretation placed on that comprehensive phrase, "Admiralty practice." We have heard that on one occasion, when the combatant officers of the service were asked to make suggestions for battleship design, the resultant vessel would have been of prohibitive displacement had all their ideas been acted upon. It is just possible that the evil officially admitted in this case prevails to a more or less degree in the preparation of the plans of all ships. We know that tradition and developments in science are often in conflict, and not too frequently happens that the claims of both are met by the simple, if expensive, method of duplication.

Admitting that the British ship must contain and exhibit all the qualities to be found in her possible opponents, there is still the chance that these may be attained by other conditions than those briefly described as "Admiralty practice." The Chilian ships Libertad and Constitucion, bought by the Government, and now the Triumph and Swiftsure, were therefore looked upon with special interest; and this has been very materially intensified by the splendid performances achieved, not only on the steam and maneuvering trials, but also on the gun tests of the Libertad.

DROWNING A QUICK DEATH.

"The story frequently repeated about professional divers who have been able to remain under water for over two minutes is silly," Dr. Joseph Boehm tells me. "No one can remain under water that long without drowning, whether they are trained divers or not. At Navarino, where the sponge divers are reported to be able to remain under water three and four minutes, tests were made recently and resulted in conclusively proving that none of them remained down as long as a minute and a half. Ninety seconds seems a very long time to the water on shore, and it is about the limit of a diver's endurance under water. At Ceylon, where time tests were also made among the famous pearl divers, it was ascertained that few of them remained below the surface as long as a minute, and other tests made on the Red Sea among the Arabs proved that a minute and a quarter was the longest they could endure without a fresh breath.

"On the coast of England several years ago a diver, a trained diver, one of the best on the coast, renowned for his endurance, went down and was pulled up so slowly when he gave the signal that he was under water about two minutes and five seconds. He was drawn out of the water insensible, with blood flowing from his nose and ears, and it was only after long and arduous work that his recovery from the effects of that two-minute stay under water was assured. Drowning is a quick death. Even though the water is kept out of the lungs, insensibility will ensue in one minute, and complete unconsciousness in two. The stories of people who have been in the water five minutes being resuscitated are generally mistakes or untrue. A man could not be in the water five minutes without coming to the surface several times, and be restored to life."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

GOOD LEGACY FOR NURSE.

Kindness shown a patient in the hospital where she was a nurse four years ago has won $4,000 and valuable diamonds and jewelry for Miss Minnie Glesson, of Indianapolis. At that time the young woman was in charge of a patient overcome by gas. He was Charles Johnson, and after his recovery he went to Chicago.

A week ago Johnson was stricken with pneumonia and was admitted to the South Chicago Hospital. Three days ago he was told by the physicians that he had little chance of recovery.

Johnson drew up his will leaving all his property to Miss Glesson, whom he remembered only as "Minnie." At his request the authorities in the Indiana city found the young woman, and she at once came to Chicago, and her name was then inserted in the will. Johnson died Saturday, and the corpse returned with the body to Indianapolis, where the burial will be.

The value of the property Johnson bequeathed to the young woman was nearly $6,000.

A HORSE-TO-HORSE TALK: THE FAMILY STEED'S STORY

Black Molly Finds Waiting More Wearisome Than Work—Hard-Hearted Woman.

"Oh, indeed!" black Molly sniffed, wrinkling her upper lip; "that shows how much you know—or, rather, how little. Look at me! This is what family horses come to. I was only ten years old last grass, but am stiffer and rustier than my own grandmother! Family horses, understand, work seven days in the week—I fairly hate the sound of church bells. Think of standing tied in a shed all day long, with only a swallow of water and a wisp of hay—and sometimes not even that. Still, Sundays are not quite so bad as weekdays—you go everywhere, then—to mill, to market, the postoffice, and, worst of all, to the store. You are tied in the broiling sun, or where the wind strikes to your marrow, and left with out food or water, hours and hours and hours. I wonder what men can find to talk about. I wonder, too, how they are so stupid as to let their own property be so badly used. I don't in the least mind work—there was never one of my stock but was willing to do or die. It's the standing, the long, cruel useless waiting that has soured me. And they won't even loose the checkrein while I wait. If they gave me my head free, I should not be more than half so tired."

"True for you, Molly! Truer than gospel," Lord Kelso, the brown hackney, said in a plaintive whicker, "I know. Check-reins have been for me, at least, the root of all evil. They brought me to my present pass. Five years ago I was a park horse, with nothing much to complain of, out of harness. I had a box stall, always knee deep in clean bright straw, and was free to walk or roll or lie down in it, at my own sweet will. Since the windows were set so as to give me light without glare, and screened to keep out flies, even my docked tail did not trouble me much. I stood by oats and hay, had apples and mashes nearly every day, and a groom who knew how to rub and curry me without hurting me the least bit. He was a good-hearted fellow, too, so, I think, was my owner. I am sure if he had known more I should have suffered less. It was different with his wife, she was hard-hearted, flinty-hearted, indeed. In the park she wanted him to be forever putting me through my paces, and once I heard her say, petulantly, 'Frank, what's the use of paying so much for a horse unless you mean to make him show off, especially when the Grimbys are in sight?'"—Exchange.



The Bear—"Wait till I thaw out."—Harper's Weekly.

THE STRANGE TRIBES OF NORTHERN NIGERIA

ARE NOW UNDER BRITISH RULE—THEIR CHIEF CURRENCY WAS IN SLAVES.

In a description of the kingdoms of Nigeria, Lady Lugard, wife of Sir Frederick Lugard, high commissioner for Northern Nigeria, said that the reigning chiefs were of the semi-Arab race of the Foulahs, or Fulani, and what the Great Mogul of Delhi was to the India of Clive's day, such was the great Foulah of Sokoto to the Nigeria of four years ago.

The Fulani were a striking people, dark in complexion, but of the distinguished features, small hands and fine, rather aristocratic carriage of the Arabs on the Mediterranean coast. They were of the Mohammedan religion, and were held by those who knew them to be naturally endowed with the characteristics which fitted them for rule. Their theory of justice was good, though their practice was bad; their scheme of taxation was most elaborate, and was carried even into a system of death duties, which left little for an English chancellor of the exchequer to improve. The caravan trade across the desert, which was already old when the Arab historian, El Bekri, wrote of the country a thousand years ago, and which then supplied the ports of Southern Europe with the leather known to us as morocco leather, and with many other articles of luxury which English people of that day had not yet learned to use, continued and paid its tolls to the Fulani.

The Fulani had come to be the ruling people, but the Haussa, who were also for the most part Mohammedan, formed a very important industrial and commercial portion of the population. The cotton cloth of Kano was famous throughout the world long before the Fulani had made their appearance as a governing race in history. Iron smelting and smith's work were spoken of in an Arabic manuscript, not yet properly translated, which carried them back to the mythical ancestry of the founders of Kano. Weaving, dyeing, tanning, brass work, leather work were among the local industries, and trade in these, as well as in the raw materials with which the country abounds is largely carried on by the Haussa people.

Alluding to the condition of the country before the transfer to the crown, Lady Lugard said that Borgu, the westernmost province of Nigeria, when her husband first entered to the country, boasted that no white man ever came out of it alive. In connection with the occupation of Borgu her husband had curious adventures, and on one occasion put his life absolutely in the hands of Kiama, the king, who had, he knew, been plotting to kill him only a few days before. The upshot was that the king became his fast friend, and having advised him never again to trust a Borgu man as he had trusted him, had shown himself ever since worthy of trust. He still sent yearly offerings to his "friend," and Borgu gives him no trouble.

In addition to the Fulani and Haussa races, who spoke either Arabic or Haussa, the country teemed with local tribes, having each their own habits and their own language. Haussa was the first language which the English officer learned, but he had to learn many others if he wished to make himself fully understood by the native peoples with whom he had to deal.

Many of the tribes were pagans, and it was not very long since some were cannibals. One tribe was reported to have tails. There was another which would appear to justify the Greek legend of the Amazons; all their public fighting was done by women, and their public offices were also filled by women. She was told, but could not vouch for the accuracy of any of these statements, that in that tribe the women were physically larger and stronger than the men. In the worst of the pagan regions civilized trade was not at present possible. In Borgu the people claimed that they had never been conquered by the Fulani, and they had traditions of a religion which would appear to be Christian.

