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Text of Gamey's Alleged Interview With Sullivan

What Three Hidden Witnesses Declare Was Overheard.

How Sullivan Is Said to Have Manipulated the Money.

Say Sullivan Told Gamey That Entire Cabinet Was Aware of the Deal.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Ont., April 11.—The memorandum of the conversation between R. R. Gamey, M. P. P., and Frank Sullivan in the fourth floor of No. 102 Adelaide street west, Toronto, which is said to have been overheard by three hidden witnesses, is published today. The purport is as follows:

About 8 p.m. Tuesday, March 10, 1903, Mr. Gamey and Mr. Sullivan came into the room in which we were hiding. Mr. Gamey asked Mr. Sullivan to take a chair. Sullivan's first question was, "How did you get along with Whitney?" Gamey replied to the effect that Whitney treated him friendly enough. Sullivan said, "You gave him to understand that in a vote of 'want of confidence' that you will support him and that will be all right." Sullivan asked how the Manitoulin people felt about it. Gamey replied that the executive would not support him as an executive, but personally a number were with him.

Gamey asked, "How is Stratton." Sullivan answered that everything was all right; that he had seen Stratton every day; in fact, Stratton insisted upon his calling and reporting every day. A little later he said that Stratton was scared that the whole thing would come out.

"One day," said he "he (Stratton) walked up and down the floor and finally stopped in front of him and said, 'Is this man to be trusted?'" Sullivan said, "He's all right if you don't do any dirty work," and told Stratton simply to leave the whole matter in his hands, and not to do anything concerning it until he had consulted him (Sullivan).

Sullivan further said that whenever he called to see Stratton he did not have to wait his turn but was sent right up to his private room.

Mr. Gamey asked: "Do you think Myers is all right." Sullivan said: "Meyers is scared out of his wits and there is no danger from him." Gamey said that Meyers reddened up when he took the money to the smoking-room. "Why," said Sullivan, "Meyers didn't take the money to the smoking-room. Chase, that fellow that sits outside of Ross' door, took it. Stratton handed it to Meyers, who handed it to Chase. Chase then took it down and left it in the smoking-room."

Sullivan asked about the appointment of license inspector. Gamey said that he had decided to appoint Lewis. Sullivan, said that Lewis was a good man, as he controlled a large number of votes. His father (Captain Sullivan) had said so. Sullivan said that Sims had been down to see his father and his father told him that Gamey had the patronage, and if he wanted anything to go to Gamey. Gamey asked if he thought Stratton would put up the rest of the money. Sullivan said, "We got him just where we want him and he will be all right."

Sullivan further said now is the time to get whatever we want and the sooner we ask for it the better. He (Sullivan) said that the island scheme was too small, and that the Government were getting a large revenue from the lake deal. Sullivan asked if he did anything further about the mining scheme. Gamey said no, but that they could get out a blanket claim for 640 acres each, but that no prospecting could be done at present. A blanket claim would hold it till the snow was off. Sullivan said that Gamey could make some new discovery or any old thing so that they could get it pushed through.

Gamey said that the people would be on to it if they went in together, as the people of Manitoulin, although they did not think that he got any money, thought that he would get some mining or timber concessions. It was then agreed that another man should be taken in to allay suspicion.

Sullivan said he must take care and get all we want to this time. He said that they could give back the money we have gotten from them if we get a good thing, for they need money very badly now. Sullivan said that they were afraid that Evanturel was not going to come down and that they were afraid that he was going over to the other side. He said the Government had given him a room in the house. He said that the Government needed Gamey as badly now as they did last August, several members on the Liberal side were sick and he did not think Charlton would last a week. Sullivan said the Liberals would be unseated in the three norths. He knew of evidence that would unseat the candidates in North Grey and North Norfolk and that he could get information that would unseat the member in North Norfolk in half an hour. He said his father managed the bye-election, but he did not go into any of the constituencies himself, as he would be suspected. The Grand Trunk, he said, were going to get their subsidy, and that after that they would tell the Government to look out for themselves and if so they would have a hard time to win.

Gamey asked if there would be any trouble at all in putting through their deal. Sullivan said he was sorry that the deal was in Davis' department, but he could easily be worked. Gamey then asked if Davis knew about Gamey being bought over. Sullivan said that Davis and every member of the cabinet knew about it. Sullivan then said that if there was any trouble in putting through their deal that he had a confidential friend on the World staff and that he would get him to put in a few lines that the Tories has got onto a big Reform scheme. He said that Stratton could not have it come out on any account, as Stratton would certainly have to leave public life and resign.

One on the Kaiser.

Berlin, April 11. — Emperor William met Professor Delitzsch, the assyrologist, for the first time since his majesty wrote his recent letter to Admiral Von Hollman, councilor of the German Oriental Society, replying to the professor's lecture on the Babylonian origin of the Bible at a dinner Chancellor Von Buelow gave before his departure for Italy. The professor is hard of hearing and the Emperor's part of the dialogue was consequently in a rather high voice. His majesty greeted him with: "Well, professor, we have broken a lance together since I saw you." "Only one lance, your majesty," responded the professor, referring to the fact that he had never replied to the Emperor.

SHOULD LOCK WHEELS

Police Say This Is One Way of Owning Your Bicycle.

The wheel-taking mania is developing to a considerable extent already in this city, and several cases have been reported to the police. As was likely the case when a South London resident's wheel was taken and left in another place shortly after, the police believe that mischievous boys make a habit of borrowing bicycles without the owner's consent. A clerk in a lawyer's office has reported the loss of his wheel on Thursday to the police. The officers suggest that people who need to leave their wheels on the street should obtain a lock for them.

FOUND IN DRUNKEN STUPOR

Jennie Brown Grievously Misbehaved Herself on Good Friday.

High Constable McLoud and Detective Northgreaves were called up last evening by a resident of Quebec street, who said that an officer should be sent there immediately, as a woman and seven young men were acting in a disgraceful manner in that neighborhood.

The officers immediately went to the place, where they found Jennie Brown, a female vagrant, well known to the police, in a drunken stupor. The men had made themselves scarce. The woman was brought before Squire Lacey, who remanded her until April 17, on a charge of vagrancy. The police are endeavoring to find the men.

Despondent Suicides.

New York, April 11.—While despondent because of ill-health, George Gerrard, aged 31, committed suicide by shooting at the home of his mother, Mrs. Gabriel Van Cott.

Ten years ago Gerrard married a chorus girl, causing a family estrangement. There had been a reconciliation, however.

Gerrard's mother is a sister-in-law of Postmaster Van Cott, of this city.

MOUNTED POLICE FOR THE ARCTIC

The Government to Establish a New Post.

AT MOUTH OF MACKENZIE RIVER

Will Put a Stop to the Debauching of Natives by the American Traders.

Ottawa, April 11.—Year by year the Northwest Mounted Police patrols are being extended northerly, and this season it is expected they will reach beyond the Arctic circle. Last year one patrol went as far north as Fort Resolution on Great Slave Lake, 800 miles north of Edmonton. By the end of the present year a police post will have been established at Fort MacPherson, at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, 1,900 miles north of Edmonton. It is likely that Superintendent Constantine will have charge of this party, which will leave Edmonton towards the end of May. The Mackenzie is navigable from about June 10 to Oct. 20, so that if any of the men are to return in the autumn they will have to make quick time.

The establishment of a police post at the delta of the Mackenzie will be very beneficial, as it will be the means of putting a stop to the debauching of the natives by Americans engaged in the Arctic whale fisheries, and who have established a depot at Herschell Island. Eventually the patrol will be extended up the Peel River to the Yukon watershed, thence down the Porcupine to the Yukon River, where communication will be made with the police force stationed in the Yukon Territory.

TO ESTABLISH LIBRARIES

Steps Being Taken in Many Rural Schools—Government to Aid.

The decision of the Ontario Government to aid in the establishment of libraries in the public schools by giving an amount equal to that set apart by boards or raised for the same purpose by other means, has caused a general movement, particularly in the rural sections, to have the schools equipped with a supply of suitable books for the children. In many schools the teachers have arranged concerts, attended with more or less success, and where the Government receives satisfactory proof of the sum cleared, the same sum is forthcoming.

The school in the Gore of London recently had a concert, and a few evenings since the school at Hyde Park, which is taught by Miss Marion Porteous, of this city, held an entertainment, which provided an evening's enjoyment for many of the pupils and their parents, and also a number from the city. Mr. Dan McKenzie was the chairman, and he gave a short address, as did also Rev. Mr. Rhodes. The vocal and instrumental programme included selections by the Routledge Orchestra; instrumenti duet, Misses Kirk and Wonnacott; solos, Miss Myra Pickard; selections by the Elite Mandolin Club, and choruses by the school. There were also drills by the juniors and the boys and girls of the senior grades, a reading by Miss Richman and two tableaux, "The Sleeping Princess" and "Britain and the Colonies," by talent from the city.

EASTER KEPT PRICE UP

Season Causes Eggs to Sell at Good Figure on the Market.

Were it not for the presence of the Easter season, eggs would have been very cheap on the market today. However, owing to the heavy demand always experienced at Easter week, prices were well maintained, wholesale lots going at 10½ to 11 cents, with retail at 12 to 13 cents a dozen. The offerings were abundant, the butter and egg building being filled with farmers' wives. A better attendance has not been seen in the building for months.

The offerings of poultry were again light, and as usual the prices were high. Chickens that appeared to be hardly worth carrying home were held for 85 cents a pair, with some pairs that were reasonably good marked at the unreasonably high price of $1 10 and $1 20 a pair. There was not a scramble for them. Turkeys were also in evidence, but housekeepers fought shy of them as much as they did of the chickens. Butter was strong—in price. Good pound rolls sold at 23 cents with other kinds a shade lower.

THE C. A. R. STRIKE

The Men Refuse to Accept Terms Offered.

Ottawa, April 11. — There was no change in the Canada Atlantic strike yesterday. A deputation of trackmen interviewed the management to renew negotiations, but the management will not enter upon any negotiations until the men return to work. This did not suit the committee, and the strike continues. Orders were issued today that trains must not exceed 35 miles an hour over the section affected.

Montreal, Que., April 11.—President Wilson is preparing a statement concerning the strike on the Canada Atlantic, and requests the public to restrain their judgment until the facts are set forth.

An effort to settle the Canada Atlantic trackmen's strike has resulted in a failure. General Manager Chamberlain held a conference with J. T. Wilson, president of the International Brotherhood, which resulted in Mr. Chamberlain declining to yield to their demands.

Arrests in St. Petersburg.

London, April 11.—A Central News dispatch from St. Petersburg says serious disturbances occurred in various districts of the city Thursday night, and nearly 2,000 individuals, who were not provided with passports, as required by the law, were arrested.

An Easter Sonnet.

"Then came Mary Magdalene and the other Mary to the sepulchre * * * but He had risen from the dead."

When passed three days Death's bolted dark gates burst;
Death could not hold the God-man in His scorn;
Perdition's hosts, deemed vaunting victors first,
Confounded fell before the angelic morn.
Then was the victory of the spirit things,
And with that Risen King in His high path,
Man reaches peace above fate's dreaded stings,
And tramples down the demons in their wrath.
O! what triumph! That tho' our Saviour bled,
We hear with John the dear voice on before:
Lo! I am He that liveth and was dead,
And now I am alive for evermore."
What great triumph! That tho' no pomp we bring,
Through Him to God we stand as Priest and King.

J. FRANKLIN BOOTH.

KING EDWARD'S NARROW ESCAPE

The Lisbon Anarchists Had Planned to Kill Him.

MANY ARRESTS WERE MADE

The Assassination Was to Have Taken Place in the Opera House.

Lisbon, April 11.—Although it was announced that during King Edward's visit to this city a plot to assassinate him and King Carlos was discovered, all dispatches concerning the matter have been suppressed until yesterday, as the authorities were anxious that nothing be published about the matter until King Edward had taken his departure.

The chief conspirator was a French servant of Prince Alphonse, brother of King Carlos, and now known to be a notorious and dangerous anarchist. He and a number of others were promptly arrested. They had planned to perpetrate the crime during the gala performance of "The Barber of Seville" at the opera house last Sunday night. The police refuse to divulge the exact nature of the plot.

Von Holleben Honored.

Berlin, April 11.—Ambassador Von Holleben will retire June 30 and until then the recognition which Emperor William intends to bestow on him will not be announced. The foreign office gives no intimation yet regarding what the distinction will be, though it probably will be one of the grand crosses.

Features on Inside Pages.

Page 3—Small Ads. Auction Sales.

Page 4—Editorial. Fatal Shooting at Card Party. Shoots Three from Jealousy.

Page 5—The Kent Murder Trial. The Shooting at Walkerville. A Girl Claimant to the Waldorf.

Page 6—Markets. Condensed Local. Port Stanley Lease Question Reopened. Local Police Court News.

Page 8—Good Friday in the Churches. Death of Mr. Shaw-Wood. Music and Drama. Annual Social of First Presbyterian School.

Page 9—Ontario's New School Regulations. The Pope and Ben-Hur. Franco-Prussian Alliance Doomed. British Battleships Have Narrow Escape. San Domingo Revolution. Inquest on Pennell's Death. Weekly Ottawa Letter.

Page 10—Serial Story, "Between Two Fires." General Railroad News.

Page 11—Woman's Page. Children's Corner.

Page 12—A Horse Dinner in New York. Cures Wrought With Flowers. Heroine of the Revolution.

Page 13—Some Strange Birds' Nests. Caricature in Public Life.

Page 14—Character Study of Mr. Chamberlain. London Taking to American Flats.

Page 15—Short Story. "A Modern Fable," by George Ade. Sandals as Footgear.

Page 16—Memoirs of Sir James Paget. London's Famous Authors Club. Essay by Leigh Hunt.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Saturday, April 11.

Sun rises..5:43 a.m. Moon rises..6:47 p.m.
Sun sets...6:55 p.m. Moon sets...5:32 a.m.

Tomorrow: Showery.

Toronto, April 10—8 p.m.

The weather today has been fair from Ontario to the Maritime Provinces, with a few local showers in the latter district. In the Northwest it is unsettled, with local rains in Manitoba and rain and snow further west and north.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 4—28; Victoria, 30—46; Kamloops, 26—46; Calgary, 24—36; Qu'Appelle, 24—48; Port Arthur, 26—44; Parry Sound, 32—48; Toronto, 35—52; Ottawa, 38—52; Montreal, 40—52; Quebec, 28—50; Halifax, 34—48.

Saturday, April 11—8 a.m.

FORECASTS.

Today—Strong easterly and southeasterly winds; becoming showery.

Sunday—Fresh easterly winds; showery.

Temperatures.

Staitons.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	20	18	Fair
Winnipeg	46	38	Cloudy
Parry Sound	34	26	Cloudy
Toronto	38	36	Fair
Ottawa	36	30	Fair
Montreal	38	34	Clear
Quebec	38	34	Cloudy
Father Point	34	32	Cloudy

WEATHER NOTES.

The weather is fair this morning over the greater portion of Ontario and Quebec, while rain is falling in the Maritime Provinces and Manitoba, and it is snowing in the Territories. Unsettled conditions are general, and from present indications will continue.

Local temperatures: Friday—Highest, 56°; lowest, 35.5°.

IN FELON'S CELL FOR 26 YEARS

Long Sentence Served by an Innocent Man.

SENTENCED BY INSANE JUDGE

Went In Young and Hearty—Comes Out Gray-Haired and Broken in Spirit.

New York, April 11.—Lands in New York from a long voyage and goes on a spree.

Crawls out on the roof of his boarding-house to sleep.

Makes a mistake in the scuttle and enters the house next door.

Is arrested, tried and sentenced to twenty years on a charge of attempted burglary, by Recorder Hackett, who died six months later.

Is released on April 8, at the age of 64, after serving 26 years, additional sentences being imposed for two attempts to escape.

He receives $12 and a suit of clothes for serving the state for a crime he says he never committed.

Mrs. Hackett, widow of the recorder, wrote to Michael Feeney, while he was in Clinton prison, several times, telling him that her husband had been demented for more than a year before he sentenced Feeney, and that she was doing all in her power for the release of Feeney and others unjustly sentenced by her husband.

Had he slept like Rip Van Winkle, for twenty years, Michael Feeney would not have felt more wonder at the changes in New York than he did yesterday as he walked through the streets. He had not slept, but had been hidden from the world for a longer time than the redoubtable Rip. He had served 26 years in Clinton prison for a crime he declares he never committed.

The charge was attempted burglary. The facts, Feeney declares, are that he simply stumbled through the scuttle of a house adjoining the one in which he boarded while intoxicated.

Spare of form, lean of visage, with snow-white hair, pedestrians stopped to gaze curiously at the old man, now 64 years of age, who breathed again the air of freedom, enjoying it with all of the delight of a child.

He had been sentenced to twenty years originally by Recorder Hackett, but two attempts to escape had extended it to 39 years. Good behavior had cut the sentence down to 26 years.

One of the first acts of Feeney, on reaching New York yesterday was to visit Mrs. Eugene Underhill of No. 941 Caulwell avenue, in The Bronx, president of the Good Templars of this city, who is well known for her temperance work. She has worked unceasingly for the release of Feeney for years.

She is convinced of his innocence, welcomed him yesterday and offered to obtain a position for him. Feeney thanked her with tears in his eyes, and declared he would not stay ashore where he had met such cruel treatment, but would follow the sea as he had before his arrest. "There is peace at sea," said Feeney.

Additional interest was lent to the case when he told Mrs. Underhill that while in prison he had received several letters from Mrs. Hackett, widow of the recorder, who had written that her husband had been demented for at least a year before he had sentenced Feeney.

"If ever an innocent man was sent to prison that man is Michael Feeney," said Mrs. Underhill last night. "He was arrested in April, 1877, the day after his arrival here from a long sea voyage. He tells me that he went on a spree on the roof of his boarding-house and in a half drowsy condition, finding it cold, started to return to the house. He wandered instead through the scuttle of the next house. The people there called in the police and Feeney was arrested.

"Recorder Hackett sentenced him to twenty years in spite of the fact that no burglar tools were found on him and there was no evidence that he had tried to steal even a pin."

FOR HEROES' GRAVES

About $5,000 Needed for South African Memorials.

Ottawa, April 11.—About $5,000 in addition to what has been already subscribed is necessary for the construction of suitable memorials in South Africa on the graves of deceased Canadian soldiers. Those who are desirous of contributing to the erection of distinctive landmarks on the graves of those Canadians who died for the empire may hand in their subscriptions to any chartered bank in Canada, or forward the same to Lieut.-Col. Irwin, Ottawa. The subscriptions to date amount to $5,896.

THE IRISH WANT MORE

Three More Millions Will Be Asked As Free Grant.

London, April 11.—The second reading of the Irish land bill will probably be postponed until the first week in May. The Nationalist members desire this postponement, and their action in withdrawing the motion on the Irish university question has induced the Government to meet them half-way.

Important amendments are to be moved to the bill, the exact framing of which will be decided at the Nationalist convention in Dublin. At least three more millions will be demanded as a free grant, and the Government will be asked to fix the reduction on second-term rents at a higher figure; and to fix the limit of purchase for the tenant at 25 years.

Rebels Successful.

Willemstad, Island of Curacoa, April 11.—News has been received here that the Venezuelan revolutionists have defeated the forces of the Government in the neighborhood of Caracas and captured two cannon and a large quantity of ammunition. They have also captured the city of Barquisimeto, which is the key to the western part of Venezuela, taking away many prisoners. Heavy fighting of an undecided character has taken place at Coro.

Artistic Paris in a Panic Over Ancient Gold Tiara

The Disclosures May Be Made a Political Issue.

Authenticity of Famous Crown Is in Doubt.

Confessions of an Antique Marker—Says the Art Galleries Are Filled With Frauds.

Paris, April 11.—A panic prevails in art circles here owing to the great development of the industry known here as artistic forgery. Hundreds of Pharaonic mummies and bronzes are known to have been manufactured in the neighborhood of Paris and sent to Egypt to be duly "discovered" and reshipped to Europe. Scores of "old masters" have been painted by clever artists in Madrid and in Paris, and it is stated on excellent authority that one of the finest Velasquezes in the Louvre—it hangs in the famous collection bequeathed by the late M. La Caze—was painted some fifteen years ago by an enterprising young Spanish artist named Escousura. False Corots, false Renoirs, abound on every side, and some of these counterfeit pictures have found their way to New York. It so happened that as the police court was making investigations in regard to the false Renoirs and Pilles, a Montmartre artist, 35 years of age, named Mayence Elina, caused a sensation by stating that he had himself made the famous Gold Tiara of Saitapharnes which was purchased in 1896 by the Louvre for $40,000. The tiara was made, according to M. Elina, from detailed drawings and directions supplied him by antiquarians. M. Elina also stated that many of the objects in the famous Spitzer collection which sold some years ago in Paris for $2,000,000, were made by able artisans at Lagny, an out of the way town a few miles east of Paris.

THE TRADE FLOURISHES.

When questioned by the experts M. Elina said: "Why, good heavens! It is simply impossible for me to recall the vast quantities of false antiquities and objects of art that I have seen pass before my eyes. Just as haphazard instances, I may cite the wonderful 'sainte-ciboires,' candelabra, swords, shields and torches that figured in the Spitzer collection, and which were made by the late M. Baron in his snug little factory at Lagny, where I was employed doing goldsmith work for a number of years. I could identify the forgeries if I saw the objects, but it is difficult to know where to find them."

CAUSED A COMMOTION.

These astounding revelations have caused great commotion. Experts, directors, custodians of the national museums, and a legion of fashionable amateurs, are up in arms, and the famous Tiara of Saitapharnes hangs like a sword of Damocles over the heads of the art commission of the Louvre, which purchased it. M. Kaempfen, director of the National Art Museums, including, of course, that of the Louvre, has been interviewed on the subject, and declares that M. Elina is an imposter, and that he is the third person who had the audacity to claim that he had made the tiara.

COURTS TO DECIDE.

Meanwhile steps are being taken to bring the question of the genuineness of the tiara before the law courts. The public manifests keen interest in the matter, and on Sunday no less than 40,000 persons went to the Louvre to inspect the famous relic, of Sythian antiquity, which has now been baptized "the Tiara of Montmarte." In face of these startling revelations the statement made by the expert, M. Durand Ruel, that at least a third of the "old masters" in Paris, London, New York, Chicago and Boston are "forgeries," is not regarded here as an exaggeration.

Smallpox on a Pullman.

Jamestown, N. Y., April 11. — The colored porter of a Pullman car attached to Erie train, No. 6, eastbound, was taken sick at Meadville last night, and a message was sent to this city for a physician to prescribe for him, when the train arrived. The examination showed that he had smallpox. The car was quickly quarantined with all of its passengers. It was sidetracked and much against the protest of the passengers was left here when the train departed. Later it was attached to train No. 4 and proceeded toward New York, still under close quarantine.

GAMEY FILES LETTERS.

He Adds Several More to the Big List.

Toronto, Ont., April 11.—Six or seven more letters have been filed by Mr. Gamey. These he himself did not consider important, but on their arrival from Manitoulin his solicitors thought it best to produce them. Mr. Gamey has received word that his witnesses have not yet been able to leave Manitoulin. They should arrive, however, before Mr. Gamey's own evidence concludes.

WARM WELCOME FOR KING

France Makes Arrangements to Receive His Majesty.

Paris, April 11.—The official announcement made after the meetings of the council of ministers yesterday of the programme for the entertainment of King Edward indicates that it is the purpose of the Government not to spare any effort to give his majesty a most cordial reception.

The time of the King's arrival in Paris is definitely fixed at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, May 1, when President Loubet, with the entire ministry and a large escort of cavalry and infantry, will receive him at the railroad station. The President will give a grand dinner at the Elysee Palace Saturday night, and it will be followed by a gala performance at the Comedie Francaise.

The presence here of King Edward promises to be the occasion for much military pageantry and a popular demonstration. In spite of the cordial attitude of the Government, however, there is a considerable element which retains the animosities growing out of the Fashoda affair.

London, April 11.—The probability of President Loubet returning King Edward's visit is warmly welcomed in England. It will be the first visit of the head of France to England since Napoleon III.'s visit to Queen Victoria in 1855, during the Crimean war.

FRANCE AND THE ORDERS

Government Threatens to Close the Churches.

Paris, April 11.—Premier Combes is actively pursuing the task of enforcing the laws against the congregations. He issued yesterday two circulars addressed to the bishops. One notifies them that they must absolutely forbid the members of the congregations from preaching in the churches of their dioceses, and warns that neglect to do so will result in the closing of these churches in which the law is infringed. The other circular directs the immediate cessation of religious services in all establishments to which authorization has not been granted.

Kaiser's Soldiers Brutally Treated by the Officers

Forty Sensational Cases Have Been Reported in the Last Three Months.

Berlin, April 11.—The Volks Zeitung has collected statistics of cases of maltreatment of soldiers by their superiors, and finds that in the past three months alone 40 convictions by court-martial have been published.

The trials have brought to the light, says the Democratic organ, an appalling list of brutalities and even bestialities, many of which will not bear publication, and the cases which are hidden from public ken are no doubt very numerous.

Every feeling man must be overcome with shame when he reads of boxes on the ears, blows with fists, kicks, strokes with the naked sword, with a whip and a stick, and even with the butt end of a rifle, which have been administered to subordinates, who are punished if they offer to defend themselves.

That the life of the private is not of much concern is shown by the light sentences passed by the court-martial for brutalities committed on them.

As an example, the Volks Zeitung states that for goading a horse in the flank with a lance a Hussar was punished with a year's imprisonment and degradation to the second class, while a non-commissioned officer who rendered a private soldier seriously ill by striking him in the side with the handle of his sword received a month's imprisonment, and another non-commissioned officer of a fusilier regiment, who smashed a subordinate's jaw with his fist was let off with three weeks' medium arrest.

A Flag Incident.

Agram, Hungary, April 11. — On the occasion of the national festival today, a crowd of Croatian peasants made a demonstration against the Hungarian authorities and pulled down and burned the Hungarian flag which was flying at the railroad station at Zaprestic Junction. The authorities subsequently obtained control of the situation and hoisted a new flag with much ceremony.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING

A Woodstock Boy May Die as a Result.

Woodstock, Ont., April 11.—Robert Pateman, the 16-year-old son of Robert Pateman, pork dealer, this city, accidentally shot himself this afternoon while shooting near the new rifle range on the Beacher road. He was loading a small 22-rifle, when it was accidentally discharged. The ball entered his neck, inflicting a dangerous wound. The ball has not yet been found, nor is it known the extent of the injury it has done, but the young man is very weak from shock and loss of blood.

A Terrible Explosion.

Hong Kong, April 11.—An explosion has occurred at the Canton arsenal powder factory; 1,500 persons are reported to have been killed.

Russian Officers Accused of Revolutionary Plots

Wholesale Arrests Made in Several Big Fortresses—Nobility Under Suspicion.

St. Petersburg, April 11. — Prince Peter Dolgoroukov, who was dismissed from his position as marshal of nobility of Soudzha, in Koursk, for his activity in the local agricultural committee, and was placed under police supervision for five years, has been reinstated in his position and all his political rights by the Czar. Mr. Moukhanov, marshal of nobility for Chernigov, whose re-election was not confirmed for the same reason, also has been promised confirmation.

Many revolutionary proclamations recently have been circulating in the military academies and cadet schools. This led to the arrest of two officers of the artillery academy, and their incarceration in the fortress of Peter and Paul. Searches at their homes incriminated a number of officers at Kiev, and they also were arrested. One of these prisoners is said to have primed the revolver of Balmashev, the assassin of Minister Sipiaguine. The circulars introduced into the military schools demand a constitution.

Pope Very Feeble.

Rome, April 11.—The correspondent of the Mail and Empire is informed that the Pope is again ill. He is suffering from extreme feebleness and shortness of breath. Notwithstanding this his holiness is determined to attend the concluding Lenten sermon with the cardinals, and to receive pilgrims on Monday and Tuesday. The cardinals are impressed with the increasing lassitude of the Pontiff.

Castro Won't Give In.

Washington, April 11.—News was received here yesterday from Venezuela to the effect that President Castro will remain firm and sustain Venezuela's plenipotentiary in the attitude he has taken respecting the settlement of the claims against Venezuela, and in favor of referring the question of preferential treatment of the blockading powers to The Hague for determination. Overtures to settle the controversy have been made to Venezuela by some financial syndicates, but Mr. Bowen has opposed bitterly any such settlement.

Happy Homes

One of the essentials of the happy homes of to-day is a fund of information as to right living and the best methods of promoting health and happiness. With proper knowledge, each hour of recreation, of enjoyment and of effort may be made to contribute to that end and are of not less value than the using of the most wholesome foods and the selecting of the best medicinal agents when needed. With the well-informed, medicinal agents are used only when nature needs assistance and while the importance of cleansing the system effectually, when bilious or constipated, has long been known, yet until within recent years it was necessary to resort to oils, salts, extracts of roots, barks and other cathartics which were found to be objectionable and to call for constantly increased quantities.

Then physicians having learned that the most excellent laxative and carminative principles were to be found in certain plants, principally in the leaves, the California Fig Syrup Co. discovered a method of obtaining such principles in their purest condition and of presenting them with pleasant and refreshing liquids in the form most acceptable to the system and the remedy became known as—Syrup of Figs—as figs were used, with the plants, in making it, because of their agreeable taste.

This excellent remedy is now rapidly coming into universal use as the best of family laxatives, because it is simple and wholesome and cleanses and sweetens the system effectually without disturbing the natural functions and without unpleasant after effects and its use may be discontinued when it is no longer required.

All who would enjoy good health and its blessings should remember that it is the one remedy which physicians and parents well-informed approve and recommend and use and which they and their little ones alike enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all reliable druggists, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, in original packages only, having the name of the remedy—Syrup of Figs—and the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package.

California Fig Syrup Co.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N. Y.

EXPERT CHEESEMAKERS

List of Graduates From Guelph Dairy School.

Over Hundred Students Have Registered During Last Year.

Guelph, April 9.—The final examinations of the dairy school, in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College, were held March 24, 25 and 26. Forty-one students took the finals, of whom 40 passed successfully. Of these 25 were in the factory class, eight were specialists in buttermaking, one was a specialist in cheesemaking, and six were in the farm dairy.

Since Dec. 1, 1902, 162 students have registered at the dairy, including 45 in domestic science. Many of these were able to remain but for a short time, especially among those who came to the farm dairy. However, much good is accomplished for students, who by reason of home duties can stop but for a week or two.

Mr. Barr has been able to do good work among the advanced students in cheesemaking, by having them in a separate class, to conduct experiments and take up points relating to the science of making cheese.

The following is the proficiency list.

Cheesemaking—Alfred Street, Kemptville, first-class honors in cheesemaking, practical milk-testing and dairy chemistry, second-class honors in written milk-testing, dairy lectures, bacteriology and outside lectures.

Buttermaking—A. C. Reesor, Locust Hill; R. S. Hambleton, Varency; J. F. Cowell, Fruitland; E. Holm, Hespeler; J. R. Flan, Wellington, New Zealand; R. M. Player, Compton, Que.; W. J. McClellan, Whitby; W. Spence, Carlton.

Farm dairy — Miss H. Mortimer, Guelph; G. L. Atkinson, Hampstead, Eng.; Miss E. Major, Cromwell House, Croydon, Eng.; Miss L. E. Jayne, Grafton; Miss C. McKenzie, Campbellville; A. McKinnon, Kilworthy.