Speaking of the slave trade, Lady Lugard said that at the time of the transfer the principal currency of Nigeria was in slaves. Large sums were reckoned, not in pounds, but in slaves; public tribute was paid in slaves, and all labor was slave labor. The result of the slave trade was seen in depopulation. Where Barth described in 1854 a population of 10,000,000, there were probably not more today than 10,000,000 or 12,000,000. Yet so wedded were the Fulani rulers to the system that when, on the assumption of power by the British Government, the Emir of Bautchi was remonstrated with and asked to give pledges of abstaining from slave-raiding for the future, his reply was: "Can you stop a cat from mousing? When I die I shall be found with a slave in my mouth."

ANIMALS GO INSANE.

Insanity in the human subject is supposed by some to have no analogue in the lower animals. Yet many cases, according to Dr. Sneilson, will lead to the permanent loss of self-control. Cattle driven from the country through a crowded town will often work themselves into a frenzy. Horses have gone mad on the battlefield. At Balaklava an Arabian horse turned on its attendant, threw him down, and, kneeling on him, attacked him like an infuriated dog. An instance is related of a docile horse suddenly going mad on a hot day. Everything that came in its way it seized in its teeth and shook as a terrier does a rat. A scientist of authority even goes so far as to prove by what appears to be incontestable evidence that rats, dogs and monkeys have been observed to have delusions very similar to those of insane people.—London Globe.

SAFER THAN CHLOROFORM.

U. S. Consul General Guenther reports as follows from Frankfort, Germany:

The medical faculty of Wursburg has awarded the prize of a silver medal and $238, founded by Franz von Rinecker, to Prof Dr. Carl Schleich of Berlin Prof. Schleich has discovered a new method for securing local anaesthesia by means of harmless liquids. Its purpose is to secure painless operations, and it has proven a brilliant success. In a great many cases it can be substituted for anaesthesia by chloroform or ether. If the inevitable danger connected with the use of chloroform or ether is considered, it must be recognized as a great progress that the infiltration anaesthesia offers a means to secure in many cases a painless operation—one free from nay danger to the patient.

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Steele, Briggs' "Perfection" Purple Top Swede Turnip
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THE YOKE

A ROMANCE OF THE DAYS WHEN THE LORD REDEEMED THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL FROM THE BONDAGE OF EGYPT

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RABBI MAYER MESSING, *Hebrew Congregation, Indianapolis:* "'The Yoke' is a wonderful book of especial interest to Jews."

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That is all. Send no money. Simply sign above. Tell me the book you need. I will arrange with a druggist near you for six bottles of

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Take it a month at my risk. If it succeed the cost to you is $5.50. If it fails the druggist will bill the cost to me. And I leave the decision to you.

Don't Wait Until You Are Worse

Taken in time, the suffering of this little one would have been prevented. Her mother writes me:

"Two years ago my little girl was sick continuously for six months. We tried many doctors, and they failed, yet it took only two bottles of your remedy to cure her, and she has remained cured. You can tell others of this cure if you so desire. Mrs. C. H. Avery, Rockdale, N.Y."

'Tis a pity she did not first write me, before the case was dangerous.

The wife of Omer Andrus, of Bayou Chicot, La., had been sick for 20 years. For 8 years could do practically no work. He writes:

"When she first started taking the Restorative she barely weighed 90 pounds; now she weighs 135, and is able easily to do all her housework."

Twenty "dark" years might have been "bright" ones.

J. G. Billingsley, of Thomasville, Ga., for three years has been crippled with disease. Now he is well. He writes:

"I spent $250 for other medicines, and the $3 I have spent with you have done me more good than all the rest."

Both money and suffering might have been saved.

And these are only three from over 65,000 similar cases. These letters—dozens of them—come every day to me.

How much serious illness the Restorative has prevented, I have no means of knowing, for the slightly ill and the indisposed simply get a bottle or two of their druggist, are cured, and I never hear from them.

But of 600,000 sick ones—seriously sick, mind you—who asked for my guarantee, 39 out of each 40 have paid. Paid because they got well.

Why the Restorative Succeeds

You may oil and rub, adjust and repair a weak engine. It will never be stronger nor do its work better, without steam. More power—more steam is necessary.

And so with the vital organs. Doctor them as you will. That's mere repairing. Permanent cures never come save through treating the nerves that operate those organs.

And that my Restorative does.

After almost a lifetime of labor—of study at bedsides and research in hospitals—I made this discovery. I found a way to treat, not the organs themselves, but the nerves—the inside nerves—that operate these organs, and give them power and strength and health. That discovery has shown me the way to cure.

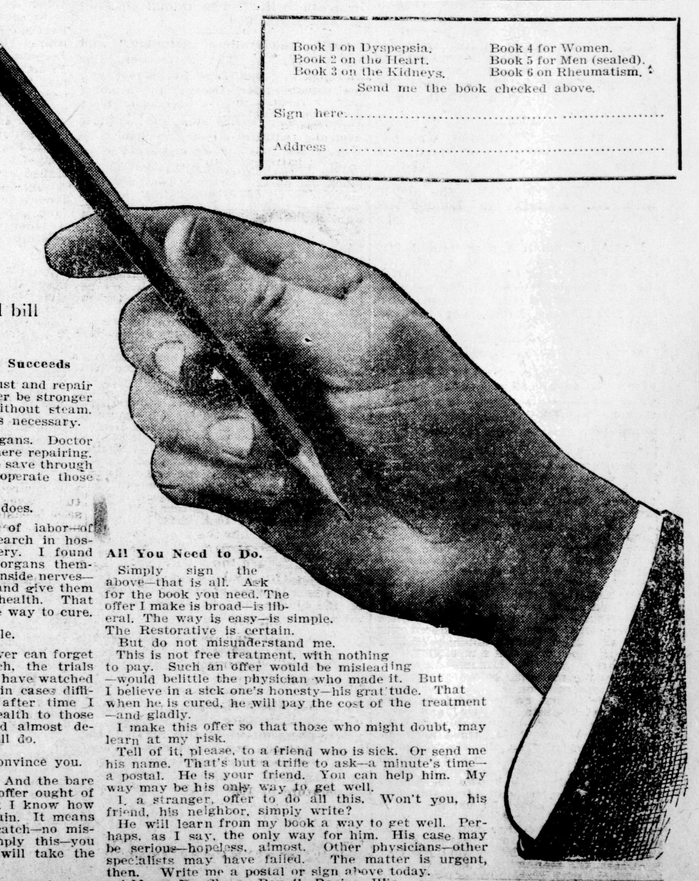
It makes my offer possible.

I know the remedy. I never can forget the study, all the research, the trials and tests that perfected it. I have watched its action year after year in cases difficult, discouraging. Time after time I have seen it bring back health to those poor ones whom hope had almost deserted. I know what it will do.

My only problem is to convince you.

And so I make my offer. And the bare fact that I make such an offer ought of itself to convince you that I know how to cure. Please read it again. It means exactly what I say. No catch—no misleading phrases in it. Simply this—you take the medicine and I will take the risk.

And you—not I—decide if you are to pay.



All You Need to Do.

Simply sign the above—that is all. Ask for the book you need. The offer I make is broad—is liberal. The way is easy—is simple. The Restorative is certain.

But do not misunderstand me. This is not free treatment, with nothing to pay. Such an offer would be misleading—would belittle the physician who made it. But I believe in a sick one's honesty—his gratitude. That when he is cured, he will pay the cost of the treatment—and gladly.

I make this offer so that those who might doubt, may learn at my risk.

Tell of it, please, to a friend who is sick. Or send me his name. That's but a trifle to ask—a minute's time—a postal. He is your friend. You can help him. My way may be his only way to get well.

I, a stranger, offer to do all this. Won't you, his friend, his neighbor, simply write?

He will learn from my book a way to get well. Perhaps, as I say, the only way for him. His case may be serious—hopeless, almost. Other physicians—other specialists may have failed. The matter is urgent, then. Write me a postal or sign above today.

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HER HUSBAND WAS A DRUNKARD

A Lady who cures her husband of His Drinking Habits Writes of Her Struggle to Save her Home.

A PATHETIC LETTER



"I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Tasteless Samaria Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but was afraid he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unnerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards. I sent for your Tasteless Samaria Prescription, and put it in his coffee, as directed, next morning, and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more, and also at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive, loving husband, comforts and everything else dear to a woman's heart; for my husband had told me that whiskey was vile stuff and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept giving him the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot, to have on hand if he should relapse, as he had done from promises before. He never has, and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst cases."

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THE LATEST NOVELTY IN SURGICAL VENTURE

ALLEGED IMPROVEMENT IN THE WAY OF OPERATING ON THE HUMAN LUNG.

The latest novelty in surgical venture comes from Breslau, in the shape of an alleged improvement in operations on the lungs. It consists in placing all but the head of the patient in a cabinet of rarified air, thus preventing the collapse of exposed lung, such as happens under ordinary atmospheric pressure. The apparatus is large enough to accommodate two operators, who must do their work under the changed conditions of rarefaction. It is not stated, however, that what might be good for the patient's lungs might not be equally beneficial to the brave operators in preventing collapse of their part. So far, however, the scheme is in a mere experimental stage, having only been tried on animals, whose bodies have simply been incased in a box after their chests have been opened.

Prof. Mukulicz, the inventor of the method, promises to present all the details of the technique at the coming meeting of the German surgical congress. Perhaps we shall then be informed more correctly and convincingly of the practical value of his theory regarding advanced lung surgery. So far, however, operations on the lung have had a very limited range of usefulness. It is difficult to imagine how any marked improvement can be made along the lines suggested by merely rarefying the air during an operation and not providing against the effects of normal atmospheric pressure after the operation is finished. The only way to do the latter would be to hermetically seal the chest wall at the end of the operation and before the patient and surgeons could be liberated from the box. Only in very exceptional cases of pulmonary difficulties would this be possible, while in the majority of really useful operations on the lung there would be no need for such an apparatus.—New York Herald.

The Question of Baldness.

This is a vital question with hundreds of men who are bald or partially so. How to overcome the disfigurement lent by baldness is a simple matter, when you consider the perfection of modern art in the making of Wigs and Toupees. The visit of Prof. Dorenwend, of Toronto, to London, on Monday, April 18, when he will be at the Grigg Hotel, renders it possible for any who wish to consult him to do so at his private apartments retained at the Grigg for this purpose. Demonstration given to show the perfect naturalness of his Wigs and Toupees. Do not miss this opportunity. Remember the day and date. 79u wt

REFUSES TO SERVE.

A Frenchman went to a brother member of his lodge and said to him:

"What does a polar bear do?"

The brother answered:

"What does a polar bear do? Why, he sits on the ice."

"Sits on zee ice?"

"Yes," said the brother; "there is nothing else to sit on."

"Vell, vat he do, too?"

"What does he also do? Why, he eats fish."

"Eat fish—sits on zee ice and eats fish. Then I not accept."

"You don't accept? What do you mean?"

"Oh, non, non. I does not accept. I was appointed to act as polar bear to zee funeral!"—Atlanta Journal.

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FACTS ABOUT THE COSSACKS

THE ROUGH RIDERS OF RUSSIA'S ARMY ARE A WONDERFULLY INTERESTING PEOPLE.

Russia Owes Much to the Daring and Hardihood of These Marvelous Horsemen.

The services that the Cossacks have done to the Russian Empire are incalculable. It was they who conquered Siberia under the leadership of the valiant Yermak. It was they who defied the Turks, and, without artillery, captured the fortress of Azov. To them is intrusted the most difficult of all tasks, that of guarding the ever-growing frontiers against resentful neighbors. Recent travelers have described the Cossack outposts on the borders of Manchuria, perched in almost inaccessible wilds, showing that the old duty has been assigned to this race of frontiersmen, says an exchange.

No wonder the Cossack is a famous horseman. A sympathetic writer has recently described the average career of the future warrior. At the age of three he learns to sit astride a horse in the courtyard of his father's house. Two years later he shows himself on horseback in the village street, and exercises with his young comrades. No wonder that at the age of twenty he seems almost to be one flesh with the sturdy beast that carries him. "When the wife of a Cossack, becoming a mother, went to the church forty days after her confinement for the prayer of purification, and returned home with her son in her arms, the father buckled a sword to the waist of the child, and, handing it to his wife, congratulated her on having given birth to a Cossack."

WILD, FREE LIFE.

The Cossacks were not always under Russian government, and, indeed, are said by some authorities to have originated from emigrants who could not stand the slavery of the Russian system, and preferred so far back as the tenth century to lead a nomadic robber life in the steppes of the Tartars. These nomad hordes grew in power and number until they became a formidable force, and as the Coccasks, or "free men," were more friendly to their Russian kinsfolk than to the Tartars, they gradually formed a convenient buffer state. They elected their own atamans (hetmans) or chiefs till the beginning of the present century; they owned large herds of cattle, and many of them attained considerable wealth. As they grew in power they probably absorbed Tartar and Circassian stock. Those in the neighborhood of the Don and Dnieper became skillful boatsmen and fishermen, though at least till the days of Yermak they gained the major part of their livelihood from piratic attacks upon Russian merchantmen plying on these rivers.

Under the present regime there are no less than 51 regiments of Cossacks, under eleven main tribal divisions. Chief of these are the Cossacks of the Don, who give name to a province of a million and a half inhabitants. These were the most ready to resume the Russian yoke, and show most adaptability to civilization. The Cossacks of the Don supply two regiments and one battery of horse artillery to the guard, seventeen regiments and seven batteries to the cavalry proper, and three independent squadrons. The personal escort of the Czar is supplied by the Cossacks of the Kouban and the Terek. The following are the names of the eleven main divisions.

Cossacks of the Don.
Cossacks of the Kouban.
Cossacks of Terek.
Cossacks of Astrakhan.
Cossacks of the Ural.
Cossacks of Orenburg.
Cossacks of Siberia.
Cossacks of Semiretchie.
Cossacks of the Transbaikal.
Cossacks of the Amur.
Cossacks of the Ussuri.

ARE MODERN CENTAURS.

At Russian military reviews the Cossack always plays a notable part. In other respects the Russian army is much like that of other continental powers, but the Cossack has his own manual of instructions. Every member of the squadron is a trick rider, who could put the cleverest circus acrobat to shame, and the firing exercises introduce features which only clever animals could perform. One exercise of this sort is where the pony lies down and forms a "cover" for its rider.

On campaign the Cossack is particularly useful, as he is accustomed to scanty food and extreme cold, while no better forager has yet been discovered in the armies of Europe. The army of Napoleon, on its retreat from Moscow, had only too good reason to regret the prowess of this nimble scout, who harassed the dispirited flanks of the once victorious army.

One the first day of the Russo-Turkish war in 1877, a Cossack regiment covered 70 miles in 24 hours to secure an important bridge, and the latest reports from Korea show that Cossack scouts have made daring dashes to the south, in spite of the immense superiority of the Japanese forces in the triangle of Seoul, Ping Yang and Wensan.

A remarkable feature of the Russian and Cossack soldier is his insensibility to pain. In the Balkan struggle men suffering from incurable wounds used to march stolidly to the ambulance, so that soldiers left in the fighting line should not have to be detached to carry them away. A good story, though not strictly Cossack, is told of the soldiers in a redoubt at Sebastopol who were about to partake of the usual soup from the usual pail. A shell fell in their midst, but a cool-headed Russian ran, and, dropping it into the pail, cried: "Welcome, Maria Ivanovna, and taste our soup!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

A steam plant has just been shipped from Philadelphia to China to operate a woolen mill.

VOICE PRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Fifty of a Number of Interesting Papers For Vocal Students By Mr W. F. Firth.