Factory class—R. C. Fowler, Emerald; J. B. Doan, New Sarum; D. M. Wilson, Rockspring; J. E. Wilson, Kaiser; H. W. Horrocks, Beaverton; J. A. Hainer, Norwich; L. A. Gibson, Marshfield, P. E. I.; H. J. Donnelly, Palmerston; F. Snell, Norwich; F. H. Hunter, Manitowaning; G. E. Knight, Chilliwack, B. C.; J. D. Mason, New Durham; L. S. Hitchings, Canaeadea, N. Y.; T. H. Binnie, Dunesaan; C. C. Beesly, Tilsonburg; H. E. Clunn, Toronto; C. E. Hitchings, Canaeadea, N. Y.; G. W. Bachelder, Rougemont, Que., W. Keegan, Bishop's Mills; G. L. Ball, Guysboro; A. C. McDonald, Navan; F. H. Morden, Shannonville; J. A. Kennedy, Nassagaweya; F. J. Wigney, St. Sixte, Que.; L. Stillwell, Maybee.

A TONIC FOR THE DEBILITATED.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, by acting mildly but thoroughly on the secretions of the body, are a valuable tonic, stimulating the lagging organs to healthful action and restoring them to full vigor. They can be taken in graduated doses and so used that they can be discontinued at any time without return of the ailments which they are used to allay.

Advance Guard never looked so good in his life as at present, being bigger and heavier in every way. He is certainly the great horse his followers claim him to be.

Whether any or the Drake horses will be prepared for the Hawthorne or Harlem meetings has not been decided. However, training will be conducted at the Hawthorne course.

How to Get Well

Without Risking a Penny.

This is how more than half a million sick ones got well:

They wrote me and told me which book they wanted. I sent each an order on his druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Each took it a month at my risk. If it succeeded, the cost was $5 50. If it failed, I paid the druggist myself. And the sick one's mere word decided it.

I have done that with nearly 550,000 sick ones—all chronic cases—most of them difficult—some of them desperate. Yet 39 out of each 40 have paid for the medicine gladly, because they were cured.

I make the same offer to you.

If you will simply write me, and try for a month to get well, I will take all the risk; I will pay if I fail.

You cannot be just to yourself, and neglect an offer like that.

My Restorative succeeds because it strengthens the inside nerves. It brings back the only power that operates all vital organs. It gives the weak organ power to do its duty, and that is all that is needed. The result is like giving a weak engine more steam.

Some of you have doctored in other ways, until you are discouraged. But common treatments merely doctor the organs, and the results at best are but temporary. That which is needed—that which must be done—is to give the weak organ more power to act. My Restorative always does that. It prevents little troubles from becoming deep-seated; and in chronic diseases it does what no other remedy can do.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON,

For we all resolve to send for something, but forget. Mark the book desired and mail this with your name and address to

Dr. Shoop, Box 41, Racine, Wis.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.	Book 4 for Women.
Book 2 on the Heart.	Book 5 for Men (sealed).
Book 3 on the Kidneys.	Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all Druggists.

TO KILL ALEXANDER

A Plot Unearthed at Budapest—Fifty Persons Arrested.

Vienna, April 11.—The rumors current of a plot against the life of King Alexander of Servie received apparent confirmation in private dispatches which have been received at Budapest, and according to which an attack on the King's life was planned for next Sunday.

The plot was discovered, and fifty persons suspected of complicity therein were arrested. Other arrests are expected.

Semi-official reports from Belgrade declare that the rumors are false, but it is thought here that King Alexander's recent coup d'etat was probably hastened by the discovery of the alleged plot.

IMMIGRATION RECORD

Arrivals at New York Break All Previous Figures.

New York, April 11. — The heaviest week the immigration bureau at Ellis Island ever had in April, and the record ten days for the first part of April, ended today, with the landing and shipping to other places of 38,076 immigrants since April 1. The record of last year for the same time was 26,789. Yesterday alone there were 10,175 immigrants in port to be landed.

Commissioner Williams said that but few are detained, and a very small percentage ordered deported. The class arriving is above the average regarding education and cultivation. A large majority of them go at once to the west and northwest.

SWALLOWED HALF DOLLAR

Singer Used It to Attain the High Notes.

New York, April 10.—On the result of electrical treatment which will be tried today to remove a silver half dollar which Adele Ruhlman, a Brooklyn society girl, swallowed three months ago, depends the life of the patient. All that medical science could suggest to remove the coin has proved unsuccessful.

Miss Ruhlman was studying music and in singing had difficulty in sounding high notes. At the suggestion of her sister Gertrude, she placed the half dollar in her mouth When she began to sing the coin slipped down her throat.

By means of the X-ray the coin has been located, and if Miss Ruhlman is strong enough this afternoon she will be operated upon.

BRIDAL GIFTS GUARDED

$200,000 of Jewels Guarded by Special Police.

Newport, R. I., April 11.—Miss Cathleen Neilson, accompanied by her maids, and with a score of trunks marked C. N. V., arrived this afternoon from New York and is now at Arleigh, where on Tuesday next she will be married to Reginald C. Vanderbilt.

Mr. Vanderbilt went to Wickford Junction, where he met Miss Neilson and accompanied her to this city. Following Miss Neilson and Mr. Vanderbilt was Chief of Police Richards, who had been engaged by Mrs. Neilson to keep a watch on the wedding presents. In the chief's hand was a large box, which contained $200,000 worth of jewels, wedding gifts to Miss Neilson. Mr. Richards had gone to New York to return with Miss Neilson, and the box of jewels did not leave his sight during the trip.

Upon arrival here the party entered Mr. Vanderbilt's trap and was driven to the Aquidneck bank, where the box was opened. All the jewels were then deposited in the vault, which had been engaged for the purpose. As an extra precaution a detective will stand guard over the vault while the jewels are kept there.

NEW CLAIMANT OF SERVIA'S THRONE

In Case of Alexander's Death Would Be Heir-Apparent.

SON OF THE LATE KING MILAN

Some New Phases of the Interminable Royal Scandal of Little Servia.

Paris, April 11.—With regard to the newest of the pretenders to the Servian throne, it may be mentioned that he has so far but one adherent, namely, his mother, Madame Artemesia Christitch, who has just inherited a very large fortune through the death of her father, Johannidi Effendi, the architect of the Sultan at Constantinople.

It was while Philip Christitch was Servian minister at Constantinople that Artemesia maried his son, Milan Christitch, who some years afterwards was appointed by his namesake, King Milan, to be his private secretary. The King stoon fell in love with Artemesia, who having already presented her husband with three children, now gave birth to a fourth, a son, of whom King Milan was admittedly the father. There was no pretense of secrecy about the matter, and although the court of Berlin declined to receive the complacent husband as envoy, yet another power was found, which with much cynicism agreed to allow him to be accredited to its sovereign as a worthy representative of Servia.

It was not until after Milan's abdication that Artemesia suddenly became imbued with the idea that her boy by Milan should be proclaimed heir-apparent to the throne of his young half-brother, the present King Alexander, insisting that since Milan was divorced from Queen Natalie, the boy's legitimacy could easily be settled by her divorcing Milan Christitch and marrying the ex-King. This public proclamation of the dishonor of Milan Christitch was too much even for him, and he demanded and received a divorce on account of his wife's self-admitted intimacy with ex-King Milan. Perhaps, there was a financial arrangement between the two. But of that nothing positive is known. But when Artemesia, once free, called upon the ex-King to make her his wife, and thus legitimatize after a fashion the son which she had borne him, he declined to comply with her demands, either as regards marriage or with reference to their boy. Consequently she broke off all relations with him, and the fact that her purse was no longer at his command, was responsible for much of the financial embarrassment in which he remained involved during the remainder of his life.

She transferred her abode to Constantinople, remained more or less quiet during the lifetime of her father, but now having inherited his great wealth, has come forward with a manifesto to the effect that King Alexander having no child, his half-brother, that is to say, her son, comes next in the line of succession to the Servian crown, and should be proclaimed as heir-apparent by King Alexander.

There are few sovereigns of Europe whose lives are more valuable, not only to their subjects, but also to foreign powers as well, than that of this disreputable young King of Servia. For whereas in every other country there is a duly recognized heir-apparent or heir-presumptive whose claims have been admitted, and who is ready to take his seat on the throne the very moment it becomes vacant, young King Alexander of Servia has no son or even cousin, who is qualified by right of legitimate descent to succeed him. The consequence is that his demise would give rise to civil war in Servia owing to the immediate appearance in Servia of at least half a dozen rival pretenders, including the thre Princes Karageorgewitch, who hate one another, Prince Mirko of Montenegro, also the brother of Queen Draga, and last, but not least, the half-brother of the present King, whose mother bases his pretensions on the fact that when there are no legitimate blood relations to inherit the crown the rights of the issue of morganatic and even of illegitimate unions comes into play.

Her son will have one advantage over the other pretenders. No one can deny that he is an Obernovitch, and the son of the late King, while through his mother he will have unlimited wealth at his command—and a moneyed pretender is a far more serious proposition for any government to confront, than a pretender who has no funds.

$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 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 druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE COLOR LINE AGAIN

A Negro Shot to Death Over a Theater Seat.

Henderson, N. C., April 11.—One policeman shot three times in the stomach, another in the chest, and a negro shot to death, is the result of a row here over a seat at a theater. The negro took a reserved seat, and was ordered by the police to move to the side set apart for the negroes. He refused and had to be forcibly removed. After the performance he walked up to Policemen Robertson and Crockett and began shooting. Robertson and Crockett returned the fire, killing the negro.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c. If your druggist hasn't it in stock send 50 cents in stamps to the Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis Mo., who also manufacture Laxative Bromo Quinine, the celebrated Cold cure.

A Wonderful Feat.

London, April 11.—An American mind reader of the name of Ahrens Meyer, while blindfolded, drove a team of horses in safety through some of the West London streets, despite the fact that there was considerable traffic at the time.

THE WEATHER TODAY—Fair to cloudy; showers by night

Very Handsome Embroidered Costumes

Four of them in this lot—and they are beauties—in fact, they are the handsomest Novelty Dresses that will be shown this season. One of blue-gray, and one of navy, at ***$12.50;*** one of navy, at ***$16.50,*** and one of cream, at ***$23.50.*** These prices are special for such stylish values. The following are also beautiful costumes that will greatly please those in search of uncommonly nice dress patterns.

3 only, Voile Lace Stripe Effect Costumes—these are very dainty—two of gray and one of light blue. Your choice for only.....**$8.75**

5 only, Flaked Twine Cloth Costumes, one of the season's fancies; is sheer as Voile, only heavier mesh, in biscuit, light green, light blue, mid blue, and gray flaked with white. Your choice for.....**$10.50**

5 only, Rice Cloth Costumes—very swell and similar to Voile, only having coarser mesh; in light green, gray, biscuit, navy, brown and cream dotted with small white specks. Your choice for.....**$10.50**

5 only, Plain Canvas Weave Costumes—a sheer and clinging material, in shades of navy, biscuit, gray, light green and light navy. Your choice of these for only.....**$10.50**

5 only, Crepe de Chene Flaked Costumes—soft and clinging goods; in navy, brown, light green, gray and biscuit, very fashionable. Your choice of these for only.....**$15.00**

BLACK SILKS FOR SKIRTS AND WAISTS FOR $1.00 YARD.

3 patterns in Beautiful Black Lace Stripe Silk, very handsome and fashionable for skirts and waists. Your choice of the three patterns (note the low price) for only per yard.....**$1.00**

Extra Heavy Quality Black Louisine just passed into stock, 20 inches wide; selling at only per yard.....**$1.00**

DAINTY MUSLIN AND LACE SHIRTWAISTS.

Never before have we had so great an assortment and so many exclusive styles to show, and not again this season will you have so large a stock to choose from. You will wonder how such dainty combinations of muslin and lace can be made into such pretty, serviceable garments for street wear. Choose now.

Of Fine Canvas Cloth, in pretty small black pattern, linen collar, nicely made, and splendid washing goods. Only.....**$1.00**

Of Cream Cotton Bedford Cord, wide front with panel pleats and large fancy pearl buttons. Special value, at.....**$1.75**

Of White Canvas Cloth, front and back of large box pleats; fancy collar, with trimmings of large and small pearl buttons. A good Wash Waist, for only.....**$1.50**

Of Mercerized Matting, silk finish, large panel and inverted pleats, and pearl buttons back of panel pleats, fancy collar. One of our daintiest and most stylish Waists. Only.....**$2.25**

Of Fine Lawn, the front having a fancy arrangement of fine tucks and pretty embroidery insertion; back, collar and cuffs of small tucks. A very pretty Waist indeed, for only.....**$1.00**

Of Parisian Lawn, with front and sleeves of dainty tucks and embroidery medallions; back, collar and cuffs of fine tucks. A charming Waist for summer, at only.....**$2.00**

Our assortment of Stylish Waists is so comprehensive that you can choose the newest patterns and most fashionable styles at from *$1.00* to *$6.00*.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM.

149, 151 and 153 Dundas Street.

RELIABLE SEEDS.

Mangel Wurzel

The Genuine and True Stock of This Valuable Variety Can Only Be Had From Us.

Pearce's Canadian Giant LONG RED.

Darch & Hunter's Private Stock.

The Greatest Mangel Of the Century.

Without Doubt the Greatest Creation in Mangels Ever Placed Before the Public. The Largest, Heaviest and Most Profitable Mangel Offered.

Gigantic Appearance, Uniform Shape and Enormous Weight Per Acre.

THIS VARIETY IS HEAD AND SHOULDERS ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

Mr. Farmer, do you want to grow the biggest crop of Mangels you ever did in your life? Then sow Pierce's Canadian Giant Mangel Seed.

This is enormously, wonderfully productive. Its yield is exceedingly fabulous; 1,500 to 1,800 bushels per acre is nothing uncommon on good soil, and many experimental stations and trial tests the past year have produced at the rate of 2,000 to 2,500 bushels per acre. We took many hundreds of specimens from our customers' fields weighing over 60 pounds each, and many reaching the sensational weight of 75 pounds and over. Could anything be more marvelous than this truly wonderful Mangel? In length, Pearce's Canadian Giant is about the same as Mammoth Long Red Mangel, but it is particularly remarkable for its handsome shape and broad shoulders, its diameter being greater and its weight very much heavier. The flesh is red, of very fine texture and quality, containing less water and more sugar than any other root, except it be the new "Queen of Denmark" Sugar Beet, making it more nutritious and milk-producing. Sheep and other stock thrive better when fed on it, picking out pieces of it in preference to other kinds.

Prominent Mangel authorities consider Pearce's Canadian Giant by far the most valuable and profitable of all stock feeding Mangels. Please remember that we own and control the entire stock of this grand variety. It is such a shy seeder that the seed cannot be grown as cheaply as other Mangels, yet being desirous of placing this grand Mangel at prices within reach of all, we offer it at the following exceptionally low values:

Lb. 35c, postpaid 40c; 5 lbs. postpaid $1.75; 10 to 20 lbs. by express or freight, at purchaser's expense, 25c per lb; if by mail, in 10 to 20 lbs., add 5c per lb. for postage.

Ask us for prices of our recleaned Oats, Peas, Barley, Corn, Clover, Grass Seed, etc., etc. Our prices are right.

SEND FOR OUR FARM SEED CATALOGUE.

Address all orders to

DARCH & HUNTER,

119 Dundas St., - - London, Ont.

ths, Marriages, Deaths

DIED.

UTHERLAND—On April 10, 1903, Agnes, beloved wife of Robert Sutherland, aged 2 years.
Funeral on Monday at 2:30 p.m.; service at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation.
AW-WOOD—Richard Shaw-Wood, of oscoe Manor, Bermuda, entered into st at this late residence, Woodholm, ndon Township, on Friday morning, pril 10, 1903, aged 76 years and 4 onths.
Funeral on Friday, April 17, at 11 a.m., the Church of the Hosanna, Hyde Park, passing St. Paul's, en route to Woodland Cemetery.
Toronto papers please copy. 68c

NOTICE TO CHURCHES.
Copy for Church Services must be handed into the office by 10 a.m., Saturdays; otherwise they cannot be changed.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. T. S. Johnson, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor. Subjects: 11 a.m., "The Easter Salutation"; 7 p.m., "The Easter Beatitude, the Last, but the Greatest of All the Beatitudes." Spesial Easter anthems will be rendered by the choir. The public welcome.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. George Jackson. Services, 11 and 7. Miss Kathleen Morton at both services. This will be the last day of her evangelistic campaign. Cordial welcome extended to all.

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

CHRISTIAN WORKERS, KING street—11, "Receiving the Spirit—Why?" 7, "The Lord's return by Peter." Pastor Mackenzie, both services. b

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor, will conduct both services.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Evangelistic services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by Revs. Crossley and Hunter.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. T. E. Harrison, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock, "Voices from the Empty Tomb." Evening, service of song at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services: Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays, 8 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. D. S. Hamilton, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Easter themes and Easter music.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, CORNER Wellington street and Dufferin avenue—Rev. George J. Bishop, pastor. Public services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor. Sabbath School as usual.

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

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Easter services. 11, the pastor will preach; 7, Easter song service.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Pastor, Rev. James Rollins, B.A. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes, 3 p.m. Special Easter music at both services. Mr. R. Pococke, choirmaster.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS, MAITLAND street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. Services, 11 a.m., 7 p.m., conducted by pastor. Sunday School and Bible Class, 3 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. 11 a.m., "The Power of His Resurrection"; 7 p.m., "Perils of the Workshop"; 3 p.m., Sabbath School and pastor's Class; subject, "Wealth"; 8:15 p.m., Y. P. S. C. E.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Ven. Archdeacon Davis, rector. Easter Sentences (Tours, in D); "Te Deum" (Calkin, in D); "Benedictus" (Tours, in F); solo and anthem, "A Cheerful Morning" (Gade). "Cantate Domino" (Trimnell, in E); "Deus Miserentur" (Trimnell, in E); anthem, "It is High Time to Awake" (Barnby); solo, "Resurrection Morn" (Shelley), sung by Norman Keene, of Detroit; "Sevenfold Amen" (Stainer).

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—EASTER Sunday. Morning—Hymn 211; "Versicles" (Tallis, in G); "Te Deum," in F (F. S. Coleridge Taylor), "Jubilate," in B flat (Sir C. Villiers Stanford); anthem, "Blow Up the Trumpet" (Caleb Simper); hymn 18; "Kyrie" (Sullivan). Preacher, his Lordship the Bishop of Huron). Offertory anthem, "Awake Up My Glory" (J. Barnby). Evening—Hymn, processional, 214; "Versicles" (Tallis, in G), "Magnificat," in B flat (Sir C. Villiers Stanford), "Nunc Dimittis," in B flat (Sir C. Villiers Stanford); anthem, "Blow Up the Trumpet" (Caleb Simper); hymn, recessional, "Lead, Kindly Light." Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, B.A. Offertory anthem, "Awake Up My Glory." Holy Communion at 8:30 and 11 a.m. Collection for Sunday School.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. A. T. Sowerby, Ph.D., LL.D., pastor. 11 a.m., Easter sermon; 7 p.m., "Help for the Deformed." Baptism during evening services. All seats free and all welcome. Anthem, "Awake, Thou That Sleepest" (F. C. Maker); anthem, "Now is Christ Risen" (Charles H. Gabriel); anthem, "Rock of Ages" (Dudley Buck); male quartet, "Where Will You Spend Eternity?" (J. H. Tenney).

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. R. D. Hamilton, pastor. Morning—Rev. W. Colgrove; anthem, "Sealed Was the Tomb" (Schnecker); solo, Miss Lang. Evening—Rev. R. Steele; anthem, "Behold, Ye Despisers" (Parker); solo, "By the Tomb" (Hawthorne), Mr. Garthwaite.

HELP WANTED.

$20 PER THOUSAND, COPYING LETTERS; inclose stamp for copy of letter, instructions, etc. We have several lines of work. Address Eagle Wholesale Company, Chicago, Ill. b

HOME WORK — KNITTING GIVEN honest, industrious families; every locality; good wages; $15 outfit required. Write Glasgow Woolen Company, Toronto. 68tf-t

AGENTS WANTED.

AFENTS WANTED—HITCH HORSES solid instantly; patented; weighs but few ounces; fits pocket; sight seller. Address Pocket Hitching Post Company, Richmond, Ind. b

LOST AND FOUND.

WILL PARTY WHO ENTERED CAR on Hamilton road and picked up purse return to Advertiser office? Reward. 68u

FOUND — SUM OF MONEY. THE owner can have it by proving property and paying for this ad. Apply Whiskard's, Dundas street. 66c

WANTED.

BICYCLE (LADY'S) WANTED — IN good repair. Apply, stating terms, to Box 82, this office. b

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR BUTTER and eggs; cash or trade. Apply Evelyn Stage Driver, McMillan P. O. 63n

135 QUARTS OF MILK WANTED. APPLY at 426 Ontario street. 65k

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

GRAND TONIGHT
Charles H. Yale's the Everlasting
DEVIL'S AUCTION.
Georgeous and Magnificent Spectacle.
Prices, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c. Seats now selling.

Easter Monday, Matinee and Evening
JULIUS CAHN presents the greatest comedy success of years,
DAVID HARUM Dramatized from the novel, "David Harum."
Matinee, 25c, 50c, 75c; evening, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. Seats now selling.

Tuesday Next, April 14.
Positive appearance of LEWIS
MORRISON HIMSELF IN **FAUST**
Goethe's Beautiful Romance.
25c, 35c, 50c, 75c. Seat sale today.

LONDON LAST TIME THIS SEASON
Glick Stock Company.
"RISEN FROM THE ASHES."
Complete change in vaudeville and illustrated songs.

St. John's A.C. Minstrels
Club House, Oxford and Waterloo streets.
April 21, 22, 23.
Tickets on sale Mason & Risch and Heintzman & Co. b

London Musical Festival, Opera House, Wednesday Eve., April 15, 1903, at 8:15 O'Clock.
Director—Charles A. E. Harriss.
ARTISTS—Soprano, Ethel Wood, of London; Tenor, Wilfrid Virgo, of London; Bass, Reginald Davidson, of London; Reciter, Charles Fry, of London; Solo Violinist and Concert Meister, Jan Van Oordt; Solo 'Cellist, Franz Wagner.
The Chicago Symphony Orchestra.
Fifty Performers, and Adolph Rosenbecker.
LONDON FESTIVAL CHORUS, Two Hundred Voices.
CONDUCTOR — SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MACKENZIE.
Prices: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. Plan for subscribers open at box office Saturday morning. Plan for the public, Monday morning, April 13. Single fare on all R. R.

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN. Studio, 328 Dundas street. Phone 1,270. Concert engagements accepted. xt

F. B. CLARKE, 416 RICHMOND street, third door north Bank of Commerce, will arrange your trip to the Old country to the best advantage. Call and ascertain quotations. ywt

WAIT FOR THE DRAMATIC, MUSICAL and literary entertainment on Friday evening, 17th inst., at new St. Mary's Hall, Lyle street, East London. Admission, 25 cents. b

OCEAN TICKETS—F. B. CLARKE, 416 Richmond street third door north Bank of Commerce, wants to see you about your ticket to the Old Country, and inform you what he can do in rates.

MISSIONARY LOAN—EXHIBITION OF curios, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily, Masonic Temple, April 21-23. 68n

SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS WILL BE open Saturdays and Sundays only during winter months. Open for ladies Saturdays only. Cole & Edmonds, proprietors. t

WAIT FOR THE ORIENT MINSTRELS —At London Opera House, on Monday, April 27. Tickets now on sale. 64n-ywt

CAN YOU DANCE? IF NOT, LEARN now. Beginners' classes meet every week, Gentlemen, Monday; ladies, Tuesday evenings, 8 o'clock. Pupils may commence any time. Terms liberal. Dayton & McCormick.

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MEETINGS.

W. C. T. U.—CROSSLEY AND HUNTER, Somerset Hall, 3 o'clock, Tuesday, April 14. All welcome. b

3 P.M. 7 P.M. LONDON To-morrow.
SCHLATTER The Divine Healer,
will preach and heal the sick free. Collection at the door to cover expenses. b

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—FAMILY of two. Apply 372 Maitland. 68c

COOK AND KITCHENGIRL WANTED. Mrs. J. B. Jennings, Western Hotel, city. 68c

WANTED — EXPERIENCED HOUSEMAID. Mrs. W. J. Reid, 268 Queen's avenue. 68c

WANTED — CHAMBERMAID AND kitchengirl. Grigg House. 68c

WANTED—NURSEGIRL; ONE WHO can go home at night preferred. Apply 297 Wolfe street. 68tf

GENERAL SERVANT—HIGH WAGES. 516 Ridout. 62tf-tyw

WANTED AT ONCE—EXPERIENCED general servant, with references; small family. Apply Mrs. Moorehouse, 249 Queen's avenue. 66c

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT; NO washing. Apply at 236 Central avenue. 66tf

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; family of two. Apply 24 Grosvenor. 66c

COOK AND CHAMBERMAID WANTED. Apply Queen's Hotel. 66c

WANTED AT ONCE—GOOD COOK; family of four; no laundry work; wages, $12. Apply Mrs. Furness, 652 Talbot. 64tf

CHAMBERMAID AND DINING ROOM girl wanted. Apply City Hotel. 63n

FIFTY GIRLS WANTED AT McCORMICK'S new biscuit factory. Steady employment; big pay. 33tf

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

FOR SALE—STORE AND DWELLING, suitable for factory. Apply at No. 10 Market Lane. b

TO LET—TWO-STORY HOUSE, SEVEN rooms, modern conveniences. 242 Burwell street. 68c

TO LET — TWO-STORY BRICK — TEN rooms; Lorne avenue; also cottage and large garden and orchard, Wellington road; also large front room, furnished. Apply A. Ardiel, Adelaide and Oxford streets. 56c t

TO RENT OR FOR SALE — GOOD warehouse, 94 Carling street. Apply London Brass Works. 38tf-tyw

OFFICE IN ONTARIO LOAN AND Debenture Company's building, Market Lane. Apply William F. Bullen, manager. 64tf-ywt

TO RENT—BUILDING FORMERLY occupied by The London Advertiser, 418 Richmond street; suitable for manufacturing business; has side entrance from lane. For particulars apply to Talbot Macbeth, corner Dundas and Ridout streets. 59tf

TO RENT OR FOR SALE — FINE large residence in the center of city, containing 24 rooms; would make desirable boarding house, or could be converted into factory or warehouse; 120 feet frontage; rent low. Apply D. H. Porter, 97 Carling street. 46tf

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

MALE HELP WANTED.

AGENTS CAPABLE OF HANDLING A high grade proposition can make a small fortune in a short time. Not necessary that a person's entire time be given to the work, but an influence and acquaintance with the best class of people are essential. Give references. Apply Cooper, 332-6 Clarence street, London.

ORGANIST AND CHOIRMASTER wanted for church in city. Apply Rev. Walter Moffat, 362 Horton street. b

AGENTS—THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY of all extraordinary offers, by large eastern corporation; the one opportunity of a lifetime; $40,000 cash prizes given away; money deposited in bank; article sells itself; no experience necessary; big cash profits daily additional to prizes. Fortune knocks at your door; don't waste time with hard-selling propositions; this is new, unique and in universal demand; everyone will buy; no effort necessary. Goods shipped from Canadian office duty free. Send self-addressed envelope for particulars. Address Secretary, 231 Broadway, New York. 68u-tx

WANTED—GOOD FARM HAND BY the year, single or married. Henry Scott, Telfer. 62c-txt

YOUNG MAN—SUITABLE FOR OFFICE, with knowledge of mechanical terms and general office requirements, age about 20 or 22. Must be active and willing to work. Apply Box 91, this office. 68c

GOOD STABLEMAN WANTED. APPLY at Fraser House. 68c

SALESMEN—TRAVELING OR LOCAL; side line; 25 per cent commission; goods new, sell to every business, everywhere; sample case free. Address L. N. Company, 112 E. 125th street, New York. 50k-t

WANTED—PRACTICAL FARMER AND dairyman (married), to work and take charge of farm. Apply Samuel Dart, Nilestown P. O., Ont. 64c-yxt

MEN WANTED TO UNLOAD COAL. Apply to W. Heaman & Son. 66u-wt

WANTED—CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH; must be first class. Apply, stating experience and wages, Campbell's Carriage Factory. 67c

WANTED—A FEW BOYS, ABOUT 15 OR 16 years of age; also boys for shipping room. Apply McCormick Manufacturing Company. 54tf

BLACKSMITH WANTED—MUST BE A good horseshoer and general jobber. Apply N. J. Zavitz, Poplar Hill, Ont. 67g

TWO STOUT BOYS FOR CUTTING table. The London Soap Company.

WANTED—MEN TO UNLOAD COAL. Bowman & Co., 295 Clarence street. 68c

WANTED—A MAN TO DO A DAY'S work around the place. Apply 96 Elmwood avenue. b

WANTED—MAN TO WORK ABOUT place at 100 Cheapside. b

INTELLIGENT BOY WANTED, TO learn printing trade. Apply Advertiser office. 63tf

EXPERIENCED LIVERYMAN WANTED. Apply Hunter's Livery, Dundas street. 63tf

WANTED—CANVASSER FOR CITY; elderly man preferred, and one long resident or well acquainted; references necessary. Address Box 81, this office. 65tf

WANTED — TWO SMART, STRONG boys, to work in bakeshop. Johnson Bros., 262 South street. 63tf

WANTED—A FEW SMART BOYS. Great Northwestern Telegraph Company. 62n

CARPET AND CURTAIN SALESMAN—Young man as junior in department; must be good stockkeeper. A. Screaton & Co., London. 56tf

WANTED—WOODTURNER, WITH A knowledge of planing mill machinery preferred. Colin Reid, Bothwell. 60m

WANTED—A FEW BOYS, ABOUT 15 OR 16 years of age. Apply McCormick Manufacturing Company. 54tf

WANTED—MEN TO LEARN BARBER trade. Special offer for fifteen days in April. Tools, tuition, board and positions included. Time saved by our method. Catalogue and particulars mailed free. Write Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 52uk

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SAVE YOUR COUPONS
Bring us ten coupons and they will be accepted as payment for a ten word advertisement for one insertion, or as part payment for any number of insertions.

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

WANTED—BOARDERS; FIRST-CLASS accommodation. Apply 130 Albert street. 68c

LEGAL CARDS.

NEW YORK—GEORGE MOREHEAD, attorney and counselor-at-law, notary public, 99 Nassau street, New York City. Formerly of firm of Meredith, Morehead & Judd, London, Canada. Special attention to Canadian business. xt

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.

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.

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

PURDOM & PURDOM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc.—Office, Masonic Temple building, corner Richmond and King streets, London, Ont. Thomas 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.

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

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

HELLMUTH & IVEY—
IVEY & DROMGOLE—Barristers, etc., over Bank of Commerce.

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LADIES—USE OUR HARMLESS REMEDY for delayed or suppressed menstruation; it cannot fail. Trial free. Paris Chemical Company, Wilwaukee, Wis. 56n-t

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SEND CARD TO VAUGHN ANDERSON, 446 Hamilton road, and have the Saturday Evening Post (published by Curtis Company) delivered weekly. b

DR. SIR ANDREW CLARK'S EMULSION of eggs and cod liver oil; greatest lung and nerve tonic. Send 25c for recipe to John Galbraith, Toronto. b

JUST RECEIVED—CARLOAD SEED potatoes; five different varieties. Geo. Leith, 776 Dundas street. 68c

FOR SALE, CHEAP—MARBLE SODA fountain; four marble tables, chairs. G. M. Haldane, Box 273, Strathroy. b

STEREOPTICON LANTERN—POWERFUL lense; with or without acetylene fittings. Apply Box 82, Advertiser. b

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SHOEMAKER'S JOBBING MACHINE for sale, cheap. 625 Lorne avenue. 68n bw

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B. C. SHINGLES, $2 65 PER THOUSAND; pine shingles, $1 40 per thousand; pine lumber, $12 per thousand; posts from 16c up; laths from 15c up. Clearing out balance stock at C. P. R. yard, opposite freights sheds, Pall Mall street, London. J. A. Sutherland. t

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'Phone 370. xt 91 Dundas St.

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CHEAPEST SPOT ON EARTH FOR wallpaper, paints, oils. Scarrow, 434 Richmond. 67c

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

LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED WITH special machinery. D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond street.