Mr. W. Francis Firth, the well-known Toronto vocalist, who is a native of London, and has a large number of friends here, has achieved notable success in the singing world, also as a composer. He is, in fact considered one of the most famous baritones of the day, having had the advantage of many years of study with the best teachers of this continent and of Italy, where he resided a number of years. Since returning to Canada Mr. Firth has



MR. W. FRANCIS FIRTH.

Many voices, naturally beautiful, have sung with great success in all the cities of the Dominion, although he has not favored his native city as much as his many admirers here would like. The accompanying article will be found full of admirable advice and suggestions to vocal students. It is probable that it will be followed by two more papers on the subject of voice production and development.

THE VOICE.

[By W. Francis Firth.]

The human voice is probably the most difficult to understand of all musical sounds—especially the singing voice. It is generally recognized that the properly trained and beautiful voice is the most musical of all instruments, and yet the art of developing it is less understood than that of any other musical instrument. Considering the number of students in the vocal world, and how very few really well-placed voices we hear, as a result of all this study, the question arises, can these pupils be receiving the proper training, or is it that good voices are scarce? been ruined by bad teaching, and students cannot be too careful regarding the teaching they receive. We find nearly as many methods as teachers, and it is absurd to think that there could be so many different methods of developing the voice, and obtain the proper result. The fact is, there are but few teachers who are really voice-builders. The majority simply teach phrasing and expression, which are the last things to be considered. The first and most essential study is for the pupil to receive the proper knowledge of how to use the voice to produce the most beautiful tone, only through which a singer can properly express and bring forth the breadth and beauties of a song. Tone! Tone!!

What does the violinist, the pianist, the performer on many a musical instrument, seek after?

It is that perfection of tone which we hear only through the great artist, that tone which touches the soul, and is so satisfying.

The singer must certainly seek along these lines. Make a point of hearing the world's great singers, whenever the opportunity may present itself. Listen to the tone, how rich, full and resonant. Endeavor to fix in your memory the quality of that tone, so that you can distinguish it from the ordinary tone of singers. Make it your aim to reach that art which enables the great singers to produce that beautiful tone. There is but one way to sing to ever attain great results, and that is by the method which will develop in a voice that deep, resonant and brilliant tone produced by the great singers. If you are studying on any other lines, merely surface voice, rest assured your success will be very limited. The moment an artist would refuse to abide by those laws which govern and produce full, resonant and artistic tone, so soon would his voice take on another quality, and he would cease to be a great singer. Search for a teacher who can sing this same beautiful tone, and properly explain the cause of it, also why your voice is so impure, and what you must do to obtain the same results that he does. If you are successful in finding a teacher of this kind, and you have a good quality of voice along with an artistic temperament and perseverance, your success is quite certain. Do not be too anxious to sing songs, as your success lies in a constant and careful study of tone production. Lay a good foundation before building your house.

The great trouble with most singers is that the location of effort is placed on parts of the throat which should be relaxed instead of contracted, and the parts which should support the voice are usually relaxed.

A few of the greatest causes of bad production in singing are as follows: The tongue is usually at fault. Even with many so-called good singers you will find that the tongue draws down into the throat and hardens at the base, instead of coming forward in a soft state. It is necessary to have as much space as possible at the opening of the throat just above the vocal chords, and one can readily see that if the tongue is drawn back into the throat, it not only causes the opening to be much smaller, but also interferes with the free action of the larynx, which is the voice box. The action of the tongue should be natural. For example, to prove how unnaturally most people use this organ while singing, place your finger under the chin at the base of the tongue, just above the larynx and sing a full tone, taking notice of the tongue pressure, against your finger. Now endeavor to hold your throat in this cramped position, and speak to some one; you will readily see how unnatural it is to sing with the throat held in this position. Sing more as you would speak. Don't cramp any part of the throat or face. Your expression should be just the same as though you were talking. How ridiculous it would look if one were to talk to you with the face all drawn out of shape, and the throat so cramped that it would seem as though it would break. Yet much of the singing we are compelled to listen to is just so unnatural. If the effort in singing be of the face muscles, especially the lips, in the attempt to form tone, then the lips become a point of resistance, and all desired results are wanting. If the lips harden and contract the pharynx will narrow. It is physically impossible to contract the lips without narrowing the pharynx. Hence the fallacy of the prevailing idea with regard to the training of the voice on O (oh) and U (oo) by contracting and pushing the lips forward, causing the quality of the voice to be dark and cloudy instead of clear and brilliant, besides interfering with the free vibration of the vocal chords. Another bad fault in singing is to stiffen the lower jaw, thus causing the entire throat to harden and narrow, which results in a hard, unsympathetic tone. If the lower jaw protrudes, the entire formation of the thoat is changed, the organ of sound forced out of position, all acoustic conditions are changed, and the discordant elements of the voice at once become prominent. This is the worst of all wrong points of resistance.



Blue Ribbon Tea with Bread and Butter

Delicious and appetizing is a well-made cup of Blue Ribbon Tea and good bread and butter!

The tea diffuses a gentle exhilaration throughout the system and warms the digestive organs, assisting them in their operations.

The Red Label brand is altogether healthy—nerve-nourishing—brain-soothing.

Black Mixed Ceylon Green

Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

40 Cents should be Fifty

Ask for the Red Label

306



SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Horsewomen and "Whips" of the "Smart Set"

A seasonable description of the hunting clubs in and around New York Illustrated with photographs from life,

In the April number of the

Metropolitan Magazine

R. H. Russell, Publisher, New York

A 35-cent Magazine for 15 cents All Newsdealers

(E 67)

KEEPING MEAT SWEET AND PURE BY STEAM

AUSTRALIAN METHOD IS BEING SUCCESSFULLY USED BY AMERICAN PACKERS.

"Keeping meats sweet and pure in a refrigerator by means of steam sounds a bit queer, doesn't it?" I was asked by George L. Cameron, superintendent of a meat packing establishment, who continued in explanation without awaiting my answer: "Yet that is a method now in vogue on the big steamers which carry meats from this country and from Australia to Europe. Meat placed in refrigerators where the atmosphere is kept continually at an average temperature of from 36 to 40 degrees will remain fresh, but not entirely untainted, for an indefinite period.

"I think the Australians solved the problem first. They worried over the matter for a long, long time, and adopted expedient after expedient, tried experiment after experiment, but all without avail, until some one thought of using steam to volatize the gases which cause these annoying conditions and draw them off. A steam pipe was placed in a wooden duct at the bottom of a refrigerator chamber stored with meat; the gases of this kind are low lying, and the duct led directly to the brine tanks. This experiment occurred at Sydney, and for eighty-nine days the refrigerator compartment was kept closed, at the end of which time it was opened, the meat drawn forth, and every piece thoroughly tested. It was as fresh and pure, without the slightest suggestion of bone odor or mold, as on the day it was packed. The gases had been volatilized by the steam, carried off by the wooden duct, and the entire noxious condition purified by the brine tanks. With this aid to the refrigerator process, provided care be taken that the temperature never falls below freezing point, save occasionally, so that the meat may now be kept for years, and be perfectly fresh when taken forth for consumption."—St Louis Globe-Democrat.

COMMERCE AND PARADOX.

[Traction and Transmission.]

It is practically certain that the result of Mr. Chamberlain's campaign will very largely depend upon the condition of trade during the current year. It is in times of depression that the multitude turn a willing ear to the economic reformer. However much truth there may be in his theories, and however much force in his statistics, he is not likely to make many converts so long as most of us are prosperous according to our social and commercial degree. It was prosperity that killed bi-metallism, and a renewed spell of active and remunerative business would probably have the same effect. The nature of the English people is repugnant to reform, except in the face of manifest abuses or intolerable grievances. Let well alone is almost a national motto.

A NEW HEART FOR YOU

means renewed health, for on the heart depends all health.

Doctors will tell you that any diseased organ can be put in good working vigor by pumping plenty of blood into it to make new tissues.

First set the heart right—with most people it is wrong.

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure Will Do It.

It strengthens the heart, rebuilds its weak parts, and enables it to feed the nerves, and through them all organs of the body. It cures at once.

Relief to weak hearts in thirty minutes by a simple dose is the sign and proof of what Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure will do permanently for them and for you.

Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets work their cure through digesting the food and letting the stomach rest. A piece of pineapple will digest instantly an equal size of beef at a temperature of 103°. Don't take pills and powders that weaken the stomach. Price, 35 cents. 27

Sold by C. McCallum & Co.

SEEN AND UNSEEN

Many people think of Scott's Emulsion as merely a flesh builder, but its flesh building is only an outward sign of the new life-building process within the vital parts of the body.

It builds up the blood cells, the nerves and life tissues before the added flesh begins to appear.

Its unseen work is more important than the seen.

SHORT SKIRTS VS. BIG HATS.

The big hat craze is at present much discussed among millinery people. The streets abound in "shocking examples" of the "right" hat on the wrong people, and the question may well be asked, how long will it last? I believe that the present season will see some reaction against very large hats, and the year will see them at least confined to their proper province as the prescriptive right of the tall woman. But I shall expect to see the big hat tide ebb further than that. By all that is reasonable and tasteful, the short skirt should do much to drive out the big hat.—Drapers' Record.

CHEATED THE WOLVES OF EXPECTED FEAST

LOVER WORSTED HIS PURSUERS —GAVE THEM THE TAFFY HE GOT FOR HIS GIRL.

"Henry Brilcut, of Lake Prairie, had a close call for his life last night," writes a correspondent of Forest and Stream.

"He was on his way to a party at the home of his lady love, carrying a large basket of popcorn and a bundle of cakes and molasses candy. Most of the way lay through thick woods along the river, and he had not gone a mile when to his horror he was attacked by a pack of seven large grey timber wolves. Cutting a club to have ready for defence if the worst should come to the worst, he took to his heels and ran for his life, dropping his basket of popcorn, which impeded his flight. For a mile and a half he ran at the top of his speed, but by that time he was completely exhausted and the ravenous animals close to his heels.

"Too tired to run any more, he sprang into the branches of a small tree close at hand, dropping his club and molasses candy; and having the lower part of his legs quite badly torn by the claws of the wolves before he got high enough to be out of reach. Almost immediately, however, he laid hold of a rotten branch, which broke beneath his grasp, and he fell into the snow at the mercy of the beasts below.

"Determined to sell his life as dearly as possible, he sprang to his feet, and as he did so he beheld a strange sight. When the molasses candy had fallen from his hands, the wolves had sprung upon it, torn the package open, and every animal had seized a piece and tried to eat it. The candy, slightly warmed by the heat of their mouths, had given way to the pressure of the white teeth, but had refused to let them be withdrawn, and every wolf, his mouth stuck tight together, as helpless as a muzzled dog and frightened at the strange situation, was rolling about in the snow, uttering mournful sounds and tearing at his jaws with his fore paws.

"When Brilcut had recovered from his amazement, he killed all the wolves with the club and proceeded on his way to the party, where he promised his sweet heart a fine silk dress from the proceeds of the wolf scalps."

If little Red Riding Hood had only handed out a block of taffy to that cold wolf as it lay ensconced in her grandmother's bed, how different would have been the history as heard in the nursery.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

GESTICULATION NOW THE VOGUE

Gesticulation is the fashion now. Woman must gesticulate to be in the swim. But she must do it in a correct manner.

It is said that the most fashionable people have taken to making gestures, and therefore, of course, all womanhood must paw the air, so to speak.

In England many gestures are thought to be undignified, but not so here. There is no denying the fact that they heighten the effect of conversation if well done.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

HOW THE MINK HUNTS.

If you will follow a mink's track in the snow any winter day it will lead you before long, to the mute story of a tragedy—just some trampled snow and a red stain. The whole method of the mink's hunting is told by the snow. We see how it follows a rabbit, taking every precaution not to betray his presence while the wretched creature feeds, for then it is alert; how it follows bunny to where it sleeps beneath a log, an upturned root or the snow-covered top of a fallen tree, and then stealthily creeps on the unsuspecting prey. How sometimes the rustling of a dead leaf warns the rabbit, who leaps forward perhaps just in time to avoid the furious onslaught of the mink, though more often too late, and the red stain tells us that the rabbit has been eaten where it expected to sleep. —Country Life in America.

Always Remember the Full Name **Laxative Bromo Quinine** on every box. 25c

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove

ORIGIN OF OLD FAMILIAR SONGS

"DAYS OF ABSENCE" HAS BEEN SUNG FOR THE PAST THREE HUNDRED YEARS.

"Porter's" Satirical Song in "Pinafore"—"Ruler of the Queen's Navee" a Great Hit.

The words and melody of the well known song, "Days of Absence," were written by Jean Jacques Rousseau, the celebrated French author, who was born in Geneva, Switzerland, June 28, 1712, the descendant of a family of Paris booksellers and Protestant refuges. His mother died when he was born, and his boyhood days were delicate and sickly. He lived successively with an engineer, a lawyer and an engraver, from whom he picked up a varied fund of information. After a series of romantic and miserable adventures he devoted himself to the study of music, which he afterwards taught, and invented a new system of musical notation. He published several operas and musical works before he turned his attention to the writings for which he is chiefly known, and which placed him in the front rank of classic writers of France, and gave him the title of the "father of modern democracy." He died near Paris July 2, 1778. His melody has long been in the hymn books under the title of "Greenville," that it seems odd to connect it with this French love song. In Europe it is known as "Rousseau's Dream." The words are as follows:

Days of absence, sad and dreary,
Clothed in sorrow's dark array;
Days of absence, I am weary,
She I love is far away.
When the heavy sigh be banish'd,
When this bosom cease to mourn;
Hours of bliss too quickly vanish.
When will angel like you return?

Not till that loved voice can greet me,
Which so oft has charmed mine ear
Not till those sweet eyes can meet me,
Telling that I still am dear;
Days of absence then will vanish,
Joy will all my pangs repay;
Soon my bosom's idol banish
Gloom, but felt when she's away.

All my love is turned to sadness,
Absence pays the tender vow,
Hopes that filled the heart with gladness
Memory turns to anguish now;
Love may yet return to me,
Hope may take the place of pain;
Antoinette with kisses meet me,
Breathing love and peace again.

THE RULER OF THE QUEEN'S NA-VEE.

William Schwenk Gilbert, English dramatist and humorist, was born in London, November 18, 1836, and was educated for the bar, but most of his life has been devoted to literature. His name is generally associated with that of Sir Arthur Seymour Sullivan, born in London, May 13, 1841, with whom he collaborated in producing a long series of comic operas. Gilbert furnished the libretti and Sullivan the words of "The Mikado," "Pinafore," "Pirates of Penzance" and many others. The song given below is sung by Sir Joseph Porter in "Pinafore." Mr. Gilbert also wrote song:

When I was a lad I served a term
As office boy to an attorney's firm,
I cleaned the windows and I swept the floor,
And I polished up the handle of the big front door.

As office boy I made such a mark,
That they gave me the post of junior clerk,
I served the writs with a smile so bland,
And I copied all the letters in a big round hand.
I polished up the handle so care-ful-lee
That now I am the ruler of the Queen's Na-vee,
I copied all the letters in a hand so free,
And now I am the ruler of the Queen's Na-vee.

In serving writs I made such a name,
That an articled clerk I soon became;
I wore clean collars and a brand new suit
For the pass examination at the Institute,
And that pass examination did so well for me,
That now I am the ruler of the Queen's Na-vee.

Of legal knowledge I acquired such a grip,
That they took me into the partnership,
And that junior partnership I ween
Was the only ship that I ever had seen.
But that kind of a ship so suited me,
That now I am the ruler of the Queen's Na-vee.

I grew so rich that I was sent
By a pocket borough into parliament;
I always voted at my party's call,
And never thought of thinking for myself at all.
I thought so little they rewarded me
By making me the ruler of the Queen's Na-vee.

Now landsmen all, whoever you may be,
If you want to rise to the top of the tree,
If your soul isn't fettered to an office stool,
Be careful to be guided by this golden rule—
Stick close to your desks and never go to sea,
And you may all be rulers of the Queen's Na-vee.

ANCIENT ENGLISH INNS.