WE ARE OFFERING 25 ORGANS AT $10, $15, $20, payable $1 and $2 per month. These organs are in first-class condition and guaranteed five years. Heintzman & Co., corner Dundas and Clarence.

FOR SALE — LONDON LOAN COMPANY'S stock. John Wright, stock broker, London, Ont.

IMPERIAL BICYCLES — HANDSOME new models, also good second-hand wheels. Terms easy. Large stock tires and sundries. Cunningham's, East London.

BOOKS, PAPERS AND MAGAZINES from any place on earth. Red Star News Company, 8 Market Lane.

HARD COAL THIS WEEK, $7 PER TON cash, at Buchanan's, 633 Colborne. 'Phone 1,096.

WRINKLES CAN BE REMOVED, youthful complexion renewed, by using Madame Kennedy's preparations. Miller's Hair Store, 223 Dundas street.

D. H. GILLIES & CO.—LEADING WOOD yard. Call up 'Phone 1,312, and find out about their prices for wood.

FOR SALE—LARGE IRON SAFE; CONTAINS private drawers and lots of room for large books. Apply Advertiser office. 35tf

STOVES, BASEBURNERS AND Ranges of all kinds for wood and coal. Second-hand furniture cheap, at F. Keene's 141 King street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MISSES WESTCOTT'S SCHOOL, 441 Ridout street, reopens April 20. 68n

WE WOULD LIKE TO PUT A COPY of "The Advertising World" into the hands of every person who keeps any kind of a store; every newspaperman, every advertising writer, every person interested in business of any kind. We send sample copies free on request, and the paper usually makes friends for itself at first sight. It isn't made to be pretty, but to be helpful—and its circulation of 23,000 (biggest of its class in the world) shows that it is helpful. May we have your address? "The Advertising World," Columbus, Ohio. 26tf-t

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

WATSON & CO., HOUSE MOVERS—Steam boilers and safes a specialty. 194 Hamilton road. 'Phone 1,231.

WILLIAM HODGSON, PAINTER, paperhanger. Estimates free. 410 Horton street.

MEDICAL CARDS.

MRS. H. CAULA, MASSEUSE AND scalp specialist. "Massage," a cure for insomnia, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, etc., 253 Queen's avenue.

HOMEOPATHY—DR. JARVIS HAS REMOVED to 715 Dundas street.

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DR. JAMES D. WILSON, CORNER Talbot and Fullarton—Special attention paid to diseases of children.

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

R. OVENS, M.D., 225 QUEEN'S AVENUE —Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 12:30 to 6 p.m.

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

DR. C. P. JENTO, 207 QUEEN'S AVENUE. 'Phone 939.

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

DR. ANGUS GRAHAM—OFFICE AND residence, 469 King street. 'Phone 609.

DR. N. R. HENDERSON, 238 QUEEN'S avenue—Eye, ear, throat and nose only.

H. A. KINGSMILL, M.D., M.R.C.S. (England), has resumed practice. Office, 443 Park avenue. 'Phone 200.

DR. BECHER—OFFICE, 348 DUNDAS street. 'Phone 1,484; house, 148. Hours, 10:30 to 1, 2:30 to 3:30, 7:30 to 8:30.

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.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M.D., 389 DUNDAS street—Hours, 12 to 4, 6 to 9. 'Phone 522.

REAL ESTATE.

HARMONY.
People sing of "Home Sweet Home," but fail to act in a way which will give them a home.
You have the means—we have the way.
The only perfect home feeling comes to those who own the place where they live—ACT.

Frame cottage, Paul street, London West ..... $ 600
Two-story brick, modern, Hyman street 4,000
Frame cottage, Simcoe street 800
One and a half strong brick, modern, Colborne street 3,250
One and a half story frame, Mary street 850
Two-story brick, modern, Byron avenue 3,000
Frame cottage, large lot, Burwell street 1,600
The above are a few of a large list of cheap city properties.
PLACE YOUR PROPERTY IN OUR HANDS FOR A QUICK SALE.
DULMAGE & MOORHOUSE,
6 Albion Block.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—LICENSED hotel, furnished; every accommodation; doing good business. Apply John Dundas, Thorndale, Ont. 68n

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY BRICK house, 8 rooms, bath, furnace, etc; Wellington street, near Victoria Park. Price, $3,000. Apply to J. W. Jones, Auctioneer. 66u-wt

RENT OR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—First-class double brick store, two flats and basement; most popular business corner, Kincardine. Also large brick office, two flats; been occupied as private bank; well situated. Robert Baird, owner, Kincardine. 56l-tw

FOR SALE—THE WHITE SULPHUR Springs and Mineral Baths. Apply 61 Elmwood avenue, South London. 66bu-tyw

CHEAP BUILDING LOTS, CORNER OF Central avenue and Elizabeth. Apply 729 Waterloo street. 32a-t

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—453 Princess avenue. Particulars will be given and plans seen at 379 Queen's avenue.

FOR SALE — GOOD TWO-STORY house; fine grounds; small cash payment, balance monthly. Also six lots at $3 per foot. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

Dundas street—A splendid two-story brick residence, 11 rooms, in good repair; brick barn; lot 57x220 feet. Price on application.
Princess avenue—A handsome two-story brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; brick barn; corner lot; ornamental and shade trees. Price, $5,000.
Waterloo street—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; lot 52x144 feet. Price, $3,500.
Carling street—Three-story brick warehouse. Price, $4,000. Inspection invited.
A new brick store and dwelling, doing most satisfactory business. Price on application.
Wellington street, near Victoria Park—A new two-story brick house, 11 rooms, all modern improvements; full size lot. Price, $4,800.
Wellington street, overlooking Victoria Park—A handsome two-story brick residence, stone foundation, 11 rooms; all modern improvements; corner lot. At a reduced figure to close.
279 William street—Two-story frame house, 8 rooms, in good repair; lot 40x102 feet. Price, $1,400.
William street—A large brick cottage, 7 rooms, in good repair; nice lot. Price, $960.
Waterloo street—A new 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms; nice lot. Price, $1,700.
260 Talbot street—A large two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 10 rooms; lot 50x110 feet. At a bargain.
1,001 Waterloo street—A new frame cottage, on brick foundation, 6 rooms; frame barn; lot 50x150 feet. Price, $800.
Hellmuth avenue—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, modern improvements; lot 35x140 feet. Price, $2,400.
Beaconsfield avenue—1¼-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 40x200 feet. Price, $2,150.
266 Oxford street—Two-story frame house, 10 rooms, in good order; frame barn; lot 50x200 feet. At a low figure. Must be sold.
Talbot street—A nice two-story brick house, 8 rooms, in splendid order; nice lot. Price, $2,100.
Proof Line road—Two-story brick house, 8 rooms, in good order; frame barn, with 8 acres of prime land. At a reasonable price. Inspect at once.
We have some good building lots on corner of William and Hill streets.
Several lots south of the Hamilton road.
Several good building lots on Richmond street north.
Splendid lots on Evergreen avenue; ten minutes' walk from the market.
We have all classes of property to suit all classes of buyers.
P. WALSH,
'Phone 1,021. 110 Dundas St.

LONDON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.
Business Chance—Good brick store and dwelling, 572 Pall Mall street. Those fine lots, Grey street, Labatt Estate. Business block, Adelaide street, near Pall Mall, price greatly reduced. Five-roomed cottage and large lot, 945 Colborne street, $350. Fine lots on Oxford and St. James streets, cheap. The Sanitary Dairy property, Wellington street. The fine residence of W. R. Hobbs, Esq., Wellington street. Shanly Estate, 301 Piccadilly street. Four-acre lots, just east of city limits, near Dundas street. Modern frame residence, 8 rooms, 60 Craig street; great bargain. Fifty-acre farm, London Township. W. D. BUCKLE.

Thos. C. Knott's Bulletin

2 York street—Frame story and half house; corner lot; easy terms. $1,300.
4 York street—Brick-veneer story and half, nearly new; easy terms. $1,450.
371 Princess avenue—Two-story brick house, furnace and bath; lot 42x198 feet. $3,300.
191 Bruce street, South London—Brick cottage, frame stable and drive shed; lot 115x103; bargain. $1,400.
594 and 596 Talbot street—Brick-veneer one and half story modern houses, modern conveniences; easy terms. Each, $2,800.
54 William street—Frame cottage; lot 40 feet frontage; opposite McClary's new works; easy terms. $360.
60 William street—Frame cottage; lot 33 feet frontage; opposite McClary's new works; easy terms. $475.
Central avenue, near Colborne street—Brick-veneer two-story house, all modern conveniences. Call and get order to see house. $3,000.
33 Bruce street, South London—Brick-veneer two-story house; lot 42x265 feet; bargain. $1,800.
Stores—296 and 298 Richmond street, adjoining G. T. R., each $2,000; 489 Richmond street, $1,000.
Vacant Lots—Richmond street, west side, near Oxford street; lot 70x150 feet to right of way in rear. $25 per foot.
Dundas street—North side, east of Adelaide; 25x135 feet to right of way in rear. This is the best vacant business property in East London. $55 per foot.
Adelaide street—East side, near Dundas street; 50x110 feet and right of way. $1,400.
Six acres, Brick street, $900.
I have been appointed agent for the Parke Estate and the Woodview Estate, in South London.
The Parke Estate is the most beautiful and convenient vacant property in the city, and is situated just to the south of Victoria bridge.
The Woodview Estate—Near Normal School. There are a number of lots still unsold, ranging in size and price. Lots 48x139 feet from $25 to $200, and lots 93x216 feet from $75 to $450, on easy terms. Call and see plans of these properties.
I have a number of properties for sale not mentioned above. Call and see list.
Money loaned on real estate and life insurance policies. I also do a general fire and life insurance business.
THOMAS C. KNOTT,
Real Estate and Investment Broker,
Masonic Temple. b

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING, ASPHALT, CEMENT paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 506 York street, London.

HOTEL CARDS.

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

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

MONEY TO LOAN.

$100 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON real estate at 4½ to 5½ per cent. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, 420 Talbot street. ywt

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

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

MONEY TO LOAN—LARGE OR SMALL amounts. Casey & Morwood, barristers, 87½ Dundas street.

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

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John M. Moore. Frederick Henry.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT—Bank of Commerce Building (second floor), Richmond street.

DENTAL CARDS.

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 Edy 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.

ELOCUTION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.

MISS WYNIFRED LOGAN, F.C.M., pupil Hemenway Gymnasium, Harvard University—Classes for recreative, remedial physical exercises, fencing, voice culture, vocal expression. For terms apply 292 Central avenue, London.

DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL.

LEARN CUTTING, GRADING AND designing costumes at the London Cutting School. Individual instructions. Special arrangements for out of town pupils. Correspondence solicited. Address Cutting School, 233½ Dundas street, London, Ont.

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

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

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

ALBERT D. JORDAN, ORGANIST First Methodist Church—Teacher of piano and organ. Apply between 1 and 2. No. 245 Queen's avenue. Telephone 1,498.

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

ALICE CALDER STOCK — SOLOIST First Methodist Church. Voice culture. 254 Queen's avenue. Concert engagements accepted.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST and choirmaster, St. Andrew's Church. Teaching resumed. Piano, pipe organ, harmony, singing. 640 Wellington street. 'Phone 1,527.

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London, Saturday, April 11.

A Far-Reaching Decision.

The decision of the Circuit Court of Appeal at St. Paul, which illegalizes the famous railway merger of which James J. Hill is the head, may be epoch-making. The Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railroad Companies were practically amalgamated under the name of the Northern Securities Company, which was formed to hold and control the stock of both roads. The scheme was effected by J. Pierpont Morgan, and was the nucleus, it is said, of what he hoped to develop into a railroad trust combining all the roads in the country. To make a great and striking test of the anti-trust laws. President Roosevelt chose the Northern Securities Company for attack. The announcement that he had ordered the Attorney-General to begin proceedings, produced a sensation on Wall street, and Mr. Morgan is reported as saying: "We can stand free trade; we can stand Democracy; but we can't stand any more of Roosevelt's intermeddling." The present decision, if it is sustained by the Supreme Court, will pave the way for the dissolution of all kinds of trusts. That it will be fought to the bitter end is inferred from the remarks of Mr. Morgan that "when railroad men know exactly how the law is to be interpreted, they will probably find good ways to see that properties are operated economically and profitably." This is virtually a threat that he will drive a coach and four through any statute that can be framed because all trusts are organized under the pretense of operating properties "economically and profitably." Laws are merely parchment in his estimation, and cannot stand in the way of his Napoleonic combinations.

Politically, the decision is a score for Roosevelt. It has been contended that the trust legislation of February last was a dead letter, merely intended to throw a sop to the anti-trust sentiment of the country, and head off more radical measures. The decision of the court of appeals silences the clamor against the good faith of the Administration and of Congress, but it raises a formidable antagonism to the President. The tremendous interests represented by Morgan and the trusts will be arrayed against his policy; but Roosevelt is not the man to quail. The difficulty is that the existing law makes no distinction between good and bad trusts—for there are good trusts and bad trusts, as the President admits. The judges will neither affirm nor deny that the combination, known as the Northern Securities Company, in a broad sense is beneficial to the public rather than harmful; that the motives inspiring the combination were not laudable and unselfish; that the organizers did not enter the combination to protect the immense interests committed to their charge, or that this combination was an initial step of stupendous designs, which, if conceived, would be of inestimable value to the communities. These are characterized as questions of public policy which Congress must determine. The sole question was whether the anti-trust act had been violated and the judges reply in the affirmative. While a law is on the statute book it should be enforced, but it would be better policy to frame a statute aiming to deprive the trusts of their power to inflict injury, rather than to kill all trusts, regardless of their character. The process of combination now going on in the industrial world is natural and inevitable, and cannot be checked by artificial means. A reduction of the tariff on trust-made articles would do more than anything else to protect the public against the rapacity which alone makes a trust obnoxious.

Strikes and the Law.

The labor war in Holland is a protest against the Government's anti-strike bill, clauses of which make picketing, boycotting and intimidation criminal offenses. In England strikes have been almost banished by a judicial decision which renders a labor union liable for damages. In this country Judge Meredith's decision in the Berlin case has also placed the labor organizations on the defensive. He levied a fine on a woodworkers' union for boycotting a furniture company and besetting its premises, in a manner which he describes as highly reprehensible. It is evident that the law in its present shape leaves too much to, or rather imposes too much on, the discretion of the judge. Boycotting and picketing should be more clearly defined. If a body of strikers feel they are the victims of an injustice it is natural that they should regulate their purchases and patronage so as to avoid contributing to the revenue of their opponents. This is termed boycotting, but it surely cannot be classed as a crime. The case is different when a union goes further and appeals to the public, or to another organization to join in boycotting the person or company complained of, especially when the boycott is enforced by a system of espionage and intimidation. In the matter of picketing it is more difficult to draw the line between legitimate and illegitimate methods. It is surely an attack on personal liberty to penalize a striker for using argument or persuasion to influence another workman. It is the regular practice of a labor union to post committees at railway stations and in the vicinity of the premises affected by the strike, to intercept workmen and endeavor to induce them to leave work or refuse to take strikers' places. So long as no threats are employed and no violence used, these methods do not seem to be improper. But picketing may be made the cover for the exercise of a terrorism over workmen, without actual violence or breach of the peace. Under the present interpretation of the law, the mere act of picketing may be construed as an offense. The statute should be clarified, so that labor organizations may know the limits set for them in the conduct of a strike.

The Western Fair Board should get a line out for that shipload of British lords.

Drop in on The Advertiser tonight, gentle reader, and see how on up-to-date newspaper is made.

Gamey has filed his charges and they cover everything under the sun that can be imagined against the Government. This is the best answer to the complant that the Government had tried to cramp the inquiry.

The Mail and Empire occasionally cracks a joke. It heads an editorial, "Wanted—An Immigration Policy." We have the policy and thanks to it Canada has no longer need to hang out the sign, "Wanted—Immigrants."

The death of Mr. R. Shaw-Wood removes a prominent and picturesque figure from the community. Mr. Shaw-Wood came in for a large patrimony and belonged to the type of men who believe they inherit with their wealth obligations to society. He preferred the tranquil life of a country gentleman to the more gainful occupations which the moneyed man usually pursues in industry, commerce or finance; and his neighbors honored him for his old-fashioned ideals. He spent his time and means freely and unselfishly in various forms of public service; took a keen interest in politics from a sense of duty, and found a great pleasure in actively managing his fine estate in London Township, with the skill of a practical farmer.

The Idea.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

"How many children have you, Mrs. Scaddsleigh?" he asked.

"One," she replied. "I must tell you what a cunning thing one of my dear little doggies did yesterday. I had her out for an airing in the carriage and ——"

"The baby?"

"The baby? Mercy no! My doggie. I hope you don't suppose I am my own nurse!"

No Wonder He's Eccentric.

[Hamilton Times.]

In a biographical sketch of Mr. John Charlton, M. P., the Montreal Star informs us that "he was born in his 24th year, and had received his early education and impressions in the neighboring republic." That remarkable statement may explain many things about the Norfolk statesman.

A Domestic Terror.

[Hamilton Herald.]

Judge Street has decided that a husband is liable in damages for slanders uttered by his wife. Thus an element of terror is made to enter into the pink tea and the sewing circle and similar social and benevolent functions where feminine gossip does much abound.

The Man of Ladysmith.

[Toronto Telegram.]

No soldier ever better deserved the honor which Field Marshal Sir George White has just received at the hands of King Edward.

British people who shrink with horror from the thought of what might have happened if a weakling had been in Sir George White's place will not think that Sir George is overpaid with the high rank of field marshal.

The list of Britain's field marshals is a roll of honor. Other names may represent more of military genius than the name of George White. No name can represent more of the unconquerable British spirit of the solder who is ready to die with his back against the wall than the name of the man who kept the flag flying at Ladysmith.

The Ear Tells Nothing.

[New York Tribune.]

After studying and photographing more than 4,000 pairs of ears of persons, including those of 2,000 insane and 800 criminals and those of 300 animals, an English criminologist is forced to conclude that the ear gives no clew to personal traits. This is a hard blow to so-called scientists who think they can pick out the enemies of society by the angles at which the latter wear their ears.

The Pope's Nativity.

[Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Leo XIII. was born as a French subject and citizen, a fact which I have not seen mentioned in any of the books or articles dealing with his life. For at the time when he was born the greater portion of the pontifical states had been incorporated into the French Empire. Indeed, the Pope's father, Luigi Pecci, was French mayor of Carpineto, and commandant of the national guard of the Volsci department and officer of Napoleon I.'s army. Still less known is the fact that through his mother Leo XIII. is descended from the famous Roman tribune, Cola de Rienzi.

St. Louis' Shame.

[New York Sun.]

St. Louis has surpassed herself. Having produced the most remarkable set of corruptionists ever known since the days of Tweed, she gave them her blessing on Tuesday by rebuking the official who brought them and their crimes to light. St. Louis resembles the bandit who in his boyhood "made horrible mud pies, and liked 'em." Her strength for worshiping the boodler has not yet failed her, though fail it must some day.

OWL'S FIGHT FOR LIFE

A Strange Visitor to an Ocean Steamer.

Philadelphia, April 11.— While the whaleback steamer Forest Castle, from Liverpool, was off the Newfoundland banks an owl as white as snow fell exhausted an owl as white The ship has arrived here and the bird's postoffice address will hereafter be the Zoo, Druid Hill Park.

The owl made a desperate flight from an iceberg to the ship. It was "dead beat" when it floundered aboard, and without a great deal of trouble was made prisoner.

The sailors were utterly astonished at the arrival of the passenger. Some one saw the peculiar object coming laboriously through the air, making a line fly for the whaleback. Away off on the horizon line was a great iceberg, which had worked its way further south than these terrors of the northern sea are wont to do.

When the "berg" parted company with the ice field of the far north it probably carried with it the owl, which clung to its raft of crystal until flight was useless, a stretch of open sea forming a barrier over which the bird did not dare attempt flight. Like a sensible owl, it held to the refuge in sight, hoping for a better one by and bye.

When the Britisher Forest Castle appeared on the horizon the bird made its one last dash for life. It was probably half-starved and ill-prepared for such a long chase—a stern chase, too—for the vessel, well to the south, was also plying steadily in that direction. However, the race was won by the owl.

CARDS AND REVOLVERS

Four Fatally Wounded in a Fight at Card Party.

Athens, O., April 11.—In a fight tonight at Jacksonville, 12 miles north of Athens, four people were shot fatally and one seriously. The fatally wounded are: Mrs. Henry Skrotsky, Charles Riley, Charles Cochran, Seth Tinkham. The seriously wounded is Henry Hoblett.

The fight occurred in the saloon of which Mrs. Skrotsky is proprietor. The four men fought over a game of cards.

BIDDING THEM GOOD-BYE

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Clark Entertained by Sunday School Associates.

A social meeting of more than ordinary interest was held on Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. D. H. Gillies, No. 664 King street, where the officers and teachers of the Sunday school connected with Adelaide Street Baptist Church met to bid farewell to their esteemed associate, Mr. A. C. Clark, and his estimable wife. Among the 40 or more persons present were the members of the young men's Bible class, of which Mr. Clark had been the teacher. Pastor Thomas S. Johnson was unavoidably absent, being in Toronto at the time, but was ably represented by Mrs. Johnson. During the first part of the evening a short but enjoyable programme was given, which included piano selections by Miss Kilgour and Gordon Johnson; solos by Mrs. A. E. Brown and Miss Woodburne, and a recitation (Scotch) by Albert De Wolfe.

The programme was followed by the reading of a kindly-worded address and the presentation of a handsome clock, on behalf of Mr. Clark's friends, as a tangible token of their esteem and appreciation of his untiring work in the interest of the Sabbath school. The address was read by Cyrus Edy and the presentation was made by Mrs. William H. Watson. Mr. Clark made a feeling reply, and was followed by Secretary C. G. Moorhead, who spoke of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Clark as assistant superintendent and also as chairman of the library committee. Mr. Moorhead's sixteen years' connection with the Sunday school he had seen no more faithful, willing worker than their brother, to whom they were bidding farewell. Timely remarks were also made by Messrs. J. E. Adkins, John Hyslop and A. J. Watson. z

Refreshments were served during the evening, and after passing an enthusiastic vote of thanks to the host and hostess for their kindly entertaining, bidding good-bye to Mr. and Mrs. Clark, and singing a parting hymn, the pleasant assembly was brought to a close. Mr. and Mrs. Clark leave today for Toronto.

For consumption, bronchitis, weak lungs, and throat troubles, Angier's Petroleum Emulsion is unequalled. It is pleasant to take and agrees with the stomach.

It is a combination of healing Petroleum, nerve-strengthening and tissue-making hypophosphites, and other curative agents well known to physicians. Angier's Petroleum Emulsion heals diseased membranes, allays irritation and inflammation, improves nutrition, regulates the stomach and bowels, and relieves diarrhœa and night sweats.

I was told by three doctors that I had quick consumption. Angier's Petroleum Emulsion was prescribed and agreed with me perfectly. Within six months I had gained fifty-nine pounds in weight. My cough was cured, and I had no more night sweats or hemorrhages. I am now in perfect health. — B. H. Walton, Medford, Mass.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion is sold by druggists everywhere. Remember the name and insist on getting *Angier's*. Large size, $1.00. Small, 50c.

ANGIER CHEMICAL COMPANY, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

Laid Up 3 Weeks

Mr. Joseph Woon, a Well-Known London Citizen, Had Muscular Rheumatism So Badly at Times That He Could Not Work.

Cured By

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure.

"There is no punishment too severe for those who deceive the sick."—Munyon.

"It makes very little difference what occupation a man or woman engages in, as long as he or she eats meat or other uric acid-producing foods, uric acid will form in the system, and rheumatism will develop in some form or other. My Rheumatism Remedy will correct this condition, no matter if it has been going on for years as in the case of Mr. Joseph Woon, or has not yet been noticed beyond a few twinges. It will generally cure acute or muscular rheumatism in from one to five days, and cure to stay cured. It seldom fails to cure sharp, shooting pains in the arms and legs, side, back, or breast, or soreness in any part of the body in from one to three hours. Chronic Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, or pain in the back is speedily cured. If you have Rheumatism in any form trust implicitely in my remedy, and let potash, salicylic acid, morphine and other disturbing and dangerous doses alone. My Rheumatism Remedy will enable you to eat what you desire and will drive every vestige of the disease from the system, and completely cure the malady."—Munyon.

MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM.

"I have had Rheumatism of a very severe nature for three years, principally in the arms and shoulders. I was affected so badly that I was laid up for three weeks unable to work. It was a form of muscular rheumatism that affected me, and physicians prescribed all sorts of pills, but I did not obtain very much relief. My arm was so sore at times that I could not move it. One vial of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure has given me more relief than all the medicines I have ever taken; it is a wonderful preparation."—Joseph Woon, 212 Simcoe Street, London, Ont.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia, and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure cures rheumatism permanently. Price, 25c; at all druggists.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals the lungs. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groin and all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost power to weak men. Price $1.

Personal letters addressed to Prof. Munyon, Philadelphia, U. S. A., containing details of sickness, will be answered promptly and free advice as to treatment will be given.

SHOOTS FROM JEALOUSY

Thought Men Were Too Attentive to Lady.

Manchester, N. H., April 11.—Charles W. Sell, aged 21, last night shot twice and critically wounded Miss Mabel S. French, aged 19. Then he put a bullet through the arm of Grover Davis. Another grazed the neck of Joseph Clough.

Davis and Clough were escorting Miss French home from a grange meeting when Sell jumped from behind a clump of brush and began shooting. Sell had attended the grange party and in a fit of jealously because of Davis' attentions to the young woman, threatened to waylay them on the road home. Clough accompanied the couple to guard against attack. Sell hid alongside the road and surprised the party, however.

Miss French was taken to a hospital where her condition was declared to be serious. The police started in pursuit of Sell, who fled to the woods.

Bavarians Must Serve.

Berlin, April 11.—Owing to the increasing needs of the navy, the Imperial Government has availed itself for the first time of its right to select recruits from the interior of the country. Three hundred Bavarians have been selected to serve in the navy instead of the army.

Murder and Suicide.

Attleboro, Mass., April 11.—James Anderson, of Providence, R. I., shot and perhaps fatally wounded his wife on the street here last night. The woman's brother seized Anderson, and in the tussle which followed, the latter shot himself. His wound probably is mortal.

Don't delude yourself with the belief that you can sneak into heaven on a free pass.

CANADA'S GREATEST Carpet and Furnishing HOUSE.

Kingsmill's

"SCOTLAND YET"---Real Scotch Linoleums Direct from the Largest and Best Manufacturers Kirkcaldy, Scotland.

Today we have passed through the Customs

202 BALES

Printed and Inlaid Linoleums

Made from Pure Cork and Oil.

The Best, Healthiest and Most Economical Floor Covering

Through the enormous quantity which we purchase, and buying direct, we are enabled to sell you at less prices than ordinary dealers have to pay.

Be sure you are in the right place.

DEATH OF HILARY BELL

The Celebrated New York Critic Drops Dead.

New York, April 11.—Hillary Bell, the well-known dramatic critic, and an accomplished painter and essayist, dropped dead in the barge office at the Battery shortly before 6 o'clock last night.

Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death. There was no intimation of the approaching end. Mr. Bell was apparently in the best of health one minute before he fell. He had gone to the barge office to secure the effects of an Irish girl who arrived in America a few days ago, and whose services he had engaged as a servant in his household.

Mr. Bell was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1857. He was educated by private tutors and later studied art. After making a reputation for himself as a painter he took up journalism, which quickly absorbed all of his time.

Aside from this he became well known as an essayist and writer on art topics, and he was also editor of the Insurance Economist and an officer of the Reserve Fund Life Insurance Association.

A proof of Mr. Bell's accomplishments as a painter is the life-size portrait of Miss Ada Rehan as Katherine in "The Taming of the Shrew," which was presented by the late Augustin Daly to the Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford-on-Avon.

LOBO.

Lobo, April 10.—The barn-raising at Mr. Robert Alway's on Wednesday, April 1, was a most successful event. The framework was laid out under the skillful supervision of Mr. Oliver Aaron. Every mortice fitted like "a duck's foot in the mud," and the work reflected great credit upon the framers, as much of the material utilized was taken from the original barn, which was about 70 years old. The captains were Hugh McIntyre and Andrew Ferguson, who chose about 50 men each. The division of strength and ability was well equalized. Cameron McIntyre and Archie McGugan did strenuous "sentry duty" on the top with sledge-hammers. Just before the "race," Mr. Robert Wallace photographed the ladies on the lawn, and then the crowd on the barn. During the contest Hugh McIntyre's side got the advantage, and won by a very narrow margin. The crowd then sat down to a splendid supper, laid out on tables on the lawn, and the rate at which the food disappeared indicated that many of those present were afflicted with "galloping consumption." Altogether it was a most happy event, reminding one of a picnic, with just enough work thrown in to develop on appetite. We understand Mr. Alway intends putting in a stone foundation after harvest. Congratulations, "Bobbie," and best wishes for future prosperity.

The services at the Lobo Baptist Church on Sunday will be in keeping with the spirit of the day. The evening service, commencing at 7:30, will be largely of a musical character. In the morning the pastor will speak on "The Resurrection," and in the evening on "Wanted—A Man." Young people are specially invited.

BICKLE'S Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

HE STARTED OUTBREAKS

The Originator of Boxer Movement Is Dead.

Pekin, April 11.—Yung Lu, Controller of Finances and First Grand Secretary, is dead. Yung Lu was a Manchu. He was said to be the real author of the anti-foreign outbreak in Pekin and Tien Tsin, and he commanded the best disciplined troops which opposed the allies. Yung Lu's death removes the greatest power in the Government of China, except the Dowager Empress, and many consider that the Dowager Empress was under his domination. While outwardly friendly to foreigners since her return to court, there is no reason to believe that Yung Lu was really less bitter against them than he was one of the leaders of "Boxerism." His death was largely due to his refusal to consult any foreign physician until almost in extremes, when he called on the doctor of the Japanese legation.

The Transcontinental Railway Situation in Canada.

The Booklovers' Magazine for April contains a most interesting article from the pen of Mr. John A. Ewan, on the "Transcontinental Railway Projects of Canada."

This article, after a sketch showing the causes which made the first transcontinental road a necessity, describes at some length the Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk Pacific project, and that of the Trans-Canada. We quote that part which refers to this latter:

"There is a third candidate for public favor promoted chiefly from the Province of Quebec. This is the Trans-Canada Railway. It proposes to start from tidewater at the Bay of Seven Islands on the St. Lawrence River, east of Quebec, and striking into the northern portion of the province, to take a line across the continent immediately south of James' Bay, and run north of Lake Winnipeg, instead of south, as do all other transcontinental lines, actual or projected.

"The Trans-Canada is not taken very seriously in Ontario, but in Quebec it is being most actively and enthusiastically promoted. It has behind it the weighty name of Sir Sandford Fleming, who constructed the Intercolonial Railway, and was for twelve years engineer-in-chief of the Canadian Pacific. Its advocates declare that history will repeat itself, and that in 20 years the men of little faith who decry the new project will confess themselves as much mistaken as the former opponents of the Canadian Pacific do today. Northern Quebec is a country of great possibilities, rich in minerals, with vast stretches of forest and millions of acres of excellent arable land. These possibilities can become actualities only through the construction of such a road as the Trans-Canada. Farther west, this line would tap Hudson Bay, which many believe will in a few years become one of the chief channels of communication between the west and Europe. Farther west still, it would open up the great territory of Athabasca, which is untouched by the other roads projected, and would reach the Pacific at what is at present the most northerly port in Canada's possession. Its promoters believe they have established a good claim to the favor of the public.

Big Deal in Mines.

Monterey, Mexico, April 11.—John W. Gates and his associates are reported to have purchased the Crestion and Colorado mines, two old properties located fifteen miles east of Trooen. The price is understood to be near $10,000,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Want swell harness for the horse? See our superb stock in road and track harness. Tackaberry & Co., Richmond street.

Cleaning of Mattresses and Feather Pillows and Beds. Woven Wire Springs repaired. Furniture recovered; also new Mattresses, Feather Pillows and Cushions. Goose Feathers sold by the pound, at the Feather Bed and Mattress Factory, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 997. James F. Hunt & Sons.

London to New York.

Four trains daily, via the direct route, Grand Trunk and Lehigh Valley. Only line without change of cars. For tickets and Pullmans call at Grand Trunk city or station ticket offices.

62—m

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's," and accept no substitute.

$50 to California and Return

Via Chicago and Northwestern Railway. First class round-trip tickets on sale from Chicago May 3 and May 12 to 18, to Los Angeles and San Francisco. Correspondingly low rates from other points. Favorable limits and stop-over privileges. Low one way settlers' rates to Western points in effect daily until June 15. Three trains a day from Chicago to the coast through without change. Daily and personally conducted tourist car excursions to California, Washington and Oregon. For particulars apply to your nearest ticket agent or address B. H. Bennett, 2 East King street, Toronto, Ont. 68-n-t

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In making the best Persian rug a weaver spends about 23 days over each square foot of surface.

PARENTS BUY Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator because they know it is a safe medicine for their children and an effectual expeller of worms.

Within twenty years the south has increased its railway mileage 162 per cent, and it exports 95 per cent.

The Critical Time of Life

is between the ages of 57 and 62. Nature's power slows down, vitality becomes less and the progress of decay sets in. A means of extending old age and renewing decreasing vigor is to take Ferrozone after meals. Ferrozone keeps up the appetite, and in the formation of red, vitalizing blood, imparts clearness to the tiring brain, force, energy and spirits just when they are needed most. To take Ferrozone regularly means adding from ten to twenty years to life. Large boxes, 50c, or 6 boxes for $2.50, at druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills are Certain.

The first newspaper printed in the United States was published in Boston on Sept. 25, 1790.

ITS POWER GROWS WITH AGE.—How many medicines loudly blazoned as panaceas for all human ills have come and gone since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was first put upon the market? Yet it remains, doing more good to humanity than many a preparation more highly vaunted, and extending its virtues wider and wider, and in a large circle every year. It is the medicine of the masses.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JAMES GREENAWAY

PLUMBER,

Has Removed to 370 King Street.

Plumbing Inspected and Tested.

Jobbing Promptly Attended To.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

London Advertiser

Push The Advertiser; It Pushes Your Ads.

40TH YEAR. 16868. LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, APRIL 11. PRICE ONE CENT

THE NEW SCHOOL REGULATIONS

A Draft of the New Series Has Been Prepared.

METHODS FOR EXAMINATIONS

Manual Training and Nature Studies Extended—New Standards for High Schools.

Toronto, April 9.—There will be submitted to the Ontario Educational Association, at its meeting in this city next week, the draft of a new series of regulations modifying to a large extent those which at present govern the courses of study for public and high schools, the high school entrance examination, and the non-professional examinations for public school teachers' certificates.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL PROGRAMME.

The latest edition of the course of study for public schools is embodied in the "Departmental Regulations," published in 1901, but this has been issued with comparatively little change in details for nearly 30 years. One marked difference between it and the draft now in preparation is the amount of topical detail in the definition of work in the various subjects. Very little of this is introduced under the present regulations, teachers being left free to take up each subject in ways that seem to them preferable. Another difference is the introduction of "literature," as distinct from "reading," in the first four forms, and the introduction of "history" in the first and second forms. A third is the systematic and evolutionary treatment of manual training in all the forms, including the first, where it appears as a sequel to the work of the kindergarten, the obvious aim being to bridge over the chasm which now separates the kindergarten and its occupations from the primary class in the school proper. A fourth is a similarly systematic treatment of "nature study" in all the forms, physiology and hygiene being virtually included in it. In the definition of literature constant reference is made to lists of books suitable for supplementary reading in all four forms. These lists will be issued from time to time by the Education Department.

The work of the first four forms is a preparation for the high school entrance examination, which is materially altered in character in the draft. Certain subjects of the fourth form are hereafter to be dispensed with at the written examination, including history, literature and physiology, the candidate's standing in them being determined by the report of his teacher. There will be both an oral and a written examination in reading, the latter resembling the one heretofore set in literature.

In the fifth form the work is prescribed as for continuation classes, and in its general scope is resembles that of the lower division of the high school course, but is more elaborate, especially in elemental science. The aim in the latter is to furnish pupils who take a high school course with a useful preparation for it, and to give those whose education ends with the public school, "a fair knowledge of the world around them." This course includes botany, zoology, physics and chemistry.

THE HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAMME.

At present the high school course of study is arranged in four "forms," numbered from the more elementary up. Hereafter it is to be divided into three "schools"—"lower," "middle" and "higher." The lower school corresponds to the first and second forms; the middle school to the fourth form. There are in the high school programme the following courses: General, commercial, manual training, domestic, art, agricultural, matriculation and teachers' non-professional certificate. Certain subjects are obligatory on all pupils; other subjects are to be taken up under certain specified conditions. The obligatory subjects are: The lower school courses in geography, arithmetic and mensuration, English grammar, penmanship and reading and composition, literature, history and physical education throughout the period of attendance. As in the public school programme, there is in the draft more elaborate topical definition than in the present regulation, especially in the various science courses. The courses in agriculture, manual training, household science and art subjects are new.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Seventeen is to be set as the minimum age for the non-professional examinations for teachers. The standard for the non-professional examinations for teachers will be 40 per cent in each subject, and 60 per cent in the aggregate. The examination papers are to be prepared so as to require specially exact knowledge of the subjects. The results of the non-professional examinations for teachers will not hereafter be published in the newspapers, and other arrangements will be made for communicating the results to those concerned.

The new high school programme will go into full operation in September, 1904. The new examinations scheme of subjects for non-professional certificates shall not go into operation until after July, 1905, with certain specified exceptions. The new public school programme shall go into full operation in September, 1904. The new regulations for the high school entrance examination shall take effect in June, 1905.

Accident to a Minister.

Belleville, Ont., April 11.—A serious accident happened to Rev. Charles Adams, a Methodist minister at Carrying Place, a village close to this city. He was going downstairs quickly and missed his footing, and to avoid falling upon his son Gordon, who was below him, Mr. Adams threw himself over the bannister, alighting heavily on the floor below. When picked up he was unconscious, and a doctor found that several of the reverend gentleman's ribs were fractured, and that he had received other severe internal injuries.

TO GREET THEIR KING

Saxony's Women Are Ordered to Wear White Dresses.

Dresden, Saxony, April 10. — King George returns here from the south May 3, and circular letters have been published by the state railroad and inland revenue authorities directing all the officials, with their wives and daughters, to appear in the streets and welcome the King. The railroad circular requests the women to wear white dresses. The revenue authorities in their circular have requested the women to wear light-colored dresses.

ENGLAND AND PANAMA

Britain May Have Special Commercia Privileges.

London, April 11.—Negotiations are proceeding, according to the Birmingham Post, between the United States and Great Britain with the object of obtaining certain privileges for British commerce in connection with the Panama Canal, when built. The Post says the concessions include opportunities for repiaring and coaling ships and privileges helpful to the British squadrons in North Atlantic and West Indian waters, in return for facilities to be granted to the United States navy.

THE POPE AND BEN HUR

The Famous Romance Meets With His Favor.

Rome, April 9.—Cardinal Rampolla, Pontifical Secretary of State, has written officially to Prof. Salvadori, one of the Pope's honorary chaplains, who recently published an Italian version of Gen. Lew Wallace's novel "Ben Hur," saying that the Pope had evinced special pleasure upon receiving a presentation copy of the work, because "only too rarely do romances come to the Holy Father's hands in which that which delights serves solely as a means to attract the reader to the possession of what is useful."

The Pope's approval of the novel is especially interesting in view of the fact that "Ben Hur" has hitherto been excluded from many Roman Catholic lending libraries on the ground of supposed improprieties and its Protestant authorship.

HELENA GIRLS ENTERTAIN

Interesting Evening Provided by Members of Clan Chattan Club.

The Helena Clan Chatton Club held its second musical evening last night, when a large number of the members and their friends were entertained in the basement of the Helena Costume Company's building on King street, which is especially fitted for such occasions. The programme opened with a guessing contest, which proved of much interest, after which the following programme was given: Solo, Miss Wilson; tableau, "Miles Standish"; tableau, "Evangeline"; tableau, "Beatitudes"; fencing drill; violin solo, Mr. Brigler; tableau, "Pandora"; duet, Mr. and Miss Brigler.

A dainty luncheon was served afterwards, and it was here that the good results of domestic training under Miss Butchart were demonstrated.

A "NO FLIRT" BUTTON

A Novel Plan Adopted to Protect Women From Insult.

New York, April 77.—Harry F. Dyruff, president of the Law and Order League of Greater New York, which recently organized in Brooklyn with the specific object of protecting women from insult and the use of indecent and profane language in public places, issued a statement today. In part it follows:

"Five hundred letters already have been received indorsing the movement. About a dozen letters, chiefly anonymous, also have been received condemning the movement, and threatening the life of the president of the association. Of the 500 letters about 200 contained applications for appointment as deputy sheriffs, and out of that number 50 have already been selected for appointment.

"After the full number of deputies has been appointed, the society will issue small buttons at the cost of manufacture to the people who desire to wear them.

"These buttons also will be issued to women desiring them, the wearing of the same to indicate that the wearer desires at all times to be protected from insult by all men.

"The great difficulty our organization will be compelled to overcome will be that many times cases are common of street and car flirting. Our deputies will be uncertain whether the person addressed or 'smirked' at wishes the matter stopped, or whether they connive at it. In cases where the league's button is worn our deputies will have no doubts on the subject."

More Turkish Revolts.

Salonica, European Turkey, April 11. —The inhabitants of some of the villages in the district of Petrich, 53 miles from here, have revolted. A detachment of 350 Turkish troops has been engaged with the insurgents. Reinforcements have left Salonica for the scene of the disturbance.

Russian Troops Move.

St. Petersburg, April 11.—The Russian Foreign Office denies the report from Yokohama, April 8, that there has been a large concentration of Russian troops at Fen Twang, which commands the approaches to the Yalu River, on the northern frontier of Corea. The officials say only a few small detachments of soldiers are there, and that no military concentration has been planned.

Took Money and Dogs.

Port Huron, Mich., April 11.—John McCarl, of Vittoria, Ont., is looking for his wife, who had eloped with a man named Pollar, taking with her $800 in cash and two valuable dogs. McCarl learned that the couple had gone to North Dakota, and started after them.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The Rose-Water Volcano Extinguisher.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE DOOMED

Feeling in Republic Is Against Its Continuation.

GERMANY NOW FAVORS RUSSIA

French Statesmen Give Public Utterance to Slighting Views of Dual Alliance.

Paris, April 11.—Nothing has ever brought out the gradual weakening of French enthusiasm for the Franco-Russian alliance so strongly as the present Balkan situation. Statesmen from the tribune in the chamber, and also inspired journalists give utterance to slighting views regarding Russia with a ready carelessness that would have shocked the whole nation two years ago. The feeling seems to be spreading throughout the most thoughtful political quarters that the dual alliance does not represent the best interests either of France, Russia or the rest of Europe.

At a political dinner given lately by a former minister at his home on the Boulevard St. Germain, the guests, most of whom were men of the first rank in public life, discussed at length the greater advantage of an Anglo-Franco-Italian alliance. This would have been sufficient to have ruined their careers six years ago.

Germany's joining the Austro-Russian policy, taken in connection with certain unequivocal editorials in several Russian papers, not only hurts the strong Russophile party, but further familiarizes the public with the idea of weakening this alliance. A correspondent has authority for saying that several of the most clear-minded men in the vanguard of French public life do not believe that the alliance will be in existence two years hence.

MANSLAUGHTER VERDICT

Has Been Brought Down in the Hull Murder Trial.

Ottawa, April 11.—At the Hull assizes Thursday, the jury in the case of Ryan, accused of causing the death of Renaud, retired at noon. Judge Rochen, in his charge, expressed the opinion that the crime was one of manslaughter, owing to premeditation as the motive being lacking. The jury returned at 2 p.m., and brought in a verdict of manslaughter. Sentence will be pronounced on Saturday.

TO CHANGE RAILWAY ACT

A Deputation of Railway Men to Wait Upon Government.

Montreal, April 11.—Messrs. C. M. Hays, of the G. T. R.; D. McNeil, of the C. P. R.; H. B. Ledyard, of the Michigan Central; E. J. Chamberlain, of the Canada Atlantic; Wm. Mackenzie, of the Canada Northern; J. B. Scott, of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, and E. H. Fitzhugh, of the Central Vermont, met in this city Thursday on invitation of Mr. Hays, to consider some proposed changes in the railway act of Canada, from the standpoint of the railways. A deputation will go to Ottawa to urge the changes which the railways think necessary.

BATTLESHIP IN PERIL

Nearly Colliding While Maneuvering at Sea.

London, April 11.—During the recent maneuvers of the Mediterranean fleet a repetition of the disaster by which the Victoria was rammed and sunk by the Camperdown, with terrible loss of life, was narrowly averted, but the affair has been suppressed by the admiralty.

It appears that during combined maneuvers, the Bulwark, Sir Compton Domville's flagship, collided with the Formidable. The armor plates of the Formidable were seriously damaged, and the cost of dry-docking and repairing the ship is stated to be $350,000. Directly after the collision, it is said, a notice was placed upon the lower deck of the commander-in-chief's flagship, followed by a similar intimation on the Formidable, forbidding all on board to communicate with anyone upon the subject. Members of the crew were further ordered not to allude to the collision in their letters to England.

Both the Bulwark and the Formidable are the latest type of British battleships.

Even the burglar sometimes breaks into society.

It doesn't take a drowning man to clutch at a strawberry.

SAN DOMINGO'S HOT REVOLUTION

Country's Capital Besieged by the Rebels.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED

American and German Warships Land Marines to Protect the Consulates.

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, April 11.—Advices from San Domingo city say another engagement between the Government forces besieging San Domingo and the revolutionists who are in possession of that city, occurred April 5. The troops of President Vasquez attacked the revolutionists and were repulsed after severe fighting, during which many were killed or wounded on both sides. The American, German, Italian and Dutch warships landed marines to protect the consulates of their respective countries. The revolutionary warship Independencia took part in the defense of San Domingo city.

Dispatches from San Domingo city, April 5, and dated April 1 and April 2, reported an engagement April 1 between the forces of President Vasquez and those of the revolutionists at Pajarite, a suburb of San Domingo city, resulting in the revolutionists being driven into the city, their retreat being covered by the fire of the artillery of the city of San Domingo. The Dominican Government gunboat Presidente took part in the engagement of April 1. One of her shells fell inside the yard of the German consulate, but did not explode.

The warship Presidente, in the hands of President Vasquez, and the revolutionary gun vessel Independencia arrived here Saturday morning last. The commander of the United States cruiser Atlanta immediately notified the commander of the Presidente that he must not bombard the town until he had 24 hours' notice. An interview between the two commanders took place, and afterwards the Presidente steamed away. The Atlanta's doctor is helping to care for the wounded in the recent engagement. Direct telegraphic communication from this city continues interrupted. In view of the critical situation the arrival of further foreign warships is expected. Milk, meats and other country provisions are difficult to obtain here and prices are rising.

The revolutionists who have possession of San Domingo city on Sunday had erected barricades and have adopted other measures to repel an attack of the Government troops under President Vasquez, which is expected to take place should the intervention of the foreign consuls prove unsuccessful. The consuls maintained a suspension of hostilities in order to enable them to arrange a settlement of the questions in dispute and prevent further bloodshed. They proposed that both parties should lay down their arms, appoint a commission to govern the republic, and then install a president. A decision on this proposition is momentarily expected, and hopes are entertained that it will be accepted. The German cruiser Vineta arrived here Sunday morning.

Sir Thomas Explains.

London, April 11.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's request to preference holders of stock for proxies, is backed up by the explanation that it was with the object of avoiding a lot of clerical work and having the ordinary shareholders better represented. These reasons, says the Daily Mail, are certainly as lame as any that could well be suggested.

The Anti-Oriental Act.

Victoria, B. C., April 11.—The British Columbia Legislature yesterday re-enacted the anti-Oriental immigration legislation, framed on the lines of the Natal act, and providing an education test to be passed by Chinese and Japanese desiring admittance to the province. This act was in force last year, and was disallowed by the Federal Government for imperial reasons.

Graveyard Ghoul Case.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 11. — Prosecutor Bucklehaus announced yesterday that the second trial of Dr. J. C. Alexander, demonstrator of anatomy in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, charged with connection with grave robbing, has been postponed indefinitely owing to the fact that the negro ghouls in jail awaiting trial have announced that they will not testify against him. The state will now proceed with the trials of the negroes.

Of the 25 men who have been President of the United States ten have today no descendants.

NO SOLUTION OF BURDICK MYSTERY

Little Derived From Inquest on Pennel's Death.

PENNELL'S PUBLIC STATEMENT

His Attorney Refuses to Answer Questions as to Alleged Defalcations.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 11. — The evidence given yesterday at the inquest into the deaths of Arthur R. Pennell and Mrs. Pennell before Justice Murphy will not help the authorities in any way to a solution of the Burdick murder mystery. Whether the tragedy at Gehres' stone quarry on March 10, in which Pennell was fatally injured, was due to accident or design, was not proven. Thomas Penney, who has acted as attorney for the Pennell family since Arthur's death, declared that so far as he was aware nothing in the papers left by Mr. Pennell would throw any light upon the murder of Edwin L. Burdick. When questioned regarding the alleged defalcations by Pennell, Mr. Penney declined to answer. Judge Frederick Pennell, brother of the dead lawyer, and administrator of his estate, who has possession of most of Arthur's papers, was out of the city, and Mr. Penney informed the court that he did not know where he was or when he would return to Buffalo. Mr. Penney's refusal to answer questions relating to the alleged defalcation on the grounds of professional privilege was sustained by Justice Murphy. "Evidence that would show a defalcation could simply be cumulative," said Justice Murphy, after the evidence was all in. "No stronger motive could be proven than has already been brought out here; but proving a motive does not establish suicide. The court is prepared to announce its findings.

"I hereby find and certify," continued Judge Murphy, "that Arthur R. Pennell came to his death on the 10th day of March, 1903, as a result of injuries received while riding in an automobile, the said automobile plunging from an embankment into the Gehres stone quarry. That I cannot determine from the evidence submitted whether such plunge was accidental or designed. That Carrie Lamb Pennell came to her death as a result of the said plunge of the automobile into the quarry."

The first witnesses called were the medical examiners who viewed the bodies of the deceased; the boys who saw the automobile take the fatal plunge and persons living in the vicinity of Gehres' stone quarry who saw an automobile, supposed to have been Pennell's, hovering about in a drenching rain on the night of March 10. Attorney Penney, Wallace Thayer, who acted as confidential attorney for Pennell before his death, and W. C. Omphalius, formerly Pennell's stenographer, were examined last. Mr. Omphalius produced a typewritten copy of the first draft of a statement prepared for publication by Pennell before his death. The statement in full is as follows:

"To the public: Now that the flood of sensationalism and yellow journalism has lessened, and that public excitement has died down to a calmer consideration of the facts and events leading up to a terrible tragedy which has recently taken place in this city, I wish, in behalf of myself, but especially more in behalf of others whose sufferings are even greater than mine, to make this statements: Owing to the fact that my name was so unfortunately at this time connected with the pending divorce proceedings, I was forced into great publicity, into the great tragedy itself. So far as any possible connection with the crime was concerned, I satisfied, I think, the district attorney and his assistants thoroughly that I had nothing to do with it, and since that time neither has my house nor myself been under suspicion or surveillance. After being out for a short time in the early part of that evening, I spent the rest of it at home, as was shown by the evidence of my wife and the servant girl in our house. I think I was soon acquitted both by the public and by the authorities with any connections with the crime. It now becomes incumbent upon me to make some statement relative to my connection with the divorce proceedings. In this statement I wish to say as little as possible upon the dead; but, it must be remembered that those who are living have their lives to live, and the rights of the living are greater than the rights of the dead. There was no truth in the charges brought against the defendant and myself. The charges were absolutely denied under oath and counter charges had been made, and in a short time the case would have been quietly tried before a referee and settled. The relations existing between the plaintiff and the defendant had been strained for some time. Twice he unjustly attempted to make her leave her home. My wife and myself had taken her side in the controversy that arose between them, and she had consulted me for legal advice and protection. During this time the man himself was in intimate relations with a woman whom he desired to marry. For that purpose it was necessary to be free from his wife. He discovered the fact that his wife knew of these relations by gaining access to the safe deposit vault where she kept her papers, through forging a written order over her blank signature, and purloining the keys from her. Being thus apprised of the evidence against him he determined to anticipate her action by bringing an action himself in order that he might have the appearance of being the injured party, and out of vindictiveness and desire to injure me as much as possible, he made me a defendant in the action. His allegations were properly denied, and the issues would have been squarely met when his death occurred at the hands of some unknown woman whom he had invited to his house at midnight. Nothing more unfortunate could have occurred for everybody involved, as the entire matter necessarily became public, and if the truth could have appeared the harm would not have been so great, but truth and yellow journalism are at opposite poles, and consequently a mass of lies, fiction and imagination was published which had no possible basis in fact, but for the sake of those most concerned some of these misrepresentations must be taken up and met. First—In reference to the office which I was alleged to have maintained in the Ellicot Square, that office was leased and furnished by me under an arrangement with another man, whose name can be given, to enable him to do a collection business. Shortly after the arrangement was made he received an offer of a salaried position in another place which he desired to accept. I arranged, therefore, to release him, and no business was ever done in the office, nor was it ever used as a meeting-place in any manner so falsely and unjustly indicated. Secondly, in reference to the alleged statements of a New York detective agency, whose main business seems to have been to give their clients' secrets to the public, I desire to say that, without knowing what arrangements were made with them by any person, any statements on the part of such agency tending in any way to reflect upon either myself or any person involved are unqualifiedly false, and have no basis in fact. They are made up of those unfounded statements of this class of spies which have become of such doubtful value that even in the courts it is now almost held that the presumption is against their credibility. Thirdly, during the pending of the divorce action it became necessary for me to consult with the defendant in reference to the course to pursue, For that purpose it was necessary that a meeting should take place here in New York or Atlantic City; but in such cases as can be absolutely proven these meetings were in such places and circumstances as to absolutely negative any other idea than the purpose of transacting the affairs relative to the divorce action. Finally, it may be said that the crime is as great a mystery to the writer as to anyone. That the terrible notoricty and publicity has been brought upon people, more especially women who have entirely undeserved it, and great wrong has been done all concerned, especially to the family which has and must suffer most. For what we must thank the spirit of yellow journalism, which does not hesitate to violate every principle of truth, honor, chivalry, justice and sanctity in those efforts to make news and sell papers, which makes that style of journalism one of the sickening things of modern civilization."

THE MILITIA OF CANADA AND GENERAL OFFICERS COMMANDING

Dundonald Differs From His Predecessors—The Minister's View of His Plans—How the Earl Fits in With the Canadian Idea.

[Special Correspondence of The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, April 10. — The Dominion Rifle Association is an institution which annually associates itself with Parliament by holding its meeting in a committee room of the House of Commons. This gives it an air of gravity which it might lack outside the purlieus of Parliament Hill. It has been called the finest body of tin colonels in Canada, but this seems to be stretching criticism too far, although it is quite true that most of the gallant officers have never heard a shot fired in anger in their whole lives. It doesn't follow, however, that they wouldn't like to hear the din of battle, the shriek of shrapnel, the thunder of big guns. The proper thing is to attend the annual meeting in a reverential frame of mind and to take cognizance of the dauntless spirit which animates this gathering of big, nosy, leggy fellows who have the defense of their country so much at heart. Here you will find no cautious apathy, no political laissez-faire, no delusions as to what the Canadian militia exists for, no excuse-us-for-living arguments. Most of the colonels are ardent imperialists and openly exult in the imperial scheme of defense. They regard boys' brigades as training schools for the army and look forward with pleasure to the time when Canada shall be swept into the warlike scheme of Great Britain. The Minister of Militia and a few of the colonels do not think that way, but most of the talk more than hints at the possibility of the Canadian militia being used in some aggressive way to help Great Britain. This may be out of deference to the British sentiment in the room—that sentiment being represented by his excellency and the general officer commanding. But certain it is that there is very general applause when Lord Dundonald speaks of "the well-prepared aggressor ready to wrest victory from a supine foe." This sounds like something beyond the gospel of defending our own borders, but it is vague enough to excite admiration without causing alarm. Naturally enough these colonels do not recoil at the prospect of war which would make the soldier the whole tip and themselves persons of the greatest importance. Lord Dundonald's words fit into this glorious dream and are received accordingly. The colonels do not stop to think that they applaud something more than the Minister of Militia includes in his policy. Besides there must be some House of Lords opinion in a meeting like this. It is a reunion of the peerage, two earls, Dundonald and Minto, on the platform, and a baron, Aylmer, among the audience. It is hard to contrive a form of address that will take in all this gentility, but at last, an old gray-whiskered colonel hits it off. As he rises to make a motion he says, "Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency, Sir Frederick Borden, My Lords and Gentlemen—

There is a story afloat that Lord Dundonald wants to go too large to suit the Minister of Militia. Although the G. O. C. denied that he had presented a $12,000,000 scheme to the minister, he sufficiently discovered his far-reaching plans when he allowed that such a sum might well be spread over two years. Six million dollars a year for the Canadian militia looks like a larger order in view of the other urgent calls on the public purse. Lord Dundonald was very explicit in saying that his full report was published, but he did not go into the question whether or not the supplementary, confidential report, which is now in the possession of the Minister of Militia, was originally intended to be part of the published report. The rumor is that the G. O. C. took the $12,000,000 proposition to the minister, who O K'd about $2,000,000 worth of it and passed up the rest. Now Lord Dundonald is a serious young man who has planned for himself a career. When the Minister turned down the elaborate scheme with a balloon corps and all that sort of thing the G. O. C. said—remember this is the idlest kind of rumor—"But what will they think in England." And Sir Frederick said, "I am more concerned with what they will think in Canada."

The great difficulty with general officers commanding who are sent to Canada from England is that they do not understand at the outset that Canada is not a crown colony, and that they are not military governors. They have not been instructed in any other notion than that the Governor-General is their only superior. They have not been informed that Canada is an autonomous state and that G. O. C.'s are simply lent to us and paid by us to lick our militia into shape under the direction of the responsible minister. In short, the G. O. C. is an employe of the Canadian Government, and his function is to furnish expert military knowledge when asked to produce it by the Minister of Militia. Failure to learn this lesson has caused friction with nearly every G. O. C. Canada has had. They were appointed by Great Britain; they look to Great Britain for preferment; their whole career lay in the favor of the British Government; they were constantly wondering what the British cabinet ministers might think and neglecting what the Canadian Minister of Militia said; and so they got into trouble. But matters have been improving lately. General O'Grady Haley was so tractable that he got the name of General Old Lady Haley. And Lord Dundonald is Scotch and canny. His published expressions seem to indicate that he is going to pull with instead of against the Minister of Militia. And doubtless he has figured out that his career will be better forwarded by harmonious cooperation with the Canadian authorities than by constant bickerings which would irritate the high personages in England who can help the career he has promised himself. In fact, the Earl of Dundonald has no wrong notion of what his position is in the Canadian scheme of things and abviously he intends to walk discreetly. Once in a while the rainbow vision of a gigantic military empire will out, but, usually it is kept well in hand. As for the rest it is really surprising how nearly Lord Dundonald comes to the Canadian idea of what a soldier should be taught. All the close order work, he says, should be learned in the boys' brigade at school. This will give the grown volunteer a chance to spend his time at camp in more important matters. As for the rest the Earl of Dundonald agrees very much with Colonel Sam Hughes that a great part of a soldier's effectiveness consists in getting into a pit and shooting straight. There is a very general impression in Ottawa that Lord Dundonald will be the best G. O. C. Canada ever had. Still it is not advisable to expect that Great Britain will always send us men as good as this stern young Scotch earl, and so the rumors are renewed that one of the next amendments to the Militia Act will remove those disabilities which prevent anybody other than a colonel in the regular British army from being the G. O. C. of Canada. With a Canadian colonel eligible for this high office opinion would point unanimously to Colonel Lord Aylmer, who is a thorough Canadian, knowing the needs of the Canadian militia and the spirit of the Canadian people without any coaching.

It will please Canadians of all shades of politics to learn that Sir Wilfrid Laurier shows daily improvement in his health. Even in the month that has elapsed since the opening of Parliament this progress has been noticeable. The zest of debate, the actual clash of discussion in the chamber—so different from the routinary dullness of the recess—acts on him like a tonic. Of course he is not strong enough yet to take any liberties with a constitution never very strong, and, generally, he avoids night debates. He leves off work at 6 p.m. and Mr. Fielding takes the House after dinner. The Premier so far has made an exception to the rule only once. When the home rule debate was on he was in his place all day and sat it through to the division at half past one o'clock next morning.

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BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

BY MRS. C. N. WILLIAMSON,

Author of "Lady Mary of the Dark House," "The Woman in Gray," "Queen Sweetheart," "Fortune's Sport," "The Barn Stormers," etc.

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CHAPTER XI.

Told by Margot Revelstoke, the Home Secretary's Daughter.

"For More Than Life."

It seemed as if it were another person, and not I, who went back that afternoon to the Elysee Palace Hotel, after hearing that Noel Brent was in prison on a charge of murder.

Naturally we were all certain that there was a monstrous mistake; but if he had been a stranger to us, and we had read the report in the newspapers, we would have thought the evidence very strong against him. Dear Aunt Clem, who likes and admires Noel immensely, tried to laugh angrily, and say how horrid and ridiculous these French people were, always doing something sensational and stupid, having to eat humble pie afterwards. But Lord Gawain and Captain Menzies did not think that the authorities would have to eat humble pie at all, however the case went, for they could not do otherwise than they had done in face of the evidence. I did hate them so for talking like that. Men are horrid when they parade their sense of justice, not making any difference whether it's an affair of a friend of an enemy. But, of course, no one in the party except Marion dreamt that there had ever been anything more than friendship between Noel and me, so they talked quite freely.

As I listened to the evidence given so far, which Lord Gawain explained to us, as we did not care to read about it in the paper, and realized the danger in which Noel stood, all my proud resentment against him began to seem very trivial. No matter what his behavior towards me had been, he must have been sorely tempted by that other woman, and he was innocent of this crime with which they had charged him. I could not help forgiving him everything, down deep in my heart, and loving and yearning over him with a great tenderness, though he was nothing to me any more—not even a friend. I wanted more than anything in the whole world to help him; and as Lord Gawain discussed the dreadful affair, I thought I saw a way in which I could—Marion and I together.

At least, Noel was splendidly loyal to that woman at whose gate we had seen him. When questioned he had refused to say where he had been between midnight and ten minutes to 2, at which time the detective had found him by the body of the murdered man, among a heap of scattered papers, which showed that the room had been ransacked in search of something.

If he had chosen to tell, perhaps he might have saved himself, for several doctors gave evidence that the murder must have been committed nearly an hour before the crime was discovered by the very detective whom Noel had employed to seek the dead man.

Yet he would only say that he had left the hotel at such and such a time and had been walking the streets since, mentioning some of the streets through which he had passed. But nobody had come forward who had seen him there, and the concierge, at the house where the murder had been done, made matters look very badly for Noel by saying that, though he had not been in the room during the whole hour which must have elapsed, when he came at about half past one it was for the second time. It seemed that somebody had called an hour earlier, asking in very English sort of French for a Monsieur Poisson, an English friend of his. The concierge had been already in bed in his little box, and had been too sleepy to notice this man's face. The only thing he had thought of was the English-sounding accent, and as Monsieur Poisson (who was away for the day) often had callers in the middle of the night, he (the concierge) had not been surprised that the little gentleman, who had come to stay till Monsieur Posson's return, should also have a visitor at a late hour.