Somehow one always hears with regret that one of England's famous old moss-grown, ivy-clad inns is about to be demolished. The Old King of Prussia hostelry is the latest to pass into the housebreakers' hands. This old inn is in Finchley, and from 1757, when the place was built, until the present day the license has been in the keeping of one family.

The Old King of Prussia is a picturesque half-timbered house, and many a noted highwayman has partaken of its hospitality. The grandfather of the present proprietor was quite a noted character, having vanquished several notorious highwaymen on Finchley common. It is on record that he once had an enInn, Highgate Hill, dates back to the time of the reformation. Originally it was called the Salutation Inn. It is built entirely of wood. Another famous inn is the Bald-faced Stag at Edgeware. Nobody knows when it was originally built and it would seem as though each successive proprietor has endeavored to place his mark on its architectural aspect, for many parts of it have evidently at different times has been rebuilt. In the stables it is alleged Dick Turpin had his horse's shoes turned, so as to make his pursuers imagine he had gone in an opposite direction.

Among the very oldest of suburban London inns are the Plough at Kingsbury Green and the King James and Tinker Inn at Enfield. The first is said to be 850 years old, and the latter was reputed to have been first built as an inn and under another name 992 years ago. Its present name is derived from an encounter which King James I. is said to have had with a tinker at the door of the inn. The tinker's conversation so pleased the king that he made the mender of kettles "a knight, with £500 a year," the records of Enfield inform us.—London Mail.

Cheap One-Way Rates to the West Via Great Northern Railway.

Effective daily during March and April, cheap one-way colonist tickets will be issued to the west as follows, viz.:

London to Anaconda, Butte, Chinook, and Telena, Mont., $39 25.

London to Spokane, Wash., Nelson, Rossland, Trail, Grand Forks, and Robson, B. C., $39 75.

London to Seattle, Tacoma, Wash.; Portland, Ore., also Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, B. C., $42 25. Proportionate rates from all points in Ontario.

On March 1, 8, 15, 22 and 29, and April 5, 12, 19 and 26, one way second-class tickets will be issued from Chicago to points in North Dakota at greatly reduced rates.

Full particulars as to time of trains, sleeping car rates, etc., on application to Charles W. Graves, district passenger agent, 6 King street west, room 12, Toronto, or F. I. Whitney, general passenger agent, St. Paul, Minn.

40-tf-ywt

PEAT IS NOW USED IN MAKING OF PAPER

ANOTHER GOOD USE FOUND FOR SWAMP MUD—SUBSTITUTE FOR PULP WOOD.

Peat has hitherto been used chiefly as fuel; sometimes, in a dry, pulverized condition, as litter for stables and stockyards. During and since the coal famine of a year ago many schemes were suggested by which it may be utilized to serve as an excellent substitute for anthracite and bituminous coal. Mr. Edward Atkinson as a result of his investigation into the matter has claimed that we possess a vast store of riches in the swamps and peat areas of New England and other sections of the country, and that we can become practically independent of the coal barons and their working legions whenever we see fit by a very simple and inexpensive process to convert the swamp mud around us into first-class fuel.

But now another use, and a most extraordinary one, has been found for it by certain experimenters in Ireland. It makes an excellent quality of paper. A great mill, 1,100 feet, of four stories equipped with machinery, was established a few months ago at Celbridge, County Kildare, which has been engaged in converting Irish peat into wrapping paper of various grades. The mill site is on the River Liffey, about twenty-five miles from Dublin, near the eastern margin of the great bog of Allen which extends westward about seventy miles to the River Shannon. The motive power is both steam and water. Only the energy of the river generates a certain volume of electric force sufficient for present needs. About seventy hands are now steadily employed in this new enterprise.

The process of converting the peat into paper is a wonderful metamorphosis. Carts are engaged hauling the raw peat from the bog, where it is dug direct to the mill. Then begins the various processes of cooking with the necessary chemicals until it becomes reduced to the conditions of pulp required, after which the methods followed are very similar to those of the ordinary paper mill. It is somewhat of a singular sight to see the black peat fresh from the bog thrown into the mill at one end and follow it to the other end where it emerges as paper. It is claimed for the new industry, this latest discovery, that it will prove an opulent mine of wealth among the Irish people. Certainly the raw material is at hand in great abundance in the ample boglands of the island, and certainly the conversion of peat into paper as a profitable practical business is more than a little startling. But it is said that several of the Dublin wholesale paper houses are back of the enterprise and that its success is substantially assured.—Boston Transcript.

NO ALCOHOL IN IT.—Alcohol or any other volatile matter which would impair strength by evaporation, does not in any shape enter into the manufacture of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Nor do climatic changes affect it. It is as serviceable in the Arctic Circle as in the Torrid Zone, perhaps more useful in the higher latitudes, where man is more subject to colds from exposure to the elements.

As the result of proceedings taken by R. Moffat Ford, a well-known automobilist and manufacturer, four drivers of electric street cars on the outskirts of London were fined $9 72 each, with court costs, for exceeding their legal speed limit of 10 miles an hour.

IN ITS INITIAL STAGES a cold is a local ailment easily dealt with. But many neglect it, and the result is often the development of distressing seizures of the bronchial tubes and lungs that render life miserable for the unhappy victim. As a first aid there is nothing in the handy medicine line so certain in curative results as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the far-famed remedy for colds and coughs.

Heart disease and nervous prostration are almost unknown among the Japanese. This immunity is attributed to the equanimity and cheerfulness of the Japanese.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Capt. Fitz-Egger, a Swiss cavalry officer, has invented a method of horse-shoeing by fastening the shoe to the hoof with metallic bands.

THE CONDUCTING OF A CATTERY

AN INDUSTRY THAT FURNISHES PLEASANT EMPLOYMENT FOR MANY WOMEN.

The Persian and Angora Are the Two Most Valuable Species—A Great Deal to Learn.

The cult of the cat is a recent thing in America, but in England fine cats are raised by wealthy amateurs and for sport, and by many others for profit. For some time the Maine cat farms have flourished, and of late the rearing of these animals for sale has been established on a better and more professional basis in many parts of the country. Women owning country and suburban homes find cat raising pleasant and profitable. The business is one that may be begun on a very small scale or a tolerably large one, as the disposition and purse of the individual dictates. Until the subject has been thoroughly studied, and the physical and mental nature of the cat is well understood common sense indicates that the cattery be kept small.

There really is a great deal to learn about cats. The varieties of commercially valuable cats are few, but questions of color and other points must be carefully considered. On them depend the value of a cat, which, being purely ornamental, has only these things to be presented in its favor. Practically, the long-haired cat, the Persian and the Angora, are the only two that are raised for profit. In essentials these cats are one and the same, the difference being in the texture of the coats. They come from the high mountain places of Turkey and the cold tablelands of Central Asia. In Turkey the cats are called Angoras; those brought from Asia are called Persian. Cat fanciers usually speak of both as Persian, especially in this country, where it is the preoccupation of breeders to eliminate the Maine "Angora" strain. The Maine cat is not a pure breed, the original stock brought into the state by roving seamen, having become decidedly mixed, until now they form a species of their own, the name "coon cat" seeming to describe them appropriately. They have long noses and shaggy coats, as well as other objectionable points belonging exclusively to short-haired cats. Some beautiful cats are bred in Maine, but they the exceptions and are valueless for breeding purposes.

Most of the choice cats in America are from English catteries, which are recruited from Persia and Turkey. These English cats are usually perfectly reliable stock, the sporting instinct of the Briton being even larger than his commercial sense. Many of the catteries are owned by women of wealth, who have no interest in their pets, aside from the desire to win cups and prizes, and who would not own, much less sell, inferior specimens.

It costs something like $5 to bring a cat across the Atlantic, and there is no duty on pedigreed animals brought into the country for breeding purposes. The price of young cats from the best stock ranges from $5 to $40 in England, but exceptional cats often bring much higher prices. There is no telling what would be asked for a perfect black Persian without a single white hair. It is hardly probable that such a rare animal exists out of Persia, if indeed it exists there. Prices in this country are in a somewhat chaotic state. While there are not many perfectly reliable catteries in America, it is quite possible to buy fine animals here. The amateur should avoid advertisements, but should seek the advice of expert judges, who will be able to direct her to the right dealers. There are plenty of cat clubs in the country, and they are often valuable sources of information, although it must be owned that expert cat knowledge is extremely rare even in the cat clubs of this country. Every one has heard of the famous hoax played at one of the New York cat shows by a well-known inveterate joker. He sent a fine short-hair cat, oddly marked and colored but without other distinguishing features, grave it a fantastic name and a luxurious basket and put a value of $10,000 on his entry. The cat had a colored servant who waited on it zealously, and grew violently agitated if spectators ventured to touch it. It received prizes galore, to the chagrin of the judges when the true story came out.—New York Evening Post.



THE ENTHUSIAST.

Jones (whose breakfast has been waiting for the last half-hour—"Now, if only they can get from Chemulpo to Wi-ju," etc, etc.—London Punch.

CHAILU'S FIRST GORILLA.

In his "Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa," the late Paul du Chailu tells of his first encounter with a gorilla.

"We saw an immense one coming straight towards us out of the woods. As he came he gave vent to terrible howls of rage, as much as to say, "I am tired of being pursued and will face you."

"It was a lone male—the kind that is always the most ferocious. This fellow made the woods resound with his roar, which is an awful sound, resembling the mutterings of distant thunder. He was about 20 yards off when I first saw him I was about to take aim and bring him down where he stood, when my most trusted man, Malaonen, stopped me, saying in a whisper, "Not time yet."

"We stood in silence, gun in hand. The gorilla looked at us for a moment or so then beat his breast with his gigantic arms,—and what arms he had!—then gave another howl of defiance and advanced upon us. How terrible he looked!

"Not yet," whispered Malaonen.

"Again the gorilla made an advance upon us. Now he was twelve yards off. His face was distorted with rage; his huge teeth were ground against each other so that we could hear the sound, and the skin of his forehead was drawn forward and back rapidly, making his hair move up and down giving a fiendish expression to his hideous face. Again he roared, a sound that shook the woods like thunder. It seemed as if I could feel the earth tremble under my feet. The beast, looking us in the eye and beating his breast advanced again.

"Don't fire too soon," said Malaonen. "If you don't kill him he will kill you."

"This time he came within eight yards of us before he stopped. I was breathing fast with excitement as I watched the huge creature. Malaonen only said, "Steady!" as the gorilla came up. When he stopped Malaonen said: "Now!"

"And before the beast could utter the roar for which he had opened his mouth three musket balls were in his body. He fell dead almost without a struggle."

THEY ARE NOT VIOLENT IN ACTION.—Some persons, when they wish to cleanse the system, resort to Epsom and other purgative salts. These are speedy in their action, but serve no permanent good. Their use produces incipient chills, and if persisted in they injure the stomach. Nor do they act upon the intestines in a beneficial way. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills answer all purposes in this respect, and have no superior.

Owing to the clearness of the air, conversation in the Arctic regions can be carried on by persons two milese apart.

The meat received into Smithfield market every year for the feeding of London exceeds four hundred and three thousand tons.

RULES ABOUT FEET.

A London beauty doctor, who makes the feet a special study, says he does not condemn his clients to wear ugly boots with dreadful square toes, and a flat-footed look about them, because these are neither beautiful nor desirable. He however, insist that very high heels shall be given up, for to them the maximum ills suffered by the human foot are due. Many reasons have been given for the preference shown by women generally for high heels, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. One is that the practice adds heights to the body; another that it adds gracefulness to the carriage. To the latter one might take exception, for it may do so as long as the wearer stands still, but when she moves about it imparts what can best be described as a wobbling motion, which is the reverse of graceful.

The foot in length should be the length of the ulna, a bone in the forearm, which extends from a protuberance in the outer portion of the wrist to the elbow. Of course, the ulna is no longer in tall people, and to be graceful the foot should be also.

Many people may be surprised that the foot should be as long as the forearm, and might be inclined to dispute the fact unless proved by demonstration. But so it is in the perfectly formed woman.

It is estimated that United States manufacturers turn out about $101,000,000 of what might be termed "chemical productions" in a year's time.

Was Unable to do any Work for Four or Five Months.

Was Weak and Miserable.

Thought She Would Die.

Doctor Could Do No Good.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

Effected a Complete Cure in the Case of MRS. CAROLINE HUTT, Morrisburg, Ont.

She says: "It affords me great pleasure to speak about what your Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. About a year ago I was taken ill with heart trouble and got so bad that I was unable to do any work for four or five months. I got so weak and miserable that my friends thought I was going to die. The doctor attended me for some time but I continued to grow worse. At last I decided to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking two boxes they made me well and strong again. I cannot praise them too highly to those suffering from nervous weakness and heart troubles."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 for $1.25 at all dealers, or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

A WOODCHUCK'S WAY OF LIVING

WHAT SHE DID AFTER WAKING FROM HER SLEEP IN THE WINTER MONTHS.

Habits of the Little Animal Which Boys Love to Hunt With Dog and Gun.

Very early last spring a woodchuck poked her black nose from the mouth of the burrow in which she had spent the winter and blinked her little round black eyes in the sunlight. Then she came out, and lay basking on the mound of hard earth before her doorway. She looked very weak, and she was certainly dreadfully thin. Her grizzled pelt hung loosely on her bony frame, and when she moved it was with a languor not usually observed in woodchucks. The fact is she had but just awakened from an all-winter sleep, and as she had fasted since the previous October, she was not only drowsy, but famished. But perhaps it was disuse as much as anything else which caused the evident weakness of her limbs, for as she moved about a little, stretching herself in different directions, it could be seen that she was gaining strength with every movement. By and by she turned around, and, putting her head and shoulders into the burrow, began raking out, with her forepaws, all the earth, leaves and grass with which she had blocked the entrance in the fall. With this rubbish came away many living things—black beetles, a hornet and a large green frog, all of which had been sleeping away the winter at the woodchuck's door.

After she had made a neat pile in front of the burrow and covered it up with fresh loam from the tunnel itself, the woodchuck had strength to go off in search of some food. There was very little to get just then, for the winter had barely gone, but she found a little patch of green clover on the sunny side of a large rock, a tuft or two of coarse grass near the spring, and with these and a few mouthfuls of bark from a nearby tree, she managed to make a moderate breakfast. Then she returned to the burrow, and stayed there for two days. By that time the grass had grown considerably and the woodchuck had less difficulty in getting a meal. And every morning after food became more plentiful; the clover appeared in larger and thicker patches, and gradually the wrinkles in the grizzled skin of the groundhog began to disappear.

HUNTER AND DOG.

One morning, after the little rodent had had her morning meal of clover, and she was taking a sun bath on the mound of earth in front of her doorway, some small object struck the mound about six inches in front of her face, and threw a pinch of the dirt sharply in her eyes. She did not know what the trouble was, and she did not stop to find out, but pitched headfirst into the burrow and stayed there. As she disappeared, a small boy, brandishing a Flobert rifle, and followed by a little yellow dog, jumped from behind a hillock and ran up to see how near he had come to the 'chuck. He pulled a grimace when he saw where his bullet had pitted the earth, reloaded his weapon and went back to his hiding-place. But the woodchuck, not being quite a fool, remained where she was safe until the boy became tired of waiting, and came back to the hole, the yellow dog still at his heels. The boy now picked up the dog and put its nose to the mouth of the burrow, and after a few words of encouragement, the cur, which had more assurance than wisdom, plunged into the black hole. The boy sat down on the mound of earth and yelled "Sic 'em, Prince!" and for about a minute no doubt Prince was doing as he was bid. After that it seemed the woodchuck did most of the "sicking," for the dog backed out of the burrow with two terrible cuts on his head, and howling in a most unprincely manner. Then, tucking his tail as far between his legs as he could get it, he made for home by a short cut, and at his very best pace.

FIVE LITTLE ONES.