When the concierge had been sound asleep again for a while the English caller went out, saying he might come back. And then the bell rang again, and a man came in for Monsieur Poisson, whom the concierge supposed to be the same, but would not have been absolutely certain (as he was very tired and sleepy) if he had not asked and the man had admitted it.

Noel had demanded, in denying the crime, whether it was likely that after committing a murder he would choose to come back and remain for some time in the room with the dead body of his victim; but that went for nothing because of the disordered condition of the room, which proved that a long and exhaustive search had been made. And a motive was supplied apparently through a statement of the detective Dubois, who said that Noel's object in having the murdered man "shadowed" was because a thing of enormous value had been stolen, which must be recovered immediately on pain of the most disastrous consequences.

I was so anxious to speak alone with Marion that when we got back to the hotel. I made her come into my room, and began at once upon the subject which I had refused to discuss with her earlier in the morning. I said very excitedly that, as we knew Noel had been with Juliette de Nevers at the time when the murder was being committed, it seemed to me that we ought to come forward and prove an alibi, or whatever they call it, in spite of himself.

But Marion had been thinking the thing over more calmly than I had. She pointed out to me that even if we took so bold a course as to bring Mademoiselle de Nevers' name into the case when Noel was sacrificing so much to save her, we could do him no real good. I flew to the conclusion at first that this argument was mere sophistry, because Marion was ashamed of what we had done, and could not bear to be compromised; but she went on to remind me that it was only about twenty minutes or so past twelve when Noel had gone in at the gate in the Rue d'Anjou, and for all we could prove to the contrary he might have come out again ten minutes later, for we had no remained in the street longer than that after seeing him.

If I had not been so obstinately determined to go away, she said, but had consented to wait as she begged me to do, we might actually be in a position now to save Noel in spite of himself; but as it was we could do nothing which would help him in the eyes of the law, for there would have been plenty of time for him to go from the Rue d'Anjou to the Rue de la Tour between half-past twelve and the time when the man there was murdered.

I couldn't help seeing that Marion had right on her side, still I could not give up the hope of doing something, when we seemed to know so much; and it was so dreadful to be told that our helplessness was "all my fault" that I had to beg Marion to leave me alone for a few minutes, feeling that I should not be mistress of myself.

She was angry at being asked to go away and slammed and bolted the door between our rooms—but I did not care. I wanted to think—and perhaps to cry. However I hadn't time to begin before there was a knock at the other door, and a servant of the hotel handed in a little parcel.

It was something which I had lost the night before, he explained, and had been sent to me, as I had left instructions at the bureau.

I gave the man ten francs for the honest coachman, and almost mechanically (not being in a mood to take interest in irrelevant matters) I opened the brown paper wrappings. Sure enough, inside was the silk bag which I had so stupidly forgotten in the coupe, and I untied the ribbons, peeping in with the idea of finding an address.

Even in my preoccupation I was astonished at what I did see—a wonderful necklace of diamonds, or at least, if not diamonds, a marvelous imitation.

At any other time I should have been curious and excited, and my first thought would have been to put an advertisement in the paper; but as it was it didn't seem to matter very much whether the handsome young man who had dropped the bag got his property back tomorrow or next week, though, of course, he must—if the jewels were real—be in a terrible state of mind about it by this time.

I simply put the bag into a writing-case that was in my big, fitted traveling bag, locked it up, and went on working out the plan that had come into my head even before I had sent Marion out of the room.

[To be Continued.]

Disease at the Back Door.

Yes, it is the nasty habit of pitching out of the back door a pailful and dipperful now and then of greasy water and a handful of parings and the general waste of the kitchen that breeds fevers and bilious diseases. The waste disappears for the most part in the soil, but that is the key to the mischief. The soil gets full after a time and ferments and the hot sun breeds gases which surround and enter the house. This is true not only of the cheaper, poorer houses and careless families, but well-to-do, intelligent people have spots behind their houses saturated with slops. In populous towns no amount of supervision can prevent a great deal of filthy evil, but in the country towns slops should be carried out to trees and poured in small quantities here and there as fertilizers. Trees will take up a large quantity of water and be grateful for it. There must be simply constant intelligence in the disposal of waste.

The First Picture Book.

Three hundred years ago a German savant had a wonderful vision. At that time children were taught to read by force of arms, so to speak, through hardships and with bitter toil on the part of teacher and of child. It seems curious that the first real step toward lightening the labor of children as they climb the ladder of learning was the product of the imagination, not of some fond mother, or gentle woman teacher, but of a bewigged and betitled university doctor. It was Johann Comenius, however, who first conceived the daring idea that children could be taught by the aid of the memory and the imagination working together. "By means," as he quaintly expressed it, "of sensuous impressions conveyed to the eye, so that visual objects may be made the medium of expressing moral lessons to the young mind, and of impressing those lessons upon the memory." In other words, the good Herr Doctor had the bright idea that picture books could be useful to children. Comenius made his first picture book and called it the "Orbis Pictus." It contains rude woodcuts representing objects in the natural world, as trees and animals, with little lessons about the pictures. It is a quaint volume, and one that would cause the average modern child not a little astonishment were it placed before him. As truly, however, as that term may be applied to any other book that has since been written, the "Orbis Pictus" was an epoch-making book. It is the precursor of all children's picture books, and modern childhood has great cause to bless the name of Comenius.—The Household.

When the Whistle Blows.

"English sparrows may not have a great deal of sense, but they are not entirely daft," remarked an employe of the Government Printing Office. "Some of the men in the office have placed bread and other food on the window-sills so long and so often at lunch time that when the whistle blows at 12 o'clock great swarms of the little fellows will fly to the windows for their 'feed.' They are not around the windows before the whistle blows, and it must be that they know it's lunch time when they hear it, for they are never late.

"That birds have reasoning powers I do not think there can be the least doubt; that they know kind treatment from cruelty is more than true, for some of these little fellows which come around the windows of the office will almost eat out of your hands.

"Some of the workpeople in the office have quit saying 'It is time for the whistle to blow,' but say 'it is time for the sparrows to come.'"—Washington Star.

A GOOD REPUTATION.—Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES have been before the public many years, and are everywhere acknowledged to be the best remedy for all throat troubles.

Mrs. S. H. Elliott, Ridgefield, Conn., says: "I have never been without them for the last thirty years. Would as soon think of living without breath."

They quickly relieve Coughs, Sore Throat and Bronchial Affections. Price 25 cents. For sale everywhere and only in boxes.

xt

If you have been confined all day at work in a poorly ventilated building and as a result, go home with a headache, take a "Hutch," and you will feel refreshed and invigorated.

If you are worn out by the loss of sleep and the anxiety of the sick room, so that you suffer great nervous tension or a headache, take a "Hutch," and fortify your system against collapse.

AT ONE TIME BIG FACTORS; NOW NOT EVEN A MEMORY

Prominent Railroads Disappear Through Consolidation.

Canadian Lines Place Large Orders for Rolling Stock.

Pennsylvania Road to Do Its Own Insurance—Steel Passenger Coaches —News of Railway World.

The extent of railroad consolidation in this country in the last few years is strikingly illustrated by the recently announced merger of the Rock Island and St. Louis and San Francisco interests, says the New York Sun. In combination the two roads will constitute a system of some 15,000 miles, and their combined capital stock, at the present figure, will be about $200,000,000. The territory served by the system comprises more than a dozen states, the western terminal being Denver, the eastern Birmingham, Ala., the northern Chicago and the southern Galveston.

Not more than ten years ago there were 80 railroads furnishing weekly compilations of earnings. Today only 55 roads publish such figures, so that 25 have disappeared. In a few cases this is due to the abandonment of reports, but in far the greater number the reason is found in consolidation.

The roads that have disappeared were at one time big factors in the railroad world. Their names were on the tongues of investors and shippers day after day. Now it is doubtful if some are even a memory, so completely has their identity been merged in the systems of which they are a part.

A partial list of such roads is of interest. It includes: The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw, Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, Pittsburg and Western, Cleveland, Akron and Columbus, Cleveland, Canton and Southern, Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham, Memphis and Birmingham, Memphis and Charleston, St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, Western New York and Pennsylvania, Rio Grande Western, St. Paul and Duluth, Western Maryland, Mobile and Ohio, and Colorado Midland.

There are, of course, many roads not mentioned in the list, but these alone account for some 9,000 miles of railway. To them should be added the Northern Pacific, the Burlington and the Great Northern, all now in the Northern Securities Company. In all these are to be included about 25,000 miles of roads which have practically disappeared as independent concerns. All this has been brought about in less than ten years.

RESULTS NOT BRILLIANT

Second Month in Which Higher Rates and Higher Wage Payments Were at Work.

American railway earnings reported this week round out the second month in which the influences of higher rates and higher wage payments have been simultaneously at work. In January, gross earnings increased $8,610,000, of which gain $1,746,000 came from the anthracite coal roads. Such, however, was the rise in operating cost that net earnings on the same roads increased but $276,000; and, if the $1,058,000 increase of the hard coal carriers be deducted, there was a decrease of $782,-000.

A better showing was commonly expected for February, partly because the month's weather conditions last year were adverse, partly because the higher rates were more generally in force. But the results at hand are not altogether brilliant. February gross on 71 roads increase $9,548,654, to which increase 4 anthracite roads contributed $2,928,000. Net earnings increased $577,-000. If the gain of the coal roads is struck off, the net decreased $1,253,587. Thus far the decrease is larger than January's. The question is, How far does it fairly forecast the future?

For the second week of March, the gross earnings of 56 railroads amounted to $10,961,575, against $9,572,625 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of $1,388,950, or 15.50 per cent.

For the third week of March the gross earnings of 52 railroads amounted to $10,322,646, against $8,887,288 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of $1,435,358 or 16.14 per cent.

From July 1 to March 21 the gross earnings of 52 railroads amounted to $383,403,986, against $346,931,899 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of $36,472,087, or 11.51 per cent.

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE QUESTION

Producer and Consumer Are Equally Interested in It.

F. W. Stevens, general counsel of the Pere Marquette Railroad, is reported to have said in an interview that the company has been planning for a long time to connect with a bridge its tracks on the United States side with those on the Canadian side, and that the organization of the Pere Marquette International Bridge Company, with a capital of $500,000, was a step in that direction. W. Livingstone, president of the Lake Carriers' Association, is quoted by the Maritime Review as having stated that such a bridge would be a benefit to Detroit. The Review adds: "Undoubtedly the lack of adequate railway facilities at Detroit is a serious handicap both to the railways and to the city. This is shown by the falling off in the number of passengers and the volume of freight handled during the winter-time. Both producer and consumer are equally interested in this question. When it is remembered that about 14 miles of railway trains are ferried over the river every day in the year, the total loss of time becomes staggering. In winter, when ice fills the ferry-slips, a general embargo in traffic occurs. The blockade of last January was felt from Chicago to Niagara Falls, and it was weeks before the railways had the congested freight moving again. There is not likely to be serious opposition to the bridge project by the vessel interests so long as the paramount right of navigation is safeguarded. Of course, navigation has the right of way, but if both can be handled without inconveniencing the other, there is no reason why the bridge should not be built. Mr. Livingstone is right in saying that the main cause of delay of late rests with the railways."

Elmer Lawrence Corthell, the eminent engineer, who at one time represented the railroad interests in the attempt to pass a bill in Congress for the erection of an international bridge at Detroit, was in that city the other day and said: "An international bridge is a necessity. It was a necessity years ago, when I advocated its erection. It is doubly a necessity now when the lake commerce has increased fourfold, and I am in hopes that the vessel interests can be convinced that the passage of the big car ferries to and fro in the Detroit River is really more of a menace to navigation than two piers of the bridge, with fixed lights, well marked and easy to avoid."

AIDING CONSTRUCTION

Manitoba Government's Plan to Secure Much-Needed Railways.

The rapid opening up of Manitoba has made the demand for railways a very serious matter, and the Provincial Legislature is taking steps which will result in a great many extensions before the snow is again on the ground. The Government is guaranteeing interest on bonds to the extent of $10,000 a mile, and under an act passed on March 18 it is proposed to have 343 miles built by Nov. 15. One-fifth of the guarantee has to be spent upon rolling stock, of which the lines operating in the province were so short last fall after the harvest had been gathered. The commissioner of railways, in explaining the act, stated that previous guarantees of bonds had been at the rate of $8,000 per mile, but in consequence of the increased cost of labor and material the Government now proposed to give the additional guarantee of $2,000 a mile. The additional $2,000 a mile was to be expended upon equipment, so that there would be sufficient rolling stock for the branch lines to be constructed. The time limit was fixed because the Government had been assured by President Mackenzie, of the Canadian Northern, that the company was in a better position to proceed with construction than last year, and because of the rapid changes that were taking place in the province the Government realized that the time might shortly come when it might be possible for the people of the province to secure the construction of railways without a guarantee at all.

DON'T ASK ABSURD QUESTIONS

Station Officials Have Enough to Do Without Answering Them.

Officials around a railway station are subjected daily to a tirade of the most absurd questions by persons about to take trains, and the wonder is that they have any patience with the traveling public at all. Some roads have tried means to avoid the useless questioning of the station men, who, as a rule, have enough to do without answering foolish questions, but the practice continues. The New York Press has the following along the line of a cure for the evil:

Oh, Mr. Cassatt! Oh, Mr. Newman! Oh, Messieurs who dictate to all our great railway systems! Here is a suggestion: It is an apparatus called the automatic fool question answerer. You erect in your terminals a great board similar to the annunciator in a hotel, or like the affair in the stock exchange that exposes the number of any broker that may be wanted. Start with, say, 100 answers to fool questions, each on a strip of board that may be turned printed side to the crowd by the pressing of a button by an employe of the company in any part of the waiting room. Travelers will soon become accustomed to looking there for replies. Employes as a general rule cannot intelligently make replies to pertinent questions. In this matter they should be drilled daily by a competent teacher as conditions are today; but with my patent answerer no education is needed.

A man rushes breathlessly up to a gateman, gasping, "Is the next train gone yet?" The gateman, silent as the tomb, points to the board as he presses a button, and out flashes the answer: "The next train has not gone yet." The Illustrious Gaudissart, luggage-laden, demands: "What time does MY train leave?" The button is pressed: "Your train leaves on time." Mr. Uneasy whispers, "What time do we reach Ripwater Gulch?" Button board: "On schedule time." Mrs. Nervous: "Do your engines have three men in a cab?" Answer by board: "When necessary." "Is it safe to travel at this season?" timidly inquires the bishop. Button: "It is safer to travel by this road than to stay at home," etc. These questions are sensible in comparison with troops of others; but any and all may be answered satisfactorily by my automatic fool question answerer.

ROLLING STOCK NEEDED

Canadian Lines Want Engines and Cars—Orders Now Being Filled.

Canadian lines are apparently of the opinion that business will continue good, for they are placing orders for new rolling stock. The C. P. R. has gone to Saxony for 20 compound freight locomotives to be delivered by Sept. 15. They are duplicates of the company's ten-wheel passenger locomotives, except that the driving wheels are slightly smaller, as also are the tender truck wheels. The total weight of the engines will be 163,000 pounds, of which 128,000 pounds are to rest on the drivers. The working steam pressure is to be 210 pounds, and the total heating surface 2,421 square feet. The boilers will contain 328 tubes, and the tank capacity will be 5,000 gallons. The company is also having 2,000 flat cars built, of 60,000 capacity. The Canada Northern has ordered 27 locomotives, besides a number of passenger and mail cars and 1,100 box and stock cars. The Intercolonial will invest in 300 box cars of 80,000 pounds capacity, 70 of 60,000 pounds capacity, besides box cars of 60,000 pounds capacity, and many stock and other cars. Five hundred freight cars are being built for the Grand Trunk. The C. P. R. intend to replace the 72-pound rails on a considerable portion of the Ontario division with 82-pound rails.

WILL "SHOOT THE CHUTES"

No Power for Trains Going Through New East River Tunnel.

When the tunnel under the East River at New York, now being built, is completed, passengers will "shoot the chutes" from Battery Park, Manhattan, to Nassau street, Brooklyn. The tunnel will be in the shape of a crescent, with 3½ per cent dip on either side. The trains will be started by electricity, but the power will be shut off when they are fairly under way, and the trains will shoot down, acquiring a velocity of a mile a minute at the lowest portion of the tunnel in the middle of the river, and with enough momentum to climb the grade on the other side.

The road will be equipped with electrical brakes, so that in case of an accident at any point on one track the train behind will be automatically stopped. Trains will start from both sides of the river simultaneously. This will be the first gravity tunnel road in the world.

It is reported in railroad circles that Pere Marquette Railroad officials are tired of owning hotels along their lines, and that they will probably dispose of two of the largest this summer—the Ottawa, a $30,000 structure at Ottawa Beach, and the Inn at Charlevoix, famous among resorters.

The Galt Reporter announces that it is expected that the C. P. R. will construct a cut west of that town to avoid a circular belt of road and reduce a grade.

TO INTRODUCE STEEL COACHES

Will Replace Old Style of Cars On Illinois Central Suburban.

The Illinois Central Railroad will soon install on its suburban system a new type of railway coach, a radical departure from the old ideas of car building. The new cars will be entirely of steel, and will have side doors similar to those of the English coaches. The first cars of the new type will be placed in operation about July 1, and the old coaches will be taken out of service as soon as possible. The new cars are supplied with mechanism to quickly convert them for the use of electricity as a motive power. The coaches will be the finest and costliest of their kind. They have been designed to secure rapid handling of traffic as well as safety and comfort for passengers. They will seat 100 persons each, while those now in use accommodate only 56.

It is the purpose of the Union Pacific to double track its entire line between Omaha and Ogden and Salt Lake City by the end of the year. The distance is 1,000 miles and the work is being carried on in sections. The work will cost at least $10,000,000, and is made necessary by the Harriman policy of throwing open the Ogden gateway to all lines instead of confining it to the Northwestern.

Railroad officials connected with the passenger departments of the principal lines of the country are expecting a long step will be taken towards the adoption of a standard form of ticket when the special committee, composed of a representative from each of the territorial associations, makes its report.

So enormous is the volume of business in the United States that it is stated on high authority one of the leading railroads has in the three months of this year been obliged to refuse traffic aggregating $5,000,000 because of its inability to handle it.

A RECORD MONTH

Tunnel Returns for March Show Big Business—Expressmen Organize.

The heaviest traffic for a single month was the record made in transportation through the St. Clair tunnel in March. The figures show: Westbound, 17,665 cars; eastbound, 16,199; total, 33,864 cars. Of this traffic less than one-third was empty freight cars. For the month of March in 1902 the figures were: Westbound, 13,325 cars; eastbound, 33,465; total, 26,790 cars.

The New York Central handled during March 763,547 cars of freight, an average of 24,630 cars each day of the month, and an increase of 124,123 cars over the same period a year ago. Of the total number of cars handled during March 503,932 were loaded, an increase of 75,103 loads over March, 1902. This is the largest number of cars ever handled by the Central in a single month, and there was no congestion or any setting out and picking up to increase handling of cars.

One of the latest records for speed on the New York Central is that of the fast mail, which ran from Rochester to Buffalo last week in 65 minutes. The distance is 69 miles.

According to reliable reports the force of trainmen on the Pennsylvania system will be greatly increased this spring. In the near future the applications of passenger conductors received during the past few months will be taken up and a long list of promotions is expected. Probably 1,000 more men will be placed on the pay roll. The rush of business and the prospects of summer travel have necessitated the increase in train crew forces. The L. and O. will take similar action.

Contracts have been awarded by the engineering department of the Pennsylvania lines west for the building of a roundhouse and shops in Cleveland to cost over $500,000.

Many changes in the railroad map of the Southern States will be made during the present year. A score or more of short lines are now in process of construction in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi.

The Brotherhood of Railway Expressmen of America, the first national organization of the railway expressmen met recently, when twenty cities were represented at the convention. The Chicago union, which was organized last July, has 600 members. The national organization begins its existence with a membership of 3,000 out of 150,-000 railway expressmen in the United States.

WILL DO ITS OWN INSURANCE

The Pennsylvania's Latest Move—Many Emigrants Being Handled.

The Pennsylvania Railroad and affiliated corporations will hereafter do their own fire underwriting. The Mutual Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance Company has been organized in Philadelphia to handle their business.

General managers of the Illinois Railroads are disturbed over the action of the Illinois state board of railway and warehouse commissioners in ordering a reduction of 25 per cent in freight rates on all roads in this state for distance up to 150 miles, rates for larger distances to meet the rates in contiguous states. Officials claim the reduction is too radical, and would entail serious loss to all roads, as it applies to every commodity. The intention is to refuse to obey the order on the ground that the new rates are unjust and unreasonable. The executive and traffic officials of interested roads will meet in this city next week to determine their course.

The Burlington is to equip all of the new locomotives recently received with electric headlights. This is an innovation on the Missouri lines of the road.

The Baltimore and Ohio officials have been offering positions to Grand Trunk heads of departments at Port Huron and elsewhere on the western division.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 immigrants passed through Chicago one day this week bound for states in the West and Northwest. This is the largest movement of the kind ever handled in a single day by the railroads entering there. The Michigan Central alone brought 1,600 immigrants into the city from New York. The immigrants came from nearly every country in Europe, a large number hailing from Norway and Sweden. It was averred that last week there were on the ocean, bound for America, 10,000 immigrants. A great many of the foreigners have already located on lands in the Northwest which were sold to them by railroad agents through the recommendation of friends in this country. Immigration agents of the railroads here and in St. Paul declare that the present year will see all records for immigration and settlement in the Northwest broken by a large majority.

Chilly in Old Times.

"There seems to be much grumbling among the younger people about cold houses and no coal," remarked the oldest inhabitant to the Canton Saturday Roller. "You young people are not at all hardy, like I used to be, when I was a young man. The cold didn't make us shiver and shake, and we didn't want steam heat or a coal stove in every room in the house. In those days we had nothing but wood fires, and those only in a few rooms. On Sunday we might have a fire in the parlor, but on other days we sat by the open fireplace in the kitchen when we came into the house. We dressed pretty warm and had knit woolen mitts and stockings, but didn't wear much heavier underclothes than they do nowadays. Then we slept in cold rooms that didn't have a fire in them from one year's end to the other.

"When anyone was sick we might put a hot brick in the bed, and occasionally we ran the warming pan filled with coals in the bed to warm the cold sheets for the children. But we could stand more cold then than you can now. There wasn't any coal and the wood fires had to be made up fresh every morning, before breakfast, from the few live ashes that were covered over on the hearth or in the ten-plate stove.

"Then, there's another thing that would pretty near kill the delicate young people nowadays. We would walk out in the pump shed and wash our hands in a wash basin of cold water from the pump out in the open air. We would have to chop the ice from the basin sometimes. We didn't have any hot and cold water spigots in a bathroom, and I've taken a wash off in a bucket of water in a room when the mercury was down below the freezing-point.

"Yes, people are spoiled nowadays," the venerable citizen concluded. "You are creatures of habit, and feel the cold quicker than we did. I've slept in attics in old farm houses when the snow would be blowing in under the shingles on my bed, and get up and shake my trousers to get the snow out before I put them on to go out and milk before daylight. Then I'd feel warm when I had milked half a dozen cows and I could eat a bucket of fried potatoes and sausage when I came in for breakfast. I did not have to sidle up to a heat register to get warm before eating.

"Yes, you people live too warm and don't take enough exercise—outdoors. It's a mistake to sleep in heated rooms, as it makes a person tender. If every man or boy had on a pair of woolen stockings like my mother used to knit, it wouldn't hurt them to turn out in the cold, either. People bundle up more than is necessary. When I got my feet wet I used to have a warm, dry pair of stockings ready to put on and so didn't catch cold. I can't stand as much cold now as I used to, but the younger generation live warmer than we used to sixty years ago."

A Guaranteed Cure

For All Forms of Kidney Disease.

We the undersigned Druggists are fully prepared to give the following guarantee with every 50 cent bottle of Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets, the only remedy in the world that positively cures all troubles arising from weak or diseased kidneys:

"Money cheerfully returned if the sufferer is not relieved and improved after use of one bottle. Three to six bottles effect astonishing and permanent cures. If not relieved and cured, you waste no money."

J. CALLARD, 390 Richmond street.

B. A. MITCHELL, 114 Dundas street.

ANDERSON & NELLES, 240 Dundas street.

E. W. BOYLE, 652 Dundas street.

C. McCALLUM & CO., corner Richmond and Dundas streets. 62-bg-ty

Honors Given by Mistake.

While attending the recent autumn maneuvers at Kynshu, the Mikado, acting in accordance with the singular custom which obtains in this country, conferred posthumous honors on a number of ancient heroes, including a general of Hideyoshi, who lived 300 years ago, and some distinguished soldiers who lived later.

It is now found that one of these soldiers is alive. His name is Tanaka, and he was believed to have been executed on July 20, 1864, in the prison at Kyoto, the fact being recorded in an historical document. But, in spite of that, he is living at present under a slightly changed name in Osaka, and has just been interviewed by the representative of an Osaka paper.—Tokio correspondence London Leader.

JUST LIKE BUYING RHEUMATISM.

We put the bills in your pocket and take away the malady. Isn't that just like buying it?

There's the bunch of money you'll pay out to get rid of the rheumatism if you buy prescriptions with it. It's a cure you want, not prescriptions.

SOUTH AMERICAN RHEUMATIC CURE

pull the rheumatism out by the roots. No more doctoring, no more medicine, money saved; health saved, life saved.

CURES IN 1 TO 3 DAYS.

MRS. E. EISNER, a trained nurse, of Halifax, living at 92 Cornwallis St., writes: "I have been a sufferer for six years from rheumatism. Many doctors treated me, but relief was only temporary. I tried South American Rheumatic Cure, and after four days' use of the remedy, was entirely free from the disease."

SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE

rich in healing powers, relieves bladder and kidney troubles in six hours, and in the worst cases will speedily restore perfect health. 3

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

The Wabash Railroad

will sell round trip tickets to California at less than the first class one-way rate. Tickets on sale May 3 and May 12 to 18 inclusive; good to return until July 15, 1903.

Tickets on sale via all direct routes. This will be the grandest opportunity ever given to visit this golden land of sunshine and flowers at a very low rate.

One way Colonist rates at big reductions, on sale daily until June 15.

All tickets should read via Detroit and over the Great Wabash Route.

For information as to rates, routes and sleeping car accommodation, address any ticket agent, or J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EASTER RATES, 1903.

For the Easter Holidays the Canadian Pacific will issue round trip ticks as follows: General public—Single First-Class Fare, going April 9 to 13, inclusive; returning up to and including April 14, 1903. Teachers and students (on surrender of standard certificate signed by principal)—Single First-Class Fare and One-Third, going April 4 to 11, inclusive; returning up to and including April 21, 1903. Territory—Between all stations in Canada, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Detroit, Mich., and east, and to, but not from, Buffalo, N. Y. For full particulars apply to your nearest Canadian Pacific agent. W. FULTON, city passenger agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond, London, Ont. A. H. NOTMAN, assistant general passenger agent, Toronto.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Return tickets will be issued between all stations in Canada at

Single First-Class Fare,

going Thursday, April 9, to Monday, April 13, inclusive. Valid returning until Tuesday, April 14, 1903.

SCHOOL VACATIONS

To students and teachers of schools and colleges, on surrender of certificate signed by principal, return tickets will be issued at

Single Fare and One-Third,

going April 4 to April 11, inclusive. Valid returning until Tuesday, April 21, 1903.

Tickets, folders and all information from agents. E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A.; C. E. HORNING, depot ticket agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

will issue tickets at Single Fare for the round trip,

April 9th to 13th,

good to return until April 14, account

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

To students and teachers tickets will be issued at Fare and One-Third, on presentation of certificate, on April 4 to 11, good to return until April 21.

Full information at city office or depot. 'Phone 205.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. and T. A. JOHN PAUL, C. P. and T. A.

Passengers for Europe

should travel by the

Royal Mail Train

—VIA—

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

leaving Montreal at 12 noon, Sunday, which lands

Passengers, Baggage And Mail

Alongside the Royal Mail Steamships at Halifax the following Monday evening, thus saving 24 hours of a sea voyage.

Write for time tables, fares, etc., to

10 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

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OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

[Letters to the editor of this page should be addressed to the Editor of the Woman's Page, The Advertiser, London, Ontario.]

A Mystery.

His mouth was large and his nose not straight,
His eyes were a washed-out blue;
His ears stuck out from a pear-like pate,
His hair was a carroty hue.
An insignificant, gimcrack man,
Comical, quaint, outre,
Built on a wondrously homely plan,
From the odds and ends of clay.

And the people mocked, but Love took part,
The mischievous, kindly elf,
And threw a glamor by subtle art,
Known just to his cunning self.
Then, sudden, a woman, regal, tall,
Sprang close to the scarecrow's side—
"Indeed, he's the handsomest man of all
In the whole, whole world!" she cried.
—Edwin L. Sabin.

The Woman "Gossip."

Men and women who retail slander, whether it has any foundation or not, ought to be unmercifully boycotted by all decent people; and, to be just, I will say that there is as much gossip, and of the worst kind, too, going on in men's club smoking-rooms as there is at afternoon tea gatherings. Great, though scarce, is the woman who can keep other people's secrets as safely as her own. And how watchful women should be and constantly on their guard, always mindful that not more than one man out of ten can keep a secret. I mean his own.

There are many women who gossip and retail scandal, not out of wickedness or with the intention of hurting anyone, but for the mere sake of being entertaining at the dinner table or round the tea tray. When she makes her appearance people welcome her and say: "Oh, here is Mrs. A.; she is so amusing; we'll hear some good story." Knowing that she has a reputation to sustain, she prepares her stories before starting on her visits, and gives them an artistic and piquant finishing touch that will make them go down successfully. Being fairly good-hearted, she begins by warning you that she is only repeating what is "going on," and "does not know for certain." She only wishes to be amusing and entertaining, you understand, and does not mean to do injury to any woman. Oh, dear, no! She is a bit of an actress in an amateurish sort of way, and if she exaggerates she asks you to put it down to the account of Art. As long as people are entertained by gossip there will be people to gossip for their benefit. Now, men and women who repeat scandal which is true do harm enough, goodness knows; but the most dangerous ones are those who repeat what they have heard, which gossip will be repeated and "improved" until it gets to gigantic proportions.

Slander generally takes refuge behind such platitudes as "Of course, I have not seen it; I only repeat what I have heard."

Who says thosee things? Why, everybody.

Who—everybody? Everybody; that's enough.

Please mention a name. Well, I am afraid I can't.

But where have you heard such a thing? Everywhere.

Can't you be precise? Is it in a private house? I forget.

In a restaurant? I don't know.

At a cafe? At a club? Perhaps in a theater Yes, I think it was in a theater.

What a cure—temporary, at least, if not to last for ever—to look the "gossip" man or woman straight in the face and say: "Scandal-mongers are the most despicable parasites and scoundrels of society!" and you may be sure that, at least, is a statement which the "gossip" will not repeat.

There is a law of libel, practically in every civilized country, to protect people against having their character stained at the will and for the pleasure of their fellow-creatures; but, for the life of me, I cannot see why libel should be libel, and thus punishable by law, only when it is published in a newspaper or written on a postcard. The worst libel, the one that does most injury, is the one that goes from house to house in words of mouth To say a libelous thing is quite as bad as to write it down; it is even worse, because what is written often escapes notice—and the law should reach the libeler, whether he has committed the offense with his mouth or with his pen.—Max O'Rell, in Chicago American.

Meeting of Famous Lovers.

There are few moments in a man's life which linger so long and tenderly in the memory as that in which his eyes first rested on the face of the woman who was destined to be his life companion, the sharer of all his joys and sorrows.

"Oh, Edward, do look there! Did you ever see such a lovely face? I wonder who can she be?" exclaimed Mrs. Bulwer to her son at a literary gathering in London one day three-quarters of a century ago; and the son turned his eyes languidly in the direction his mother indicated, to find them arrested by the most beautiful vision of girlish loveliness he had ever seen. That glance of a moment sealed his fate, for Rosina Wheler became the wife of the young man who was later to be known to fame of Lord Lytton.

There was little that was romantic in the first meeting of Kean, the great tragedian, and the lady who was to bear his name. It was on the stage of Cheltenham Theater that Edmund Kean and Miss Chambers, a pretty young actress, first saw each other. "Who is that shabby little man with the brilliant eyes?" Miss Chambers asked in the hearing of the king of the stage. "And who," Kean retorted, by asking aloud, "is that odd little woman?"

From this singularly inauspicious opening Kean's love-drama proceeded so swiftly that before a month had gone the curtain was rung down at the altar.

Scott's first passion took its origin in a shower, when he gallantly offered his umbrella to a charming girl as she was leaving church. It was not long before the proffer of his umbrella was followed by the offer of his hand, which was accepted equally graciously.

It was at the first performance of his "Sylvana" at Frankfort that Weber, the famous composer, met his matrimonial fate. At the close of the opera the applause was deafening, and the delighted audience clamored loudly for the composer, who, overwhelmed by nervousness, declined to show himself. At this juncture, Miss Caroline Brandt, whose singing had contributed much to the success of the performance, seized hold of Weber's hand and dragged him by main force before the curtain. It was with much less reluctance that he held the same hand later before the altar.

Describing his first meeting with his wife, Bishop Hall wrote: "Walking from the church with a grave and reverend minister, I saw a comely and modest gentlewoman standing at the door of that house where we were invited to a wedding-dinner, and inquired of that worthy friend whether he knew her. 'Yes,' quoth he, 'I know her well, and have bespoken her for your wife.'"

Cobbett, as the world knows, first saw the girl who was to become such a devoted wife when her arms were deep in the soapsuds of a washtub. "That's the girl for me!" exclaimed the young soldier, as he then was, and five years later the "maid of the washtub" became Mrs. Cobbett.

Balzac was gazing through the window of a Swiss inn, when his reverie was broken by the sweet voice of a girl asking if he would allow her to remove her book from the window-seat against which he was leaning. The lady was the Princess Hanski, who later dowered the composer with her love and her riches.

When Archbishop Tait was first introduced to his future wife she was busily engaged in making the very pair of slippers which, unknown to both of them, he was to wear during their honeymoon; and the first glimpse Miss Read had of Benjamin Franklin was as he passed her house on his return from a baker's shop with a roll tucked under each arm, while he was diligently eating a third.

Miss Glynne's attention was first drawn to her distinguished husband, Mr. Gladstone, at the dinner-table of a mutual friend. "Take careful note of that young man," her neighbor whispered to her, "for one day he will be Prime Minister of England."

Warren Hastings fell a victim to the charms of Baroness Imhoff during a voyage to India, when he had the misfortune to be taken seriously ill, and owed his life to the tender nursing of the fair German lady. And Dean Buckingham lost his heart while traveling by coach in the west of England, to a pretty young lady who, he found, was immersed in the very same book which he himself was reading. This accidental discovery of a kindred taste suggested to the young man possibilities which were richly realized when Miss Morland became Mrs. Buckland.

Brindley, the great engineer, was introduced to his wife when she was a small schoolgirl, and his first love offering took the welcome form of gingerbread; while Macready's life romance began when he scolded a tiny 9-year-old actress for forgetting the words of her part. He made ample amends, however, for this seeming unkindness, when in later years he rehearsed the marriage ceremony with her.

Beauty's Seven Nurses.

Don't forget that the nurses of a woman's beauty are seven—fresh air, sunshine, warmth, rest, sleep, food and whatever stirs the blood, be it exercise or enthusiasm.

Don't neglect sleep. You can sleep yourself into good looks. A long sleep and a hot bath will make any woman more attractive and lift years from her shoulders.

Don't eat when tired and don't work when tired. It is a mistake to work when not in fit condition—bad for the work and worse for you.

Don't miss your "beauty sleep." It is a mistake to go to bed late at night, rise at daybreak, and imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained.

Don't give unnecessary time to a certain established routine of housework, when it could be much more profitably spent in rest and recreation.

Don't sit down to table as soon as you come in from work, or a round of social duties. Lie down, or sit down for ten minutes, waiting until you can partake of your dinner with the physical machinery rested and refreshed.

Don't bathe in hard water. Soften it with a little powdered borax, or a handful of oatmeal.

Don't bathe the face while it is very warm or very cold.

Don't wash the face when traveling unless it is with a little alcohol and water or a little cold cream.

Don't attempt to remove dust with cold water. Give the face a hot bath with soap and then rinse thoroughly with clear tepid or cold water.

Don't rub the face with too coarse a towel. Treat it as you would the finest porcelain, tenderly and delicately.

Don't be afraid of sunshine and fresh air. They offer you bloom and color.

Don't forget that hearty laughter is a source of relaxation. So are all high thoughts as those of hope, beauty, trust and love.

Don't forget that beauty is power. There is nothing more potent. It is to a woman what capital is to a merchant. Its absence is a misfortune; its culture wise and proper.—Washington Star.

Ridiculing Old Maids.

I think making fun at the expense of so-called "old maids" is about the cheapest form of joke I know.

This remark is prompted by my having seen a silly illustration in a vulgar comic paper representing an exceedingly plain lady weeping tears over a penny novelette. To me, at any rate, the drawing was a stupid and cruel caricature. Some of my best friends are maiden ladies of "a certain age." I admire them tremendously. Their faces possess true beauty—the beauty of love and self-sacrifice. The type of love which they have never experienced, or which they lost by some stroke of fate, finds an outlet in sheer goodness to others. There is no prettier sight on this ugly earth than that of a typical unselfish, sweet-living old maid. I wish I could say the same of old bachelors.

But old maids (I hear someone protest) are so dreadfully sentimental! Well, and why not? What in heaven's name is the sense of this weak-kneed scorn of sentiment? Surely there is nothing ludicrous in the evidence of owning a heart—for that is what is the matter with sentimental people; they show they have hearts.

Personally, I have a mighty poor opinion of the girl or man who never lets the world get a glimpse of his or her heart. The girl to whom the adjective sentimental" cannot be applied, is just the sort of cynical personage who would snigger at the pathetic piece in a play, when every decent-minded woman round her was weeping honest, unaffected tears. No; give me the maiden who is genuinely straight and true and affectionate, and I warrant you'll find thatat some sneering cynic will call her "sentimental."

Why, my dear ladies, that word "sentimental" is not a term of reproach, but a compliment! Who ever heard of a sentimental girl doing a mean action? Who ever heard of a sentimental man committing theft? The thing's impossible, absolutely inconceivable. I'd trust the whole of my bank savings in the hands of a sentimental man. But, after all, that is not saying much. No; on second thoughts, I'll put it stronger. I'd trust my fiancee to him. Ah! that's the test. It isn't every man that you'd trust your girl to; no, indeed. But with the sentimental man she'd be safe. Even if he fell in love with her (and how could he help doing that?) he'd not take a mean advantage of your absence to try and steal away her affections.

On the contrary, he'd do as a gentleman, in the best sense of the word, would do. He'd be polite, and nothing more. He'd keep a tight rein on himself—not allow himself to even think of the possibility of ever marrying her.

And why should he act thus nobly? Merely because he is sentimental. He thinks—rightly or wrongly—that the girl will be happier with me as a life companion that with him. He knows, anyhow, that she has chosen to marry me, and nobody else. So his chivalry forbids even a thought of meanness. He suffers in silence.

Perhaps his life is tinged with sorrow ever afterward. He loses his interest in things and becomes moody. He finds his chief solace in burying himself in the perusal of poetry. Its exquisite art, exquisite melancholy appeals to him, and soothes the wound whose cause he does not even confess to himself.

And all the time silly fools, who know him outwardly, make fun of him for being sentimental. Idiots! Oh, that they had one-millionth part of his high-strung, noble nature!

And every word I've said is as true of the sentimental girl as of the sentimental man.

The sentimental girl, you'll find, is generally a creature of "beauty and holiness." She has a fine, sensitive, yet well-balanced mind. Should she marry, she will steer her family with the wisdom of the serpent and the harmlessness of the dove.

A BACHELOR.

Just About Girls.

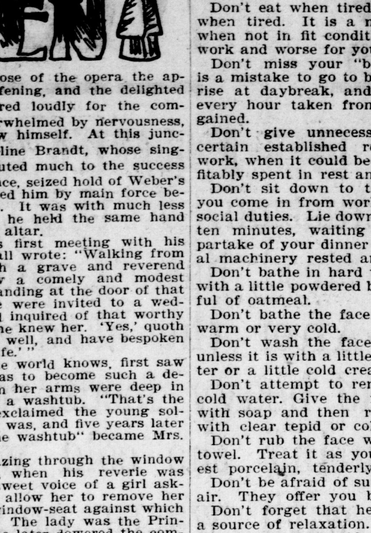
[San Francisco Bulletin.]

Many bright girls, with fine, well-filled minds, and even with some sense of humor, are dull as clams in company. In a parlor, some shallow, rattling girl who does not know much, can outshine them completely. By their reticence the girls of this silent class gain an unmerited name among men for being stupid and slow and backward.

Most men who complain that girls do not say anything worth while hearing have themselves to blame. They expect a girl to entertain them while they sit silent without an idea in their heads, and when they do talk to girls they utter generally little but trifles. The man who talks sensibly and seriously to some of those reticent girls, and thereby draws them out, may find a good deal more information and solid thought than he anticipates. Real intellectual ability does not run much to chatter, and the woman whose opinions are worth something is often chary of throwing them at every man who happens to sit down beside her.

Brightness in conversation is a matter more of temperament than of brains. Persons who think quickly and do not go to the bottom of a subject are apt to be the better and readier talkers in a parlor. They will utter two opinions while a wiser head is forming one. They do not prize exactitude and correctness so much as cleverness and effect. They would rather express a false sentiment brilliantly than a true sentiment dully. They help to keep the company in a lively state for an evening, but they would be very exasperating matrimonial mates, for one cannot stand more than a few hours of glittering conversation without feeling pain.

Cultivate the reticent girl. She may be a perfect fool, but she may also have a very clear, original intellect, and when you know her well and win her respect and confidence she may turn out a far more entertaining, profitable converser than her shallower sister, who chatters so gayly, so frothily, and so incessantly. As a rule, people who talk exceedingly well on first acquaintance become tiresome after extended intercourse. The reticent people wear best, because, as a class, they think best. A girl who is silent when she has nothing to say makes a better companion for life than a girl who always thinks she has something to say. Among girls, as among men, the ablest minds, the truest friends and the most agreeable companions are not always the ones that talk most. Often a girl who sits as quiet as a mouse in company does thinking enough for a whole family.



A STRONG BID.
(And it mollified her a bit.)

Mrs Strongmind—Why don't you go to work?
Tramp—Please, mum, I made a solemn vow twenty years ago that I'd never do another stroke of work till women was paid th' same wages as men.

Three Men Dressmakers.

Most people have the idea that the great Worth was a Frenchman. As a matter of fact he, as well as Redfern, his most successful rival in late years, was of English birth. It is certainly remarkable that the French woman who laughs at her English sister's gowns and who cannot be made to believe that anything made in England is fit to wear, should have accepted as the supreme arbiter of feminine elegance a man born in Lincolnshire, of humble parents, and who before becoming the greatest dressmaker of his time, was by turns a printer's apprentice, clerk in a drygoods store, finally head of a department, says the New York World. Doucet, who stands next in rank in the sartorial aristocracy, caters rather to queens of the French stage, the histrionic royalties, nearly all of whom flock to him for gowns. In attire Doucet rivals a royal prince, while he poses as one whom the fair sex admire and presents an elegant appearance which would warrant his being mistaken for a member of the French Jockey Club. While he lives by making gowns, he hates his trade, and prefers to be known as a collector of modern French paintings and bronzes, of which his home, in the aristocratic Saint Germain section, is as full as the shop of a Fifth avenue dealer. Doucet is very fond of horses and drives one of the smartest traps to be seen in the Champe Elysees.

Redfern, who ranks third in fame to these two greatest of men dressmakers, is another Englishman who, like the great Worth, invaded the sacred kingdom of French fashion. Since Jane Hading abandoned Doucet and confined the making of her marvelous frocks to him, many lesser French actresses who help to set the styles for the French capital have followed her example. Unlike worth Redfern is exceedingly modern in his ideas. He believes in advertising, and places a true Briton's faith in the value of the royal ostrich feathers displayed upon his business stationery and in the imposing legend—"Furnisher to her Majesty the Queen."

Corns Between the Toes

or on the soles of the feet can be cured by a few applications of Putnam's Corn Extractor, which has been successfully used for 30 years. Putnam's is sure, safe and painless, and much better than any substitute.

Striking an average of the whole Orange River Colony land values have doubled since the war.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Recent British experience is claimed to show that propeller blades of circular shape have a much more powerful grip on the water than those of oval form.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

The Fly Song.

[Theodore Tilton, late of Brooklyn, N.Y.]

Baby-bye, here's a fly;
We will watch him, you and I.
How he crawls up the walls!
Yet he never falls;
I believe with those six legs
You and I could walk on eggs!
There he goes on his toes,
Tickling baby's nose.

Spots of red dot his head,
Rainbows on his wings are spread;
That small speck is his neck—
See him nod and beck!
I could show you, if you choose,
Where to look to find his shoes—
The small pairs made of hairs,
These he always wears.

Black and brown is his gown,
He can wear it upside down;
It is laced round his waist—
I admire his taste!
Pretty as his clothes are made,
He will spoil them, I'm afraid,
If tonight he gets sight
Of the candle-light.

In the sun webs are spun—
What if he gets into one!
When it rains he complains
On the window panes.
Tongues to talk have you and I;
God has given the little fly
No such; so he sings
With his buzzing wings.

He can eat bread and meat—
There's his mouth between his feet;
On his back is a sack
Like a peddler's pack.
Does the baby understand
Then the fly shall kiss her hand;
Put a crumb on her thumb—
Maybe he will come.

Round and round on the ground,
On the ceiling he is found.
Catch him? No. Let him go—
Never hurt him so.
Now you see his wings of silk
Drabbled in the baby's milk;
Fie! oh, fie! foolish fly,
How will you get dry?

All wet flies twist their thighs,
So they wipe their heads and eyes.
Cats, you know, wash just so,
Then their whiskers grow.
Flies have hair too short to comb,
Flies go all bareheaded home;
But the gnat wears a hat—
Do you laugh at that?

Flies can see more than we,
See how bright their eyes must be!
Little fly, mind your eye;
Spiders are near by.
For a secret I can tell,
Spiders will not treat you well.
Haste away—do not stay—
Little fly, good day!

A WARNING TO MOTHERS.

Ask any doctor and he will tell you that the "soothing" medicines contain opiates and narcotics dangerous to the health of infants and children. Every mother should shun these so-called medicines, as she would deadly poison. Baby's Own Tablets is the only medicine specially prepared for children sold under an absolute guarantee to contain no opiate or harmful drug. Every dose helps little ones and cannot possibly do harm.

No other medicine has been so warmly praised by mothers everywhere. Mrs. J. R. Standen, Weyburn, N. W. T., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are valuable in cases of diarrhoea, constipation, hives, or when teething. I have never used a medicine that gives such good satisfaction."

These Tablets will promptly relieve and cure all minor ailments of children, and may be safely given to a newborn baby. Try them for your children and we know you will use no other medicine. Sold by druggists at 25 cents a box or sent by mail on receipt of price by writing direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

Taking Job Keeler's Place.

"I wish I had a kodak. I'd give anything if I could only have a kodak!" said Allan Putnam.

"Would you do anything to earn a kodak?" laughed Aunt Sue, as she offered her grandnephew a "hermit" fresh from the oven.

Allan knew that this old maid aunt was a prime one to help a fellow, and he thought that this time she had a plan all ready. But he thought he saw, too, that her present plan meant work, so he answered cautiously: "I guess so."

"Well, Mr. Hunter is here to paper the front hall, but his helper hasn't come, and he's working at a great disadvantage. You can do anything that you try to do, Allan, so if you want to work all day helping Mr. Hunter, I'll pay you whatever he says you've earned," proposed Aunt Sue.

"That wouldn't go far toward a kodak," replied Allan. "I want a first-class one if I have any.

"Take up whatever work comes to your hand, and when that's finished something else to be done will tread on its heels," said Aunt Sue.

Allan went into the front hall and looked at Mr. Hunter sizing the walls ready for papering. It was extremely "mussy" work, Allan thought. Still he waited less than a minute before he said:

"I can do that if you want to be cutting your paper."

"All right," rejoined the paperhanger, handing him the heavy brush with a wink, as if he thought it a good joke.

He supposed that this well dressed, good looking city boy must feel himself quite above this sort of work. But Allan went steadily on, imitating exactly Mr. Hunter's stroke, and, after watching him for a moment, the paperhanger began cutting the lengths of paper with a practiced hand. He knew Miss Susan Putnam very well, and he guessed that she had a hand in this.

"I'm to do whatever you want me to," said Allan, as he mounted the scaffold from which he could reach the highest point over the staircase.

"Whatever I want done, eh?" questioned Mr. Hunter. "Well, you'll be through there in about 30 minutes. You might begin to paste paper then."

At noon the paperhanger carried his dinner pail out under the apple trees and ate in the shade.

"How do you like Mr. Hunter, Allan?" asked Aunt Sue, as they sat down to dinntr.

"Well, not quite as much as I do this roast chicken, but he's full of fun if you know how to catch it. He talks mostly with his eyes," laughed Allan.

"I've a great mind to carry him a piece of this apple pie," said Aunt Sue, as she put the knife in the flaky crust of one of her own delicious pies.

"Oh, yes, do—it must be horrid to eat cold stuff packed in a tin pail," rejoined Allan.

Aunt Sue had known Mr. Hunter all his life, and they talked very freely. The piece of apple pie was only an excuse to speak to him without Allan's hearing what was said.

"What be you up to with that boy, Miss Putnam?" asked the paperhanger after appropriating the pie.

"I am up to just this, Frank Hunter: Allan has been here with me every summer of his life, and, up till now, play has been enough to satisfy him. He has organized football teams and baseball teams and secret societies among the little boys of the village, and now he's got so big that he needs work. Most of his mates here have begun to work during their vacation." She paused. "Allan is a nice boy if I don't spoil him," she ended.

Aunt Sue's "nice" meant kindliness, honesty, pluck and industry.

"Couldn't you let him work with you?" she asked suddenly.

Mr. Hunter was astonished.

"Why, don't you think it's just a city boy's freak, Miss Putnam?" he asked cautiously. "I'd rather have him round than Job Keeler, who's been helpin' me, that's a fact. But he's rather young; and then, his folks is rich, ain't they?"

"Not so very rich; and if they were, it would make no difference. Allan's father will not allow him to grow up idle. He is now 14 years old, and when he is 16 he is to go into business." She hesitated a moment and then asked: "What are you going to do tomorrow?"

"Well, my work's crowdin' me so 't I hardly know which job to take first. Guess I'll have to paint old Mis' Beebe's iron fence tomorrow."

There was a further short conversation, and then Aunt Sue went back to give Allan his second piece of pie.

The Putnam hall was large and the walls were high, and papering it was a hard day's work, but the boy did his part up to the last stroke. He did not intend to take another such contract; but he kept his promise and worked like a man.

That night Aunt Sue said: "Mr. Hunter will pay you regular wages for your work if you wish to take Job Keeler's place, Allan."

"What'll become of Job Keeler?"

"He's unsteady and wants higher wages."

"What'll I have to do?"

"Well, tomorrow Mr. Hunter is going to paint a dooryard fence. He wants help right away."

"How much did I earn today?"

"Seventy-five cents, I should think. Mr. Hunter said at noon that would be about right if you kept on as well as you began."

"I kept on," said Allan with a chuckle.

"Yes, you did: I think you've done splendidly, old fellow;" and Aunt Sue pushed the plate of peaches closer to Allan.

He made no reply. He was making figures—multiplying and dividing.

"I must tell you," said Aunt Sue, "that the work tomorrow will be right across the street from Judge Hilton's, and Charlie Hilton will be there to make comments."

This that Miss Putnam feared would influence Allan against the work, had precisely the opposite effect. His lip curled as he replied:

"I'd like to give Charlie Hilton a set-back. If you'll call me in time, I'll go to work for Mr. Hunter tomorrw morning, Aunt Sue."

After an early breakfast, Allan, clad in blue overalls, started off on his bicycle. He carried some "cold stuff packed in a tin pail" on his arm; but Aunt Sue had provided some pretty good "cold stuff."

At 8 o'clock he sat on the horseblock in front of Mrs. Beebe's, waiting for Mr. Hunter. As had been predicted, Charlie Hilton soon spied him.

"Hello! Come over!" he called.

"Can't; my boss is coming," shouted back Allan.

"Your boss?" and Charlie sauntered across the street. "What's up? What you goin' to do with that pail? Goin' fishin', I'll go, too."

"I've hired out to work for Mr. Hunter—there he comes now. We're to paint this fence today," said Allan, looking straight at the other boy.

"Nonsense!" said Charlie.

"Not at all." answered Allan.

Charlie Hilton's contempt was immeasurable when he found that Allan was really and truly hired out to Mr. Hunter to do painting, papering, or carpentering—Mr. Hunter was a genius of all work. Charlie seemed to regret that he had ever been seen in Allan's company. He said some pretty mean things about "folks who pretended to be somebody and hadn't anything after all," and putting his hands in his pockets, strutted up and down the sidewalk, watching Allan's work and cticicising what he knew nothing about. Finding, however, that he could not provoke a reply, he drew off to his own porch, where he lounged in the hammock till the carriage came and he started for a drive.

"Keep it up, old paint pot!" he called as the carriage passed Allan, who only whistled louder than usual.

"That boy'll do his work in a fancy striped suit an' a ball an' chain on his leg, if he don't get better notions in his head," Mr. Hunter said.

Allan did not think that Charlie's end would be so bad as that, but he fought hard with himself not to give the idler as good as he sent.

The sun was shining hot and it was only 10 o'clock. "Stick it out! Stick it out!" warned Allan's stout heart. He listened to the voice and spread the green paint faster over every "curly-cue" and crevice of Mrs. Beebe's iron gate.

One day, that first week of Allan's apprenticeship, it rained hard, and Mr. Hunter said: "I'm going to do carpenter work today; you can help, I guess, but if you'd rather not, you can go home."

"I'd rather do carpenter work than anything else in the world," replied Allan.

"That's right. Come on," said Mr. Hunter, looking greatly pleased.

They took out a window and put a sash door in its place, that day, and Allan did really enjoy that sort of work.

Aunt Sue spent some anxious hours while Allan was away from morning till night. There was one day particularly when she knew that he was helping to paint the roof of a hotel—three stories from the ground; but he came home unhurt.

Thus the days and the weeks went by, slowly, and sometimes not quite cheerfully for Allan. Still, the longer he worked the less tired he felt at night, so that finally he no longer went to bed as soon as supper was over, but sat and read, or talked with Aunt Sue and played tricks on her great buff sat, Miltades.

It was on such a night in September that Aunt Sue brought out the purse which contained Allan's earnings during the vacation. He was going home now in a few days.

"Thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents," announced Allan, after counting it. "I knew it was in the neighborhood of that."

"Well, that's better than nothing to take home with you," said Aunt Sue.

"I'm going to send $25 to father, and have my kodak sent here right away. My first picture shall be of you, Aunt Sue. You are the one who put me up to it. You actually have got me started in business! Father'll be proud, though! I'll give you his thanks now—and mine too, Aunt Sue," said the new wage earner proudly.—Young People's Weekly.

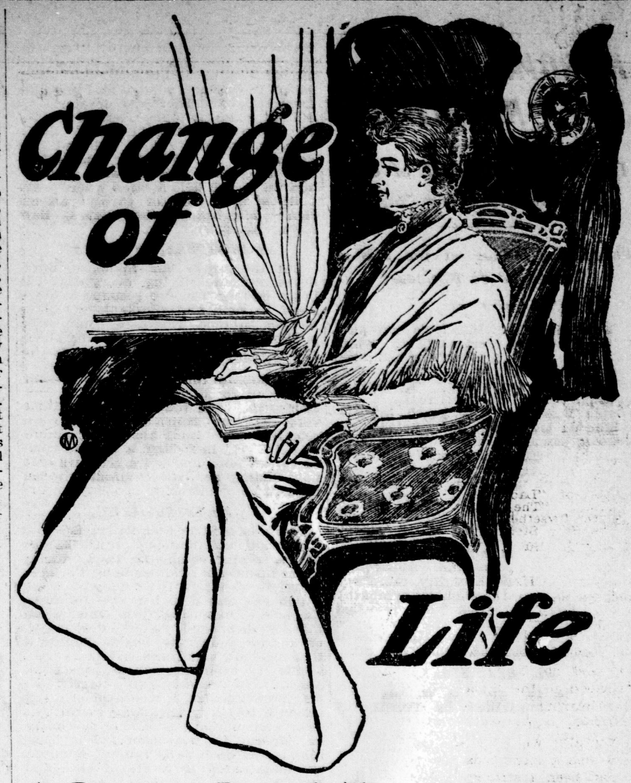
FOR THE OVERWORKED.—What are the causes of despondency and melancholy? A disordered liver is one cause and a prime one. A disordered liver means a disordered stomach, and a disordered stomach means disturbance of the nervous system. This brings the whole body into subjection, and the victim feels sick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

A 25-story building is to be erected in New York, 100 feet square, and on land worth $100 a square foot, or $1,000,000 for 10,000 square feet. The building, 325 feet high, will cast $1,400,000, only 40 per cent more than the land. Offices are expected to rent for $2 a square foot—$800 for a room 20 feet square.

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The new nine-story hotel being built in Johannesburg will be the biggest establishment of its kind in South Africa. It is to be called the Carlton.



A Danger Period Through Which Every Woman Must Pass.

Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms. At this period a woman indicates a tendency towards obesity or tumorous growths.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop forever, are only a few of the symptoms of a dangerous nervous trouble. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life, and all women who use it pass through this trying period with comfort and safety.

TWO COLUMNS OF PROOF.

"DEAR MRS PINKHAM:—I was sick and nothing seemed to do me any good until I began taking Mrs. Pinkham's medicine.

"It was Change of Life with me and falling of the womb. I had severe pains all through my body. I had a a terrible cough and people thought I had consumption.

"I took six bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and two of Blood Purifier, and two boxes Liver Pills, and I am now stouter than I have been for a long time. I can do all my work now, thanks to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"If any one wishes to write me, to verify these statements, I will gladly answer their letters."

MRS. CLARA CHEZEM, Jewett, Ill.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For seven years I had been suffering, was passing through the Change of Life, and my womb had fallen; menses were so profuse that at times I was obliged to lie on my back for six weeks at a time, could not raise my head from pillow. I had been treated by several physicians, but got no relief.

"I was advised by friends to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** which I did, and after taking it six weeks I was able to be around all the time and do my housework. I know your medicine saved my life and I cannot praise it enough."

MRS. LIZZIE ROECAP,
519 Smith St., Millville, N.J.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have worked hard all my life, and when the Change of Life came I flowed very badly for weeks at a time. I would stop for a day or two, then start again. I went to see a doctor and went through an examination, and spent two hundred dollars for medicine and doctor's bills, but I did not get the relief I expected.

"At that time I saw **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** advertised and began its use. I have found it to be just what I needed.

"I wish every woman suffering from female trouble would try it. I recommend it to all my friends."

MRS. WM. DAILY, Millbank, S.D.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it a duty I owe you and every suffering woman in the land to tell of the wonderful results I have found in using **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and **Liver Pills.**

"Passing through the Change of Life, some of the physicians consulted said nothing but an operation would save me. But your medicine alone cured me."—MRS. MAGNOLIA DEAN, 1441 First Avenue, Evansville, Ind.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

LADIES, send for a free sample of Orange Lily. If you suffer from any disease of the organs that make of you a woman, write me at once for ten days' treatment of Orange Lily, which I will send to every lady inclosing 3 cent stamps. This wonderful Applied Remedy cures tumors, leucorrhea, lacerations, painful periods, pains in the back, sides and abdomen, falling, irregularities, etc., like magic.

You can use it and cure yourself in the privacy of your own home for a trifle, no physician being necessary. Don't fail to write today for the

Trial Treatment Free

This will convince you that you will get well if you continue the treatment a reasonable time. Address MRS. FRANCES G. CURRAH, Windsor Ont. 65tf-xt 46tf

HEROINE OF A REVOLUTION

The Famous Original of Sarah Bernhardt's New Play.

Unexpected Pathos of the Life of Theroigne de Mericourt.

Monsieur Paul Hervieu's new play, "Theroigne de Mericourt," in which Sarah Bernhardt is achieving her latest success, has kindled a certain amount of curiosity concerning the famous original of the drama. There are few people who have not heard of Theroigne de Mericourt, and who do not possess some vague impression of a satanic virago of the days of the Terror, finally publicly whipped by the very female scum of which she had once been leader. But the impression is nebulous, and consists largely of the brief, inaccurate and vehement conceptions given by Carlyle. Theroigne de Mericourt, has, in fact, never aroused a great interest in England. Apparently steeped in a coarse brutality, there was nothing to hang the slightest sympathy upon. Even her wickedness revealed no subtleties worthy attention. She was an abandoned woman, drunk with the lust of blood, and that was all.

HER REAL STORY.

But the real story of Theroigne de Mericourt, unearthed by recent researches, is very different from this, and is full of an unexpected pathos which grows deeper as one reads. In "La Vie Heureuse" for January a fairly clear outline at least of this troubled existence is given. She was born in the Belgian Ardennes, at a village called Marcourt, in 1762. Her real name was Anne Terwagne, and her father being among the more well-to-do peasants, she received a better education than was usual with her class. But from the beginning disaster hung as if prophetically, about the young life. At eleven years old her father remarried, and henceforward the sensitive, highly nervous child was prey to a stepmother, brutal and jealous both. This went on for three years; then the father also died, and Theroigne was left solely in the charge of the woman who hated her. She was then only fourteen, but unable to endure the situation any longer, she ran away, disappearing entirely from the village.

HER SUPPOSED STORY.

Then there comes a blank in the singular story—a blank pitiful to contemplate when one thinks of the child's age, of the despair that sent her running, anywhere, away from the horror at the back. All that followed was, one feels, the fatal consequence of this premature flight into the bitter disillusions of life. For Theroigne de Mericourt—the supposed Hercules among her sex—was a little frail creature, with nerves so highly strung that nothing but a life of peace and happiness could have saved them from disaster. She was one of those who live upon her nervous system. There is a portrait in the Musee Carnavalet, believed — though it cannot be authenticated—to have been a portrait of her painted before the revolution. The face is betutiful, but its interest lies less in its beauty than in the extraordinary wistfullness of the expression. Madness is not there yet, only an incurable sadness, a sort of unquiet that hovers about the eyes, as if already they felt clarity of outlook threatened by incomprehensible shadows. The clear presage of the future showing through the troubled charm of the young face is a strong point in favor of its being Theroigne, and not some other unknown beauty of that period.

THE LOTUS IN THE MUD.

For when the child next reappears in history, it is as a beautiful, but quiet and almost dignified adventuress. We hear of her both in London and Paris, chiefly as attending the operas, but never as creating any noise, or as arousing any great attention. Nothing, in fact, could have been more decorous than her life to all outward appearances, and so little was notoriety what she sought from existence that even her lover or lovers were scarcely known. Only one name has been clearly ascertained in connection with her. But she loved music—it was, in fact, her one great passion—and she subsequently went to Italy to study singing as a profession. Then comes another blank.

HER SALON.

When she reappears it is for the last grim drama of her life—for the revolution that thrilled her sensitive nerves to madness. But even in this one fairly well-known period of her existence the misapprehensions are enormous. The delirium which is all Lamartine or Carlyle perceived was the end, a sickness come literally from too much nerve excitation. Originally it was the charm of the untainted doctrine that stirred her to enthusiasm. No blood soiled the theory, when it first lured her from Italy, and Theroigne de Mericourt did not instantly plunge herself into the street crowds yelling "Liberty!" like a drunken woman. She followed the debates at the Assemblee, spoke herself in earnest and almost spiritual addresses, and held a salon where grave political men met for earnest discussion — Mirabeau, Petion, Sieyes, Barnave, Robespierre, etc.

AN ARISTOCRAT IN FEELING.

But the strain was immense, unrelieved and intensifying every day. The brain had no time to recoup—to steep itself in sane and simple joys and so recover balance. Theroigne commenced publicly to address Republican women, and in so doing to be carried away helplessly by her own excitement. Yet even later, during the period in which, according to Michelet, Goncourt and Lamartine, she rode at the head of a very sea of delirious women, she remained in a sense aloof from them, an aristocrat in feeling, a fanatic ruined for an idea, and not a creature only now finding her real environment, her natural companions.

AN ENTHUSIAST.

There is a little fact which is both significant and touching. In the handle of the riding whip she used during these memorable rides among the populace, there was a little flask of scent, which she raised to her nostrils when the smell emanating from this great mass of unwashed "sisters" overpowered her more delicate senses. Somehow this incident, small and trivial as it is, seems to alter the whole aspect of affairs. It reveals so clearly the martyr to an idea, the enthusiast doing violence to every shrinking instinct of temperament for the sake of the burning dream in possession. For Theroigne was essentially refined, studious and habituated to a life of ease and luxury.

HER VENGEANCE ON A JOURNALIST

True, before the total madness descended upon her, she demanded and obtained the life of one man, a Royalist and journalist, Suleau. The motive is still obscure, though it is known that he vilified her daily in a morning paper. But it must be urged in excuse that she was already in a piteous stage of hysteria, dazed with the violence and unreason about her. At any rate she tried herself to kill him, but so feeble was the blow that he instantly disarmed her. The crowd, however, massacred him immediately afterwards.

THE LAST CHAPTER.

The retribution was terrible, for Theroigne had always belonged to the moderate party, and in defending a Girondist—Boissot—drew upon herself the hatred of the unspeakable hags known as the Tricoteuses, women who knitted round the scaffold, enthralled at the butchery they watched from early dawn till sunset. The public shame and agony they put her to is too well known to need repetition. Practically it killed her, for a year later, in 1794, she was raving mad, and confined in La Salpetriere. And for thirty-three years afterwards her poor disordered spirit wandered in utter desolation. The restoration had taken place before rest came to her, and she ceased to burn with a fever so great that she was perpetually plunging herself in icy water, perpetually trying to cool the consuming heat that tortured her.

For Decency and Health.

Philadelphia is now making a test of a new city ordinance which aims to prevent spitting on the pavements, in any public building or other place where men congregate, in street cars and public conveyances of all kinds.

Inspired by the action of Philadelphia, the board of trade of Washington, which seems to be a body well supplied with public spirit, has taken up the subject and has appealed to the commissioners of the district to enact police regulations similar to the Quaker City's ordinance.

Laying entirely aside the question of public health, there is a question of public decency involved in this matter which should encourage the passage of such measures and their strict enforcement. Expectoration in public places is largely an American habit, and a very bad one at that. The experience with street car regulations has proved that it can be stopped, and there is no good reason why the movement should not go further and put an end to the practice in all public places. There is no excuse for tolerating a filthy habit which covers sidewalks and the floors of public buildings with sputum, which is generally discolored with tobocca, and which, whether it breeds disease or not, is offensive and disgusting. Public decency should support this movement, and Baltimore should unite with other American cities in a successful crusade that shall end the practice.—Baltimore American.

Forming a Library.

A bookstore contains a collection of books, but it is not a library. A library is an organism, developing side by side with the mind and character of its owner. It is the house of his spirit, and is thus furnished progressively in accordance with the progress of his mental life.

Then, one book naturally leads to another by unforeseen laws or acidents of association. We will suppose, for example, that you have decided to begin your library with Lamb's "Essays of Elia," and I cannot imagine a library better begun. Supposing, too, that you find Lamb the sympathetic, friendly writer most properly constituted readers have found him, you will not have gone far before you will find him awakening your curiosity about certain book-cronies of his, and you will probably be inquiring for Sir Thomas Browne's "Religio Medici," or Sir Philip Sidney's "Sonnets," or Izaak Walton's "Compleat Angler," and you would probably add these delightful writers to your bookshelf. Then it would be strange if Lamb's passion for the old Elizabethan dramatists did not lead you to look up Marlowe and Webster and Ford and Dekker for yourself. There, at a bound, you are knee-deep in the flowery meadows of Shakespeare and his contemporaries. You might well decide, with many good judges, that Lamb, in the ardor of discovery, overestimated the secondary and lesser Elizabethans. You might find that they do not appeal to you at all, or only here and there. In the latter case, Lamb himself has anticipated your need by his finely-selected "Specimens," one of the masterpieces of critical anthology which might well find a place on your shelf. Lamb, too, would naturally introduce you to his own contemporary intimates, and you could not read him and miss wanting to know more about Wordsworth and Coleridge and Hazlitt. So one real book is vitally related to the whole cosmos of literature, and spreads its roots about the whole globe of knowledge, and its branches into the farthest heaven of art.—Richard Le Gallienne, in April Success.

Women have invaded many lines of employment hitherto thought exclusively masculine. There are shown in the last United States census 126 women plumbers, 45 plasterers, 167 bricklayers and stonemasons, 241 paperhangers, 1,759 painters and 545 carpenters.

Laid Up With Kidney Disease,

Backache, Lumbago and Constipation---Years of Serious Illness---A Permanent and Thorough Cure by

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

Such cases as the following cannot but prove interesting to all who suffer as the writer did from kidney disease, and its many distressing symptoms. This is merely an example of the great good Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are accomplishing almost daily in nearly every community in the land.

Mr. J. G. Kirkby, head miller in the large flour mills of Munro & Roantree, Thoroid, Ont., settes: "I can scarcely say too much in praise of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Some years ago I was laid up by a severe attack of kidney disease, which was later complicated with other bad symptoms, such as headache, lumbago, backache, constipation, indigestion and insomnia. I became reduced in flesh and was very much discouraged. Professional medical treatment was of no avail; other remedies were resorted to, with no purpose. My appetite diminished, and I was losing hope of recovery.

"Fortunately my attention was called to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and I derived much benefit from the first box. By the time I had used four boxes I was again enjoying my former good health and vigor, as the bad symptoms all passed away, and I was then able to resume work. That was in 1899; I have waited now for about four years to see if the cure would be permanent, and now am convinced that it is, and feel justified in giving this testimonial for the benefit of others.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills positively and promptly cure kidney disease, liver complaint, billousness, backache, lumbago and constipation. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Burdock Blood Bitters

HAS NO RIVAL AS A Spring Medicine

It has been used by thousands **FOR OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY** and has never failed to give the utmost satisfaction. At this time of the year when spring is approaching, you feel dull, tired, listless, and have that all-gone, no-ambition feeling---After the hard work of the winter, the eating of rich and heavy foods, so necessary to give the body warmth during the cold weather, the system becomes clogged up with waste and poisonous matter, and the blood becomes thick and sluggish. The cleansing, blood-purifying action of B. B. B. eliminates all the pent-up poison from the sytem and makes it

Burdock Blood Bitters

WITHOUT EXCEPTION The Best Spring Medicine

HORSE DINNER IN NEW YORK

The Latest Freak of Millionair Club Men.

Social Extravagances Denounced from Pulpit—Moral Danger of Prosperity.

The millionaire club men of New York indulge in some queer freaks in the desire to do something out of the ordinary. The latest novelty was a banquet on horseback, which cost in all about $200 per guest, though the eatables and liquids did not cost more than $15 per capita. The banquet took place Saturday night, March 28. Thirty-three fine thoroughbred horses, caparisoned in white quilted satin saddles of gold, martingale and shoulder hangings in gold and white, were hoisted in an elevator to the second floor of the grand ballroom at Sherry's swell hostelry a few nights ago, and seated in the saddles the owners of the horses had a dinner of twelve courses served from satin-upholstered mounting boxes, while a board fastened athwart the pommel of the saddle served as a table. A new floor had been laid in the big banquet room. Troughs were installed, mounting blocks built, and covered with red velour, and rustic scenery provided. It took two score of mechanics three days to transform the banquet hall to a rural barnyard and stable, with contiguous conservatory. While the guests partook of the viands, the horses were fed on oats, a liveried groom standing at the head of each horse. The post-prandial exercises —speeches and so on—were conducted in the saddles, the horses being ranged in horseshoe formation, while scenery was so arranged as to give a picture of country life at midday, electric lights being so arranged as to represent the sun in full splendor. The unique function was arranged and carried out by C. K. G. Billings, a Chicago millionaire, and marks a new record in the line of festive novelties. A good old lady, on being told the story of the banquet on horseback, remarked that it was a case of horses and jackasses feeding together.

Speaking of social extravagances of this sort, Rev. Donald Sage Mackay predicted that the career of extravagance in living which he said New Yorkers had been following for the last five years, will end in social and moral catastrophe. Said he:

"Nowhere is the complex life of luxurious, pleasure-seeking extravagance so visible as in this metropolis of the new world. Everywhere the drags are off and the wheels are running wild. When the stoppage will come—as come it must—or how it will come—no one can tell.

"Already the shrewd, hard-headed men in Wall street are scenting the approaching danger from the commercial standpoint.

"They tell us that the limit of over-capitalization and headstrong speculation is reached, and the reaction, unless it comes gradually, will spell panic from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"There can be no life of worthy thought where existence is loaded down with the vulgarities of luxury. The two most illiterate classes in society today are the abject poor, who by necessity must think of the needs of the body, and, therefore, can think of nothing else; and the idle rich, who by choice devote every hour of the day to the trivial problem of what they shall eat and what they shall drink, and wherewithal they shall be clothed.

"New York becomes every evening a vast Vanity Fair, where irrational and too often degraded pleasure lures men and women by the thousands to its gilded shrine, and before that shrine high thinking and plain living are nightly immolated."

JUST WHAT SHE NEEDED.

He—Deed, Miss Smitf, yo' voice is charmin'. You ought to go to Europe and hab it kalsomined, 'deed yo' ought.

AN HONEST DOCTOR

If any reader suffers from sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele stricture and emaciation of parts. Dr. Goldberg's Latest Method Treatment will cure him. So positive is he that it is an infallible cure,

DR. GOLDBERG,
The World-Famous Specialist, Who Asks No Pay Until a Cure Has Been Effected,

that nothing need be paid until the cure is effected; this is certainly a fair proposition, for if he had any doubts as to its efficacy, he could not make this offer for patients to pay when cured. It makes no difference who has failed to cure you, write him and he will send his book and blank for home treatment, free.

Address him in confidence. Dr. Goldberg, 208 Woodward avenue, Room 6, Detroit, Mich.

The Narrow World.

A noted New York anthropologist, who might write letters enough after his name to cover half a title page, had an experience in a dining-car not long ago which convinced him that once in a while you do find a needle in the haystack.

The herr doctor explorer has spent a long season in Baffin Land back in the eighties. In the course of his work he made a long journey into the bleak interior of Cumberland peninsula. At the head of one particular toilsome valley he built a little cairn, inclosing a note.

At the next table in the dining-car a young man was recounting a dog sledge journey in the far north. A familiar Eskimo name soon made the doctor prick up his ears. The young man was describing his route and the succeeding landmarks brought up the old journey in the listener's memory. Presently the teller reached the point of telling how he had spent three days trying to find a feasible pass across a mountain range.

"Young man," the doctor broke in, "if you had taken the narrow valley on the right, one day's journey back, you would have come out on the other side after heavy work."

"I did go back at last," the story-teller said when he got his breath. "You don't mean to tell me you're the man that built the cairn up there?"—New York Sun.

CURES WROUGHT WITH FLOWERS

Discovery Made by Some of the Beauty Teachers.

Roses Drive Away Headaches and Soothe the Nerves—Wild Flowers Restore Youth.

[New York Sun.]

It was left for one of the latter-day beauty teachers to discover the influence of sweet flowers upon the mind. And now that it has been hailed as a new discovery, women are saying that it is a wonder no one ever thought of it before.

If you stop to think of it there is a certain relation between the flowers that grow in pots in your windows and your own spirits. And, whether unconsciously or not, you are affected in no small degree by the blossoms and their state of prosperity.

If the flowers come out well and bloom as they should bloom, you are correspondingly elated. The sight of them tranquilizes the nerves. The odor soothes the temper. The very presence of the cheerful growing things makes you content with the earth and your lot upon it.

And this is felt, not only by you, but by every other woman. Have you not among your acquaintances some dear, good, kind soul who revels in her window garden? In the winter it is filled with roses, when all other windows stare bleak and bare into the sullen streets. In the summer it is twice as gay and the woman who attends the garden spot is found perpetually hovering over the beds.

By what has always been considered a happy chance, the woman who revels in the garden is a creature of gentle soul, always cheerful, always kind-hearted, ever charitable and endowed with every virtue from the beginning to the end of the chapter.

And now the beauty specialist comes along and declares that it is the influence of the flowers that brings all this about, and that all who would enjoy tranquility and cheerfulness must cultivate the plants.

But it is not every woman who can cultivate plants. Lack of space is one drawback, for, in the crowded limits of the city, it is not every house that can have so much as a window garden. The window is in too much demand to be spared for gardening purposes.

But the city woman, the beauty specialist declares, can always buy a rose, or a carnation, or an Easter lily, or a bunch of violets, and she can inhale the fragrance and benefit by it.

There are all sorts of scents, and each has its own influence upon the mind, just as there are all kinds of medicines, each with its own purpose in the anatomy of the human body.

The rose, for instance, is just the thing to promote good temper. The odor of the rose drives away nervous headaches, and rosewater, highly scented with rose, is a recognized remedy for this ill.

The rose also allays nervousness, for its odor is very penetrating, and, having cured the nerves of the head so that it no longer aches, it gets in its good work upon the other nerves of the body. Gradually one becomes soothed and tranquilized.

The woman who is subject to nervous attacks should never be without a rose in her bosom, in her hair or in her hand. She should have it always where she can see it and enjoy its invigorating influence upon the nerves.

Wild flowers have their distinct mission in the scheme of beauty getting. The odor of the wild flower makes one unselfish. There is that about it which purifies the thought, makes the mind peaceful with the world, and brings about an unselfish frame of mind.

The woman who is soul-weary, the woman who is sordid in spirit, and who realizes it; the woman who is growing more and more tainted in mind and spotted in speech, from associatin with evil, can go out and gather wild flowers and come back younger in spirit by ten years, and happier than she has been since she can remember.

Wild flowers do not keep long; they fade almost as soon as brought home; therefore the seeker after bright spirits must go out often and come home well laden in order that the influence of wild flowers may be always with her.

This cure has long been recognized in Vienna, where so many good cures come from. Here the doctors send their patients out into the fields to pick flowers, sure that they will come home bright and pretty of face, and old people are sent to rejuvenate their youth.

The Empress of Germany was treated with the flower cure two seasons ago, and last year the Princess of Wales took it. The prescription was to go out early in the morning, gather plants until noon, and then return to a luncheon of milk and garden stuff. No meat was allowed to the patients while they were taking the cure.

A city girl who is afflicted with a somber spirit has rigged up a cosey corner filled with plants and vines. Her couch, which is a Turkish affair, rests upon the floor, and at its head there stand potted plants; over the top there dangle vines that fall from a hanging basket which is suspended from the ceiling.

In this floral bower the young woman rests, and, from its refreshing greenness and its soft odors, she draws such inspiration as she needs for her daily work.

The very handling of green leaves will help a woman back to health and spirits. This feeling is very noticeable around Christmas time, when the church is to be decorated with greens. The piny smell is very good for the nerves, and the odors act with full medicinal properties upon the body.

As a cure for the blues, the first spring violets are very effective, for they have a strong, sweet smell, which acts as a tonic upon the heart. Violet odors, inhaled fresh from the flowers, will stimulate the organs and assist the digestion, so the beauty specialists declare, and, indirectly, they act upon the complexion, which depends so closely upon the heart and the stomach.

The Easter lily has a very strong odor, which, while not stimulating, is very cheering. The fragrance is good for the spirits, though it is less invigorating upon the heart than that of the red rose or the violet. But it is good for the blues and the woman who is troubled with blues can sniff the Easter lily and be pretty sure of recovery.

Hyacinths and all of those sweet spring flowers are good for the spirits and those who are troubled with low spirits can smell of them and grow bright again.

Rose water, lavender water, the perfume of bergamot and of other sweet plants, shrubs and fruits, have all been used as cure-alls. But now it is the natural flower that is selected for the remedy.

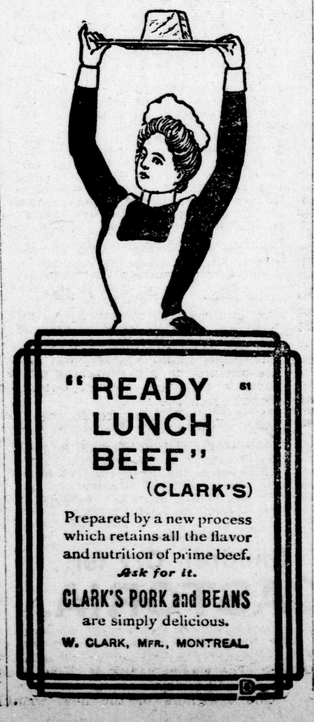
And these are the ills which is cures:

Blues of spirit, by restoring an even frame of mind.

Nervous headache, by driving it away and tranquilizing the nerves.

Heart trouble, by stimulating the heart and the digestion.

And the complexion is benefited so that woman becomes prettier and prettier all under the good influences of sweet smells.



A POPULAR BELIEF

That Rheumatism Is Due to Cold, Wet Weather.

Such Conditions Aggravate the Trouble, But It Is Now Known to Be a Disease of the Blood — Outward Applications Cannot Cure it.

The once popular belief that rheumatism was entirely the result of exposure to cold or dampness, is now known to be a mistake. The disease may be aggravated by exposure, but the root of the trouble lies in the blood, and must be treated through it. Liniments and outward applications never cure, while Dr. Williams' Pink Pills always cure because they make new, rich, red blood, in which disease finds lodgment impossible. Concerning the use of these pills Mr. A. G. Lacombe, Sorel, Que., says: "For upwards of five years I was a victim to the tortures of rheumatism. At times the pains in my knees, shoulders and hip were almost past endurance. At other times I could not dress myself without assistance. I tried several remedies, some of them very costly, without getting any more than temporary relief at the most. At this juncture a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and spoke so highly of the pills that I decided to try them. Almost from the very first these pills helped me, and by the time I had taken seven or eight boxes, every twingle of rheumatism had disappeared and I was feeling better than I had for years. I would strongly advise similar sufferers to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, as I am confident they will not only drive away all pains and aches, but leave you strong, active and happy."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest tonic medicine in the world. These pills not only cure rheumatism, but all troubles whose origin comes from poor blood or weak nerves, such as anaemia, consumption, neuralgia, kidney trouble, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis and the irregularities which make the lives of so many women a source of misery. Some dealers offer substitutes, and in order to protect yourself you must see that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2 50, by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

The United States gets two-thirds of both the export and import business of Honduras. The exports were last year $2,437,293, and the imports $1,727,364.

THEY ARE NOT VIOLENT IN ACTION.—Some persons, when they wish to cleanse the stomach, 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.

To neutralize the mischievous practice of persons who invent false bottle messages, the German Nautical Society at Kiel suggests that all ships shall carry special tin cases.

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.

In the United States the average yield of cotton is 188½ pounds per aacre, and the average price 8.06 cents a pound, making the crop worth at the railway $15 20 an acre.

Woman suffrage hold four states in the far west—Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado and Utah.

THE ROLE PLAYED BY CARICATURE

Corrective Power of Pictoral Satire Illustrated.

How the Early Cartoons Have Assisted Students in Obtaining an Accurate Appreciation of Facts of History.

The important role played by caricature in public life has been insisted upon by various writers. Nast, Tenniel, Keppler, Gillray, and even Benjamin Franklin are names that readily come to mind when examples of the corrective power of pictorial satire are sought after. The cartoonist brings out the main point of an intricate argument or an ambiguous assertion, a hazy fact, a point at issue, with a force of succinct statement that makes of his picture a summary review which can be grasped in a moment.

But there is also a potentiality in the caricature which is frequently overlooked. The concrete and telling expression which it gives to certain facts, beliefs and opinions, and its comments on manners and customs, make it not only a force in its day, but also a useful record for later times. The caricature is material for history. The political squib or cartoon of former days helps to explain the general public attitude as well as various shades and undercurrents of public opinion, especially in times of extraordinary political ferment. It emphasizes facts vaguely known, such as the details of local politics. It helps in various ways to round out the pictorial possibilities of the subject. Social satire is as obviously a document pour servir to the student of social history. The manners and customs of the period, foibles and fads, vagaries of costume, social amusements, the language of the day in its colloquial expression, and the many other aspects of daily life, are preserved for us. The medieval love of the ludicrous has given us many a humorous or satirical comment on the life of the time, in carvings, and miniatures, woodcuts and sculptures.

INTEREST AND USE OF THE CARICATURE.

The interest and use of the caricature are shown by its employment as illustrative material in works of social and political history, such as those by John Ashton and Joseph Grego on England, and by John Grand-Carteret on France, or in biographies such as those of Wagner and Berlioz by Adolphe Julien. Collections of caricatures relating to particular events, such as the civil war, the Dreyfus case, the Spanish-American war, or Prince Henry of Prussia's visit to the United States, or to particular individuals, such as the Kladderadatsch volume on Bismarck or the Punch volume on Beaconsfield, also illustrate the possibilities indicated.

Studies, such as those referred to, of the intimate life of special nations, classes, or individuals, strongly emphasize the fact that a large proportion of art work interest us because they enlist our sympathies for that always interesting subject—humanity—and that the comic art as a contribution to the history of that subject plays its well-defined part. This is brought out with special force in books on caricature, such as the historical works of Thomas Wright, Champfleury, and even James Parton, who characterized caricatures as "a thing of a moment," which, "dying as soon as its moment has passed, loses all power to interest, instantly and forever"—but add a big octavo volume to the bibliography of the subject.

The spirit of specialization identifies certain caricatrists with certain types or classes. Charles Keene depicted the English bourgois, Phil May has immortalized certain figures of lowly life in London, Schlittgen delineates the German offer, Henriot the French piou-piou, Monier, Daumier and Gavarni have left a gallery of inimitable character. W. L. Sheppard and E. W. Kemble have offered the humorous side of negro life without distortion. The interest of such special productions, as contributions to social history, is evident.

PRINTS AND THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

It obviously falls within the province of print departments, such as those of the Congressional Library, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, or the New York Public Library, to preserve material of such evident usefulness. In the print room of the New York institution, for example, the searcher after interesting or useful sidelights on the development of humanity will find prints such as the Dutch contemporary comments on the South Sea Bubble, Gillray's drastic record of the days of George III. and Pitt and Fox, comic accounts of presidential campaigns in the United States, French impressions of the victors of Sedan and their own fallen emperor, Amsterdam cartoons of the Boer war, Spanish comments, not over nice, on the war of 1898, pictures of the French drygoods clerk of the Restoration, bitter hits at Charles X. or Louis Philippe by Decamps or Philipon, delineations of Whistler or Hugo by contemporary laughting philosophers.

However, it is not necessary to continue to cite instances in order to prove that there is an element of distinct future utility in caricature—using the word in its broadest sense, as a general term covering all comic art and pictorial satire, though the element of distortion be absent. This field of art in its totality offers a storehouse of material which proves of an ultimate usefullness extending beyond its original purpose.—New York Evening Post.

A Goderich, Ont., Lady Afflicted with Nervousness, Heart and Lung Trouble, was Told by Seven Doctors that She Would Never Get Better.

Paine's Celery Compound

Which Was Providentially Brought to the Sufferer's Notice, Cures Her.

Paine's Celery Compound has acquired its famous reputation by its wonderful and decisive victories over disease and suffering. The wonderful medicine gives energy and vigor when there is physical exhaustion. It makes the blood pure and rich, strengthens the nervous system, establishes a perfect action of the heart, gives natural sleep and builds up the wasted body. Mrs. Wm. Webster, of Goderich, Ont., who was in a critical condition of health and pronounced incurable by seven physicians, was providentially saved by Paine's Celery Compound. She writes as follows:

"I was a victim of heart and lung trouble for several years, and was attended by seven different doctors, all of whom said I would never get better. I was assured that my heart and left lung were badly affected, and I kept getting worse every day under medical treatment, had last forty pounds in weight, and was greatly discouraged. I was also afflicted with nervousness and sleeplessness. One day I noticed a testimonial in the newspapers from a friend of mine relative to Paine's Celery Compound and I determined to try it. I bought one bottle and used it, but found no benefit. After using the second bottle, however, there was a decided improvement and I continued with the Compound until I had used eight bottles, with the result that today I am as well and healthy as I ever was in my life, and weigh more."

Knights Take a Trip.

St. Thomas, April 9.—A party of 50 members of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias left here per special train over the Grand Trunk for Hamilton at 5 o'clock this evening. The party will introduce some new degree work at the Ambitious City tonight. The special will return tomorrow morning early.

KIDNEY DISEASE

CAUSES BACKACHE

WHEN NOT PEEDILY CORRECTED LEADS TO DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS, AND ENDS IN INCURABLE BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

POSITIVELY SURE CURE

Cannot be effected by the ordinary remedies for Kidney Troubles which only relieve and do not attack the cause of the disease. You must use a scientific treatment like Ferrozone, which has a direct action on the Kidneys. Ferrozone is specifically prepared for Kidney and Liver Complaint. Its mission is to give prompt relief and bring about lasting cures. For years it has been doing this to the satisfaction of doctors and the general public. From St. John, N.B., comes word of the recovery of Mr. C.F. Olive.

AFTER YEARS OF TORTURE.

Mr. Chas. F. Olive is well known in St. John, being a reporter on the daily "Gazette." His statement is as follows: "For several years I have had Kidney Trouble. Until quite recently I suffered torture. A few months ago my condition assumed a very serious form and I consulted several city doctors, used a well-known Kidney Pill, but without the slightest benefit. I suffered from an intense pain in the groin, and the increasing seriousness of my trouble prompted me to try Ferrozone. It gave me quick relief, and a half a dozen boxes cured. Ferrozone I can recommend as a speedy specific for Disordered Kidneys."

FERROZONE

Cures Kidney Trouble even after specialists and doctors fail. Don't let your poor success with other remedies influence you from trying Ferrozone. We unreservedly guarantee it will cure Kidney, Liver and Bladder Troubles, Lame Back and any form of Blood Disorder. Thousands have experienced its wonderful power, why not you? Buy a box to-day—results will repay you.

Price 50 cents r box, or six boxes for $2.50. Sold everywhere by druggists or s to any address in U.S. or Canada if price is forwarded to

THE FERROZONE COMPANY, Kingston, Ont.

SOME STRANGE BIRDS' NESTS

Remarkable Departures From the Usual Family Ways.

Mrs. Quail Lays Sixteen Eggs in the Top of an Oak—Pertinent Mottoes Found in a Robin's Home.

Birds usually follow instinct and family traditions very closely, but Nelly Hart Woodworth, writing in the New York Times, gives some remarkable examples of departure from the laws of bird life. What sympathy could the law-abiding, low-nesting quail have, she asks, for the eccentric members of the family, who, contrary to all precedent, nested in the top of an oak tree? It is safe to say that heredity played no part in this transaction, that the nest was built upon no ancestral model. Sixteen eggs were hatched and the covey, scrambling down the short, rough boughs that grew out all around the tree trunk, reached the ground in safety. The finder, a sportsman, had killed hundreds of quail and positively affirmed having seen the female bird on the nest. His observation was doubted until the unbelievers were brought to the spot while the bird was sitting and were obliged to acknowledge its accuracy.

White, of Selbourne, tells of a swallow that built its nest for two years together upon a pair of garden shears that were stuck up in an outhouse. The nest was spoiled whenever the shears were wanted. Another swallow with erratic tastes built a nest on the wings and body of a dead owl that hung from the barn rafters. The owl, with nest and eggs, was transported to a museum, and a large shell placed upon the same rafter. The following year another nest was built in the shell, where the bird soon laid its eggs. This nest and shell also found a place in the same museum.

A naturalist writing from the Island of Carriacon says that several pairs of black-faced seed eaters (Tiaris bicolor) nest inside the parish church at Hillsborough. One pair built inside a hanging lamp and reared their young. A pair of crested humming birds (Bellona cristota) make a nest on the rope suspending the chandeliers and reared a family there for several seasons. The same church is a favorite nesting place for the yellow See-see, or Sueirer, a pair building upon a chandelier while divine service was being held and over 500 persons were in the building. A pair also built upon a tethering chain hung up for sale in one of the shops.

The same naturalist records a nest in the court house, where a pair of seed eaters have for several seasons reared two broods in a sea fan which stood on a shelf. The climax of economy is reached perhaps in the bird "which, straying into the crater of the volcanoes on the Sandwich Islands, builds its home of the spun glass about it." This style of architecture was imitated by the birds living near a glass factory who, with transparent tastes, lent themselves to a crystal scheme that can scarcely be outshone elsewhere. These royal residences are unique instances where birds are known to have taken advantage of their surroundings in the emergencies of building time.

Jenny Wren has owned to similar ambitions, setting up housekeeping in a glass case; this, too, after she had spent half her summer in throwing stones at her neighbors. But, then, with wrens it is the unexpected that always happens. We know Jenny is fussy and fidgety, forever sitting on the anxious seat, that she is visionary and full of whim, but dear me, we only love her the betetr for her faults. Are they faults after all? Is it a failing to have a mind of your own? or to refuse to be convinced to the contrary when you know that your views are the only right views? And yet we have each of us at some time in our lives assisted forcibly in ridding Jenny Wren of her delusions when she insisted that the pump was the only eligible building site in the neighborhood, or the hole in the hitching post, the same violent logic has awakened her from her dream of possession. The wren problem—"given a hole"—is no sooner seen than it is solved. No location is too absurd; hats, mittens, boots, or coat sleeves; tin cans, waterings pots, gourds, bottles, or bombshells, it matters little which. A skull, too, answers her purpose. She makes her exit and entrance through the eyeless sockets.

A big ball of twine being left carelessly where her bright eyes took it in, the situation was reversed; the tiny space in the center of the ball took in the wrens and a whole nest full of babies. Five little wrens were reared in an overshoe that hung on a nail near the stove in a summer kitchen. Then a new nest was built in the other overshoe, and another family was raised during the heated term of the summer. They became very tame, even alighting on the head of the cook. A loop in the lace curtain near an open window also proved to be a safe harbor from which a whole fleet of little wren-boats, when winds and tides were propitious, sailed out into life's larger sea. Audubon tells of a pair of wrens that nested in his parlor, paying him rent in song-music. There are nests galore in which rare laces, ribbons, velvets and skeins of silk have a place, besides the costly residences in which ten-dollar bills and other banknotes are inwrought. Infinitely more precious than all the rest was the pathetic instance where the baby's curls, blown from the window sill, were woven in a robin's nest, and were still bright and golden when both baby and little birds had flown away. Bits of newspapers, too, in these airy castles display pertinent sentences which all may read, and whose truth none need doubt—"Our darling," or "This is the house of God."

Men Do Women's Work.

It is asserted by some authorities that the great number of trained women workers now available has lessened men's chances for wage earning. The business of glove making offers an instance of men workers ousting the women from the field.

Women used to make all the gloves, working by hand. The newly invented machinery for sewing and dressing the seams of gloves has revolutionized the business. Men now run the machines and the women are not wanted. The new improved method of draughting the patterns, which were formerly of paper or of wood, has also helped to alter matters in the glove-making factories.

There are three orders of glove-makers, those who seam the fingers and put in the thumb, those who hem the edges at the wrists and those who embroider the markings on the back. These workers are called respectively the makers, the welters and the pointers. The wages of any of these seldom exceeds $2 a day.

The designers of the new wrinkles in glove manufacture, those who introduce new adaptations of skins and novel modes of finishing and decoration, are likewise men. Men decree the fashions in men's gloves and prescribe the season's styles for women.

The glovemakers depend upon women for only one department of their business and that is to uphold the fashions that are created and help make popular the peculiar shades and styles of fastening and of back-stitching as they are put on the market.—New York Sun.

Danger in Overeating.

In the Chinese proverb that most men dig their graves with their teeth, Mr. Arthur Pearson has support for the birthday opinion he expressed as to the prevalence of over-eating. The excessive consumption of food is shown by the late Lord Playfair's calculation that all that a healthy man need eat in a week is three pounds of meat with one pound of fat, two ordinary loaves, an ounce of salt, and five pints of milk. Instead of the meat, five or six pounds of oatmeal may be substituted. Growing children and young people require more food than the adult, for they have not only to maintain but also to build up their bodies. Yet the former are restricted in diet, though it is the grown-up person who sins by gluttony. All doctors agree that overeating is one of the chief causes of disease. If the rich were to eat no more than is necessary, the surplus would feed the starving poor of London and throw dozens of medical men out of employment.—London Chronicle.

Nothing New Under the Sun.

We are reminded again that there is nothing new under the sun, not even Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy. The London correspondent of the New York Tribune furnishes that journal with a two-column account of the work of James Lindsay, of Dundee, Scotland, who as long ago as 1844 "succeeded in telegraphing messages across ponds without wires." In 1859 Lindsay read a paper before the British Association on the possibilities of wireless telegraphy. How much of the truly prophetic vision this brilliant Scotchman must have had is shown by the fact that as early as 1831 he was delivering lectures in which he predicted that within a few years houses and cities would be lighted by electricity instead of gas, and heated by it instead of coal; and he also demonstrated the facility with which wheels could be turned and pulleys raised by electric power, and forecast the substitution of electricity for steam as a motor for machinery. Mr. Marconi himself, we are informed, in an address delivered at Dundee, has done full justice to the memory of the Scotch pioneer as the "first man who thoroughly believed in the possibility and the utility of long-distance wireless telegraphy."—Leslie's Weekly.

Failure of Oil as Fuel.

A London correspondent writes: The British Admiralty, following the American lead, have been making experiments lately with oil for fuel in the navy, but thus far without success.

I hear that the battleship Hannibal, which was recently fitted for the purpose of experimenting with mineral oil as fuel, has returned to Portsmouth, and that so far no success has been achieved. It is declared that oil will not produce anything like the speed to be obtained from coal, and another serious drawback is the great quantity of smoke which is emitted from the funnels, so black and dense, in fact, as to be seen minutes before the ship's hull comes into sight.

The chief trouble, however, seems to be with the unburned oil itself. The great tendency which it has to percolate through the sides of the metal storage tanks constitutes danger which might lead to a terrible disaster. A lighted match, it is said, may be dropped into the oil with impunity in temperate climates, but it is doubtful whether this may be done in tropical latitudes. In this matter of oil combustion England seems to be far behind other navies, particularly the Russian, which claims to have adopted the fuel with the most satisfactory results.

A Snail Story from Paris.

A dealer in edible snails in Paris received a consignment of 25 large barrels from the vineyard districts. Before retiring to bed he opened each barrel, to make sure that the snails were alive and fresh. Instead of fastening the barrels down again he merely spread tarpaulin covers over them, the result being that in the night the snails escaped. The man, who slept in a little room off his shop, was awakened in the dark by some of the snails crawling over his face. For the moment he was too terrified to move. Then he sprang from the bed in search of a light, but he trod on some of the snails, which were all over the place, and fell heavily to the ground, inflicting a serious wound on his head. Screaming out that he was being murdered he fled into the street, where a policeman subsequently found him fainting from loss of blood. Through the open door was moving an innumerable procession of snails. The shop and bedroom were found to be covered with them, and hours were occupied in returning them to their barrels.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature E. W. Grove on every box, 25c.

An innkeeper of Wilhelmberg, who turns the scale at 502 pounds, is the heaviest man in Germany.

ASK FOR MINARD'S AND TAKE NO OTHER

Teh late surveys of the English coast show a loss of land of 40,000 acres since 1867, although in some places, as at New Romney, the solid ground has been pushed out two miles or more into the sea.

Does it not seem more effective to breathe in a remedy, to cure disease of the breathing organs, than to take the remedy into the stomach?

Vapo-Cresolene

Established 1879.

Cures While You Sleep

It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surface with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. It is invaluable to mothers with small children.

Is a boon to asthmatics.

—FOR—

Whooping Cough, Croup, Catarrh, Colds, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grippe and Hay Fever

The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, together with a bottle of Cresolene, $1.50. Extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Write for descriptive booklet containing highest testimony as to its value.

VAPO-CRESOLENE IS SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Vapo-Cresolene Co.

180 Fulton Street, New York — 1651 Notre Dame Street, Montreal

Colonial House, Montreal.

DEPARTMENTAL STORE — **36 Different Departments, and a Full Line in Each**

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Free to Any Address

Samples sent as often as desired, and special attention given to Mail Orders.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

MONTREAL.

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A LITTLE SLIP.

"Ah! Monsieur! Will you again ravish my soul with zose lovely strains, 'The Heart Boiled Down' ?"

You can secure your own and your children's health by using

COWAN'S

Perfection Cocoa,

(Maple Leaf Label.)

Absolutely pure and very nutritious.

COWAN'S

Royal Navy Chocolate, Cowan's Cake Icings.

Useful in every household.

THE COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO. 38h-t

Costly Johannesburg.

The Rand in general and Johannesburg in particular are in the hands of what is probably the most complete railroad monopoly in existence, and the fact that this is controlled by the Government does not better conditions, says a foreign exchange. The freight rates from the coasts to the Transvaal are so high that only the comparatively wealthy can live in comfort there, enjoying luxuries in the way of furniture and the like, such as they have been accustomed to at home. Rents are abnormal, very moderate houses in decent localities renting for from $2,500 and $3,000 a year and everything else is proportionately dear. There is only one remedy for this—the reduction of charges on the railways from Natal and the Cape, which are paying dividends to the Government large enough to make private corporations green with envy. Import duties on footstuffs, building materials and mining necessaries might be abolished until ordinary economic conditions return, to the great advantage of the colony.

Why Work for Others?

Now is your opportunity to find a place where you can be independent. Every day until June 15, 1903, the Great Northern Railway offers extremely low rates to points in North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Every ticket agent knows. Ask him or write to Charles W. Graves, District Freight and Passenger Agent, 6 King street west, Toronto, Ont., or F. I. Whitney, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn. 46um ywt

Monkeys at a State Dinner.

An amusing story is told of Lady Barker's first dinner party at Simla, India. Desirous of having a pretty table, Lady Barker had herself expended much care in decorating it. She had just received from Europe certain dainty china figures and ornamental dishes, and had arranged a tempting show of sweetmeats, flowers and fruit. When dressing time came Lady Barker charged her servants to be on the watch and take care of everything; but something of interest occurred outside and every servant left the room, quite forgetting to close an open window. Before this window was a big tree, on which sat several monkeys, who had watched the preparations for dinner with much interest. A half-hour later the hostess appeared, ready to receive her guests. Just to be sure that everything was right, she gave a glance into the dining room. There she beheld a busy company of monkeys hard at work, grinning and jabbering, their cheeks and arms crammed with expensive sweetmeats, while the table presented a scene of frightful devastation—broken glass and china, fair linen soiled, everything tossed about in hopeless confusion. From this wreck she had to turn aside and welcome her guests with as much ease of manner as possible. Dinner, of course, had to be deferred until order could be restored.—Chicago Daily News.

A Wonderful Tonic and Strengthener.

Said a druggist today: "No doubt about it, the tonic that gives best results is the biggest seller, and that is Ferrizone. It enriches and purifies the blood, restores strength and energy to the feeble, and is a scientific reconstructor that was always popular. In Chlorosis, Anaemia, Tiredness, Languor, Brain Fag, Indigestion and Dyspepsia its action is prompt and satisfactory cures always follow. Yes, I recommend Ferrozone to my customers because I believe it is the best tonic and strengthening medicine that money can buy." Large boxes cost 50c.

It has been estimated that agricultural machinery reduces the number of men employed to do a given amount of work to one-third, while manufacturing machinetry reduces the number to one-fifth.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

THE PRINCE BROKE THROUGH HIS RESERVE

Victor Emmanuel Did Not Always Keep the Background.

The North American Review contains an interesting paper by Mr. Sydney Brooks on Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy. As Prince of Naples the heir to the Italian throne insisted on keeping in the background. Once, however, he broke through his reserve and it was a memorable occasion. Mr. Brooks retails the incident:

"The disaster at Adowa, when seven thousand Italians were slaughtered by Menelik's army, under the guidance, as is believed, of French and Russian officers, sent the Crown Prince hurrying to his father's side. He found the king closeted with Crispi, and then and there, in the presence of the king, he dealt out to the veteran intriguer a quite merciless tongue-lashing, ending in a demand for his dismissal. King Humbert sentenced his son to a month's confinement, in a fortress, but Crispi was dismissed, and for the first time the Prince of Naples found a transient popularity with the masses."

His next public appearance was in the same year, 1896, when he married Princess Helene of Montenegro, the lady of whom he himself spoke as the "daughter of a strong race." Of this romance Mr. Brooks writes:

"They had met for the first time at Moscow during the Czar's coronation festivities. Princess Helene must have watched that ceremony with some confusion of feeling. But for a turn of the wheel she might have been one of the two central figures in it. Alexander III., who used to call her father his only friend in Europe, had destined her as the wife of his eldest son, the present Czar. Nicholas II., however, was unexpectedly not to be dictated to in such matters. He fell in love on his own account with Princess Alix of Hesse, a grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, and a Protestant. There was an immense commotion among the royal matchmakers, and Nicholas was packed off on a tour round the world to cure him of his whim. The old trick failed, as it had failed before. He returned more devoted than ever, and Princess Helene went back to her father's court at Cettinje. She was destined to be a queen, after all. Her betrothal to Prince Victor was announced a few weeks after their first meeting."

An Intelligent Child Can Tell You Which to Use.

One solidly filled package of Malt Breakfast Food contains 24 ounces of concentrated nourishment, and costing 15 cents, will make a steaming hot morning dish for 25 people. Cost per meal, three-fifths of a cent. Results, new energy, vigorous digestion and good health.

The ordinary cereal foods, some looking like sawdust and tiny wood chips, are put up in bulky packages; the actual weight of food is from 12 to 14 ounces, a quantity that will furnish but 12 meals. Cost per meal, about 1¼ cents. Owing to cheapness of manufacture and character of stock used, these foods have not the nourishing virtues found in Malt Breakfast Food; they are cold, fad foods and cannot aid digestion. Ask your grocer for Malt Breakfast Food, the only health food in the world.

The Star of Bethlehem.

A fresh attempt has been made to explain the impressive astronomical phenomenon which, according to the Scriptures, accompanied the birth of the founder of the Christian religion. Inasmuch as it was of short duration and exceptional brilliancy, it has often been suggested that it was a temporary star, like that which blazed out suddenly in the constellation of Perseus over two years ago. Indeed, a belief for which there never was any substantial foundation was once entertained that the Star of Bethlehem may have been identified with the star which Tycho observed in 1572. To accept this latter theory it was necessary to assume that the object in question was in the habit of reappearing regularly at intervals of about 314 years. A few credulous people actually looked for its reappearance in 1886, although no reputable astronomer encouraged the expectation. It did not come, and nobody now takes any stock in the idea of identity with Tycho's star.

The latest suggestion, offered by Davies Forbes, an Englishman, is that the Star of Bethlehem was not only a comet, but was the same one which bears Halley's name. This comet has had a peculiar interest for astronomers, because it is the first whose return was ever predicted. After his visit to the vicinity of the sun from outer space in 1682 Halley found records of the paths followed by similar bodies in 1607 and 1531. These conformed so closely to the orbit just computed that he felt justified in declaring that the dates represented three separate appearances of one comet, and that a fourth might be confidently expected in 1835. Though Halley did not live to see it, the comet came back exactly on time, and appeared in precisely the right place. If nothing happens to it, therefore, it ought to be observed once more in 1911, or eight years hence. Mr. Forbes tries also to identify Halley's comet with one mentioned by Josephus as appearing at the time of the destruction of Jerusalem, 75 A. D., and another which he says signalized Pompey's defeat of Mithridates nearly 150 years before.—New York Tribune.

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.

Oklahoma City is the second city in size in the Territory, and has a population of over 10,000.

KEEP MINARD'S LINIMENT IN THE HOUSE.

The Famous

GAS STOVE

On account of the advanced prices of raw material, the stove manufacturers have been obliged to increase the price. We anticipated this advance and bought their entire stock—nearly 100 stoves—at last year's price. This will enable us to sell them same as last year,

$15.00

until this supply is exhausted. This includes all necessary connections, ready for use.

Those intending to cook with gas—the CLEANEST, QUICKEST and MOST ECONOMICAL way—should leave their orders without delay. 'Phones 364, 821.

CITY GAS CO.

50tf-tx

The Sunlight Maids have washed the Sunlight way.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

This is the best soap for washing clothes. It requires much less labor than common soap and makes the clothes snowy white. If you *want* to boil and scrub your clothes you will get much better results with Sunlight Soap than if you used common soap. If you wash according to the directions on the package you will know what the Sunlight way really means. You will give up boiling and scrubbing. Sunlight Soap is made of pure oils and fats and will not injure the most delicate fabric.

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR

Sunlight Soap washes the clothes white and won't injure the hands.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO. 3a

SPOILED THE ARTIST'S TEMPER

[Washington Star.]

"I got real peevish, so I did, the other afternoon, and I'm afraid I have lost a good customer through it, but I am not sacrificing any sleep over it, at that—there are some things that even a photographer can't stand," said a well-known Washington camera artist, whose place of business is on the avenue, recently.

"A few mornings ago my reception room young woman summoned me to the telephone, saying that Mrs. S., a lady whose portraits I have been making for a number of years, wanted to converse with me over the wire.

"'Can't you bring your apparatus up to my house to take a teeny little one's picture this afternoon?' she asked me through the 'phone.

"'Yes'm,' said I. 'How old is the little one?'

"'Oh, he's only six months old, and he's ever so teeny,' said Mrs. S., pleasantly, over the wire.

"'Well, wouldn't it be better for you to fetch him down here?—the light is so much better in the studio, you know.'

"'No,' was the lady's reply, 'I couldn't think of taking him out now—he has such a cold, and he has been sneezing and wheezing dreadfully for several days.'

"'Well, has his cold made him—er—fractious any?' I asked her. 'If so, perhaps it might be better to postpone having his picture taken until he is better.'

"'No,' she replied, 'I want him taken today. I am going away next week and take him with me, and I want the pictures before I start.'

"'Very well, ma'am,' I said, agreeably, 'you can fix the little one out in his clothes now, and I'll be up inside of an hour.'

"I thought I heard a suppressed titter at the other end of the wire, but I coudn't make sure of it.

"Oh, I'm not going to have him taken in any clothes—just as he is—er—without anything on him, you know,' she said.

"'Oh, that's it,' said I. 'Well, you want to have the room in which the picture is taken well heated if he is to be taken that way. I'll be up presently.'

"I knew that Mrs. S. was getting along toward middle life, and I concluded that the little one belonged to one of her numerous nieces and nephews.

"I gathered together my paraphernalia, including rattles, little birds that sing when squeezed, and other contraptions used by photographers to gain the attention of babies when they are disposed to cut up when the camera is pointed at them, and, taking a cab, was at Mrs. S.'s home within an hour after she had called me up.

"The maid ushered me into the library, where I found Mrs. S. with a number of decidedly amused young women sitting around her. On her lap Mrs. S. held about as small and bored-looking a Japanese spaniel as ever I clapped an eye upon. The mutt began to bark and snap at me as I made my appearance in the room.

"'Well,' said Mrs. S., holding the spaniel up before me, 'this is the little one, Mr. X—. Isn't he cute?'

"Well, I didn't particularly like that, but I didn't show any annoyance, comforting myself with the inward determination that I'd tack on an item or so to my bill for the job. I don't mind photographing dogs, but I don't make a practice of hustling into cabs and visiting people's houses for that kind of work, and I felt chagrined to think of how carefully I had gathered the things to amuse a sure-enough baby together before starting out.

"Well, I put back the library curtains and pushed up the shades and prepared to snapshot the mutt. The spaniel, however, couldn't see the business of sitting back in a big leather chair at all, and, besides, he plainly didn't like the cut of my jib, for he kept up his snapping and barking at me, and every time his mistress planted him in the chair he would hop down and make ominous dives for the lower sections of my trousers. I didn't know whether the little devil 'ud bite or not, but he looked as if his teeth might be pretty sharp, and I did a whole lot of fumbling with my tools before I got the camera set up.

"I tried for a straight half hour to keep that dog still enough to get a view of him, and was seconded in my efforts by the mutt's mistress and all of the young ladies in the room, who talked baby talk to the thing, calling him 'angel darling' and 'booful thing' and 'pitty pet' and all that sort of rot, but it was no go. The spaniel wouldn't remain in the leather chair under any circumstances. The whole object and aim of his existence seemed to be to get a good clutch on one of the legs of my trousers, and he finally won out on that. His mistress was trying to hold him in the chair, and I had thrown the camera cloth over my head to get a focus on the beast. While I was thus blindfolded, the miserable little pampered fiend wriggled out of his mistress' grasp, raced over to me, and planted his needle-like teeth in my left ankle. I gave a kick that sent him flying, and immediately Mrs. S. and the young women with her froze up on me.

"'I have decided,' said Mrs. S. loftily, while the mutt was still yelping—not because he was hurt, but because he was so surprised that any mere human would have the gall to give him a good lift—'I have decided not to have Cutey photographed today. You seem not to have brought the appliances with you necessary to enchain the little one's attention,' and she picked the brute up and began to comfort him.

"'There's one thing, ma'am,' I said then—that was when I began to get real peevish—'that I did not bring along that might have quieted the dog.'

"'And what is that?' inquired Mrs. S.

"'Chloroform, ma'am—about four ounces of it,' said I, and then I picked up my tackle and took my leave, amid a frigid silence.

"Mrs. S. won't be along to my place for her portraits any more, I fear, but, as I say, there are some things that even an oppressed and downtrodden photographer can't stand for, and one of them is to have a measly little chocolate-fed Japanese spaniel gnaw on his ankle-bone while he is expected to keep quiet and amiable under the torture."

The Barometer

Of the body is the secretion from the kidneys. When that is clouded, or shows a brick-dust deposit, look out for trouble in the human system. Heed the warning, or soon it will be too late. Keep the kidneys in good working order if you would have health and vigor. The best kidney regulator is

Trade-Mark

Bu-Ju

It stimulates weakened, clogged or overworked kidneys to healthy action and the result is soon manifested in the improved condition of the entire system.

At all druggists: box of 50 pills 50 cents
Refuse substitutes

The Claflin Chemical Co. LIMITED.
NEW YORK, N. Y., AND WINDSOR, ONT.

How the Summer Man May Look.

There is an effort to introduce, the coming season, a new idea for afternoon wear. This is nothing less than bringing in the dinner jacket as an afternoon garment. The indorsers of this new idea claim that at the seaside, mountain and watering resorts, the Bluff Point, the frock coat and silk hat are entirely too uncomfortable to be worn and therefore must be ruled out as part of the formal attire for day wear.

The new outfit would be made up of a dinner jacket of soft black vicuna, with a shawl collar faced with silk, a single-breasted white waistcoat with gilt or black pearl buttons, a very neatly striped, pleated neglige shirt, a high-band collar and a tie of dark hue, with an exceedingly neat pattern. The trousers would be of the same material as the coat, and the shoes would be low-cut patent leathers, the half hose being of black silk with neat embroidery. The hat would be a split sennit sailor with a colored ribbon.

Of course this is a rather radical suggestion, and I am not responsible for it. There is, however, one very good thing about it, and that is that it would make a dinner jacket really useful. However, speaking of the dinner jacket reminds me that it is about time that something was said about its proper place in the summer wardrobe of man. I think that it will be worn at hotel hops and small dances, and that it will be worn with the single-breasted white waistcoat. The waistcoat should have either gilt or black pearl buttons, as the white pearl buttons belong exclusively to formal evening dress waistcoats.—From the Haberdasher.

MOST ADMIRED AND MOST HATED

A Character Study of the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.

Discussing His Country's Policy And Carrying Kindness Personally to the Poor.

[Washington Star.]

No Englishman today is more written about, more admired, more hated, than Joseph Chamberlain. Yet there is no Englishman less known. Here are two glimpses of Mr. Chamberlain's personality and character, which show the man as he really is—not as he is painted by his enthusiastic friends and by his bitter foes.

One foggy November morning in 1901 I met Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Office in London. I had just arrived from the West Indies, and he sent for me because he desired certain information regarding the political and commercial conditions of those islands, which I happened to be in a position to give him.

The newsboys in the streets were selling "special extras" like wildfire. The name of Chamberlain loomed big on their placards; it was on the lips of every passerby. Two nights before he had made a speech which caused bad blood between Germany and England. Count Von Buelow had just made a bitter reply, and everybody was wondering whether Mr. Chamberlain would return to the attack in another speech that evening. England—Europe even—had not been so excited for months.

Meanwhile, Mr. Chamberlain was quietly sitting in his room at the Colonial Office discussing with an insignificant colonist such details as the depth of water in the smaller harbors of Jamaica, and the best way to tax the Jamaican peasant. You would have thought that he had never heard of Germany or Count Von Buelow.

REPLY TO BALFOUR'S MESSAGE.

As we talked a private secretary, bearing a telegram, entered the room and said:

"Mr. Balfour has wired, sir, asking you to take his place at the meeting tonight. He is indisposed, and cannot speak. He suggests that you should reply to the German Chancellor."

"Tell him I am sorry, but it is impossible," Mr. Chamberlain answered. "I am busy this morning with this gentleman from Jamaica, and cannot prepare anything. Tonight I have to see a gentleman from Ceylon."

"Could you not postpone that?" the secretary ventured to suggest.

"Impossible!" said Mr. Chamberlain, sharply. "He has come thousands of miles to see me, and, in my case, colonial business takes precedence of everything else."

Herein lies the secret of Mr. Chamberlain's power. He never spares himself trouble, he goes to the roots of things, and he is not moved a hair's breadth by the wind of popular clamor. Europe may shriek if it cares to, but he goes right on, unruffled, with his day's work.

Mr. Chamberlain does not burden himself with the work of a secretary, like many politicians. He sits down comfortably in an easy chair, with a cigar, thinks for a moment, gives a few sketchy orders to an amanuensis—and the thing is done. It may be a new constitution for South Africa, or the appointment of a prison warden in the Seychelles—it is all the same. It comes in the day's work, and is done like clockwork, without the least worry or fuss.

HIS EAGERNESS TO PLEASE.

The private secretary introduced me, and Mr. Chamberlain was extremely cordial. It is commonly supposed by those who have not met him that his manner is brusque and cold; but, as a fact, there is no public man more courteous. He has a distinct personal charm, and at times he displays an almost pathetic eagerness to please. This was shown at the outset of out talk.

"Will you have a cigar?" he asked. "They are from your own colony, and you will agree with me that the Jamaican cigars are the best in the world."

It was impossible to keep from wondering whether he kept other boxes in his desk filled with Trinchinopoly cheroots for visitors from Ceylon, and Borneo cigars for the men from Borneo.

"Let me introduce you to the Earl of Onslow," he proceeded. "We try to look after the colonies as well as we can together."

Mr. Chamberlain's face was alive with eager, intense intelligence. None of his photographs does him justice. He looks like a man who is pure brain, without an ounce of the animal, and he is much better looking than he is represented to be. At the first sight he seems not more than 45, but a little scrutiny reveals that his jet black hair is dyed, and that in other ways art has repaired the ravages of time. He is precise about his personal appearance, and appeared on this occasion as if he had just been turned out of a band-box.

LORD ONSLOW.

Lord Onslow, on the other hand, was slovenly dressed. His get-up was more like a pretty shopkeeper's than a statesman's. His face was heavy and gloomy, his expression dull, his conversation feeble and ill-informed. Yet he had governed great British colonies, and held the post of Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

As we talked, Mr. Chamberlain showed a marvelous knowledge of the petty local affairs of the West Indies. With the enormous strain of the South African war on his shoulders, he had yet found time to study the latest developments of the intricate parochial politics.

Lord Onslow could not conceal his admiration.

"'Pon my word, Chamberlain," he said, "you seem to know everything about every colony there is. How do you manage it?"

"It is simple enough, Onslow," was the quiet reply. "I only know what one in my position ought to know. One works, that's all. Don't you ever read dispatches?"

Presently Lord Onslow was moved to emulation, and began to make suggestions on his own account. We were talking about a new subsidized steamship service, and he urged that the vessels should be sent to a certain town in Jamaica.

'It is an excellent idea, my dear Onslow," said Mr. Chamberlain, with a satirical smile. "The only objection is that the steamers would have to sail overland to get there."

His lordship collapsed, and said no more throughout the interview.

CHAMBERLAIN SPOKE OF AMERICA.

I told Mr. Chamberlain that the British colonies in the West Indies were falling more and more every year under the commercial sway of the United States, alike as regarded imports and exports.

"There's nothing the matter with that," he replied. "We are not jealous. On the contrary, we ought to feel grateful to America for reviving the fallen fortunes of those distressed colonies. We are glad to offer America a fair field in our possessions, and more than glad to welcome her entrance into the field of colonial enterprise. There is plenty of room for all of us in the immense task of civilizing the tropics, but I fear America will find the work a great deal harder than she ever dreamed of. In dealing with people like those in the Philippines she will have to modify the principles of government materially. I see no hope for tropical civilization except in benevolent, firm, practically despotic government. Self-government is a hopeless proposition."

MUD-THROWING.

After some further talk Mr. Chamberlain asked why the best men in the West Indian colonies took no part in politics.

"Because they are exposed to vulgar abuse if they do," I replied. "Mud is flung at them by the bucketful."

He smiled bitterly. "If we thought of that would any of us be in politics? I have had mud flung at me from the days when I first went into local politics in Birmingham. A man must simply do his work, disregard the abuse, and never trouble to reply to the lies told about him. I admire the public men in America in this matter. Probably nowhere else is a politician more abused; nowhere else are his motives so freely misinterpreted and his character so bitterly assailed. But America's public men do not stop work on that account. They disregard the gnats who buzz around them."

THE SECOND GLIMPSE.

A few evenings later I met Mr. Chamberlain again under markedly different circumstances. I went down to a Stepney slum to take part in an entertainment given to the "submerged tenth." Coming away, in company with an East End parson, I saw a man go into a tenement house.

"Why, that's Mr. Chamberlain!" I exclaimed in astonishment.

"Certainly," said the parson. "He often comes here. He is most charitable. He helps lots of people around here. He supports a family in that house. The man broke his leg, and they might starve but for Mr. Chamberlain."

"Chamberlain!" I ejaculated. "Chamberlain, the man of iron! The man without bowels of compassion! The Mephistopheles of politics! Is is possible! What would the Radical papers say if they only knew?"

"He doesn't want them to know," replied the preacher. "He likes to do his good deeds under the rose. He puts on that cold, passionless, unsympathetic mask which the world knows so well; but at heart he is the most benevolent and Christian of men. In Birmingham and London he personally relieves an immense amount of distress. Let us go in and see him."

We entered the house and found Mr. Chamberlain in a small room upstairs, where the sick man was lying on a small pallet. The statesman was talking cheerfully to the wife, telling her that her husband would soon be well again. He had brought food and money for her, and a bottle of wine and some cigars for the sufferer. He asked after the children, by name, made himself thoroughly at home, and displayed a keen interest in the woman's talk about her household troubles.

WHY HE HIDES HIS CHARITIES.

When he saw us he greeted us warmly and asked me not to write anything about meeting him there. I refused to promise, saying that it ought to be known.

"It would correct the popular impression of you," the parson added.

"Well, it's my own affair," said Mr. Chamberlain. "The public has nothing to do with it."

This side of Mr. Chamberlain's character, which is better known in Birmingham than in London, goes far to explain his popularity in the great midland city.

Sleeplessness

Is akin to insanity. Many a woman realizes this as she lies awake hour by hour, peopling the darkness with phantoms, starting at the creaking of the bed or the rustle of the bedclothes.

Such symptoms in general point to disease of the delicate womanly organs, and a constant drain of the vital and nervous forces. This condition cannot be overcome by sleeping powders. The diseased condition must be cured before the consequences of disease are removed.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the womanly diseases which cause nervousness and sleeplessness. It is the best of tonics and invigorants, nourishing the nerves, encouraging the appetite and inducing refreshing sleep. Irregularity, weakening drains, inflammation, ulceration and female weakness are perfectly cured by "Favorite Prescription."

"My wife was sick for over eight years," writes Albert H. Fulte, Esq., of Altamont, Grundy Co., Tenn. "She had uterine disease and was treated by two physicans and got no relief. At last I read about Dr. Pierce's medicines and we decided to try his 'Favorite Prescription.' I sent to the drug store and got one bottle and the first dose gave ease and sleep. She had not slept any for three nights. Being sure that it would cure her I sent for five more bottles and when she had taken the sixth bottle she was sound and well."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be used with "Favorite Prescription" whenever a laxative is required.

Choke the Spitters!

All who value the common decencies of life, and most people do when they stop to think about them, will approve the determination of the street railway companies to put a stop, so far as that may be possible, to the unnecessary, unclean and disgusting practice of expectorating in the cars. Beside the objection to the practice because of its filthiness there is the stronger objection to its danger. Expectoration, with its accompaniment of disease germs, is a menace to health and no person has a right to spread contagion. The health authorities of this and many other cities have recognized the danger of the spitting habit in public and have caused the adoption and publication of ordinances and police regulations to restrain it.—Providence Telegram.

TOOK MORE CHEERFUL VIEW OF HUMANITY

Did Not Think That Only Three Out of Five Believed in Souls.

Two men who had been sitting together in the seat near the door of a railway car became engaged in a controversy, and their loud voices attracted the attention of all the passengers. Suddenly one of them rose and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I appeal to you to decide a disputed point. My friend here insists that not more than three people out of five believe that they have souls. I take a more cheerful view of humanity than that. Will all of you who believe you have souls raise your right hands?"

Every hand in the car went up.

"Thank you," he said with a smile. "Keep them up just for a minute. Now will all of you who believe in a hereafter please raise your left hand also?"

Every hand in the car went up.

"Thank you," he said. "Now, while all of you have your hands raised," he continued, drawing a pair of revolvers, and leveling them at them, "my friend here will go down the aisle and relieve you of any valuable articles you may have. Lively, now, Jim!"

The Arabian Riding Camel.

As we have racers and cart horses, so the Arabs and natives of Northeastern Africa have breeds of camels severally adapted for riding and for carrying burdens. It is to the fast-riding and racing camels that the name dromedary alone applies, so that this term—the Greek equivalent of "racer"—indicates merely a breed and not a particular species. All the camels of Arabia and Africa, as well as those employed in India, belong to the single-hump