Not long after the woodchuck appeared at the mouth of the burrow with a family of five little ones. They had been born some time before, but this was their first appearance in the open. They were pretty, dark-eyed, soft-coated little fellows, ready to toppe back again out of sight at a sign from their mother. Every morning now the whole family might have been seen moving through the grass to the spots where the clover grew the thickest. For a short time they lived in peace, but one evening they made themselves a powerful enemy by journeying into the next field, and eating off, close to the ground, three long rows of young peas. The owner of the peas said very little, but he drove to town and brought back a stick of dynamite, which he thrust far into the burrow. A minute later there was a muffled boom, and the farmer went off, satisfied that he would not be bothered again by that family of woodchucks. But in the evening a cautious gray head was thrust from the mouth of the hole, and soon our old woodchuck crawled from her home and made off slowly across the field.

DYNAMITE AND GUN.

The dynamite had killed the young ones, but their mother had only been stunned. She went directly to an old burrow which she had occupied two years before, and next morning there was a large heap of fresh earth in front of it. She lived there quietly until the latter part of the summer, when, returning after an absence somewhat longer than usual, she found the entrance to her home barred by a snarling black head with a white stripe down the front. The premises had been seized by a skunk, and the woodchuck was obliged to seek a residence elsewhere. She started to dig a fresh tunnel on the other side of the field, and for hours she threw out the soil with her strong claws. The following afternoon she was still at work, when the figure of a man in brown overalls crept under the brow of the hill and lay down behind a rock at the top. For half an hour the woodchuck worked on, and at last she appeared at the doorway for a breathing spell. A little curl of white smoke leaped from behind the rock, there was a sharp report, and the woodchuck dropped back into a newly-made grave.—Washington Star.

IMMORTELLE WREATHS.

The manufacture of immortelle wreaths in Paris occupies at least fifteen hundred persons. The immortelles are gathered about the beginning of October, and come chiefly from the arid hills in the middle and south of France. They are brought to the markets in their natural condition, and the yellow blossoms are dyed green, red and white, and woven into wreaths by special workmen, in readiness for All Saints' and All Souls' days, when all good Parisians visit their relatives' graves. On these "fetes des morts" the gates of the cemeteries are beset with crowds of dealers in immortelle wreaths, wire crosses and head crowns. At Pere la Chaise alone more than two hundred thousand persons are calculated to visit the cemetery, and the sale of immortelle wreaths varies from 20,000 to 25,000.—The Golden Penny.

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They are made to match any shade of hair. They are a protection to the head and a cure for chronic cold in the head and catarrh. They are perfectly fitted to the head and bear no trace of artificiality.



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GOLDEN WEDDING SUGGESTIONS.

For the golden wedding no flowers are possible but those of the most brilliant yellow. The season must determine what these may be. For the summer one may have the big yellow coreopsis or black-eyed Susans from the fields, or the cultivated variety from the garden. Later one may have golden rod, and later still chrysanthemums, while all through the winter one is usually able to get the yellow marguerites or genista. Any of these flowers decorate beautifully and may be supplemented by long streamers of yellow or gold-colored ribbon festooned from the chandeliers, drooping from the side lights on the walls, or used to adorn the table. The brasses may be polished until they rival gold in their radiance and placed where they will be the most effective Whatever they may be—candlesticks, trays, hot water kettles, samovars—they cannot fail to be ornamental. The baskets or other wicker receptacles to hold flowers may be gilded, and as much of the china used as possible may also be brave with gilt.

The refreshments should have yellow brought in persistently. Stuffed eggs, either hot or cold, are good, the yolks taken from the hard boiled eggs, mixed with seasoning and minced chicken or ham, and then returned to the halved whites, which are set cup-like in a dish. If the eggs are hot a yellow sauce may be poured around them. The salad may be of orange, or of egg if the stuffed eggs have not been used first, and a mayonnaise served with it. The sweet may be an ice, or it may be a macedoine of fruit served in halved orange peels or in mandarin rinds. Instead of the large cake usually identified with a wedding festivity, 50 small cakes covered with golden frosting and each adorned with a tiny candle may be made to form the number 50. All these are to be lighted before the guests enter the dining room or before the cakes, arrayed on a napkin-covered board, are brought into the room where the company is assembled.—Woman's Home Companion.

THEN AND NOW.

The following comparison of the work accomplished by women in former days and that done by them now is made by a recent writer:

Women's industries will be widely exploited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Eleven years have rolled away since the close of the Columbian Exposition. Since that time women have explored many fields of endeavor formerly closed to her. At the present World's Fair her work will be classified with that of men, and on every jury of awards a feminine mirror will be appointed.

Much of the handicraft of women will be exhibited in the Palace of Varied Industries. The exquisite statue entitled "The Industry of Women," by Kotff, typifying woman in her primitive state, is placed in a conspicuous position on this magnificent structure. It depicts the faithful housewife, who, with distaff in hand, spins the thread from which the garments of the family are woven. From this state, where woman scarcely rose above the position of a slave, by slow and painful gradations she has risen to greater heights, until now she is the guiding spirit of not only her home, but is an important factor in business, politics, religion and art. In fact, she has taken up almost every avocation once usurped by man.

Between the women of an early age and those of the nineteenth century there is a gulf wide and deep. Education has done everything for woman. It has set its seal upon her countenance as well as having developed her brain. Contrast the Greek housekeeper with that of the women today. The artistic evolution it fittingly expressed in Miss Enid Yandell, the distinguished sculpturess. Her face is not perhaps as classically correct as that of the exquisite statue of Industry, but the thoughtful expression, the sweet decision of the mouth, and the contour of the face, all demonstrate the improvement of a race. While perhaps a loser as to mere physical beauty, woman is a gainer in the higher attributes of existence.

THE GIRL WHO DOES.

It is the girl who does things in this world who is attractive, both to men and to her own sex, which last counts a little, too, in the long run. You may not be able to do great things, to paint, great pictures or sing in grand opera, but you can learn to make bright little things for yourself and your friends, and perhaps to play the light, "catchy" airs of the day so that your friends will enjoy them, and if you can't do anything else cultivate the art of talking brightly and of being sympathic.

Every girl can do one thing well if she will only take the trouble to find out what that thing is. The difficulty is that she often looks in the opposite direction: she wants to do something great and showy or nothing at all. But there are other talents within reach if she will only look, and these talents may be such a comfort to her in her dark hours that they will make life better and happier both for her and those about her.

How the world likes a cheerful plucky girl who makes a brave fight and hides her skeleton in a closet instead of folding her hands and whining because things don't come her way; the girl who puts her own griefs as much as possible aside who takes a wholesome interest in life. —Exchange.

Leipzig's new railway station cost 120,000,000 marks ($32,000,000). Of this sum Prussia and Saxony contribute 53,000,000 marks.

Colds

How often you hear it remarked: "It's only a cold," and a few days later learn that the man is on his back with pneumonia. This is of such common occurrence that a cold, however slight, should not be disregarded.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

has gained its great popularity and extensive sale by its prompt cures of this most common ailment. It always cures and is pleasant to take. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

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CRESOLENE is a long established and standard remedy for the diseases indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or sufferers from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat. Descriptive booklet free.

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Cresolene Antiseptic Tablets dissolved in the mouth are effective and safe for coughs and irritation of the throat.

10c a box. ALL DRUGGISTS 304

WEAKNESS

PECULIAR TO MEN AND WOMEN

It is sad to contemplate the unfortunate condition of so many men of our day and generation. At 30 they feel 50; at 40 they feel 60, and at 50 when they should be in the very prime of life, they are almost ready for the grave. The fire of youth has gone out, the fountain of vitality is exhausted. Premature old age! No matter what produced it, whether evil habits in youth, later excesses, or business worries, the one thing for you to do is to get back the vim, the vigor and vivacity of manhood. Don't lose your grip on life. There are yet many happy, golden years for you if you only get help. We can and will not only help you, but cure you to stay cured. Curing diseases and weaknesses of the nervous and sexual system has been our exclusive business for the past 30 years, during which time we have cured enough fallen men to make an army. OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT will restore to you what you have lost.

It purifies and enriches the BLOOD, strengthens the NERVES, vitalizes the sexual organs, checks all unnatural drains and losses and fits a man for the active duties of life.

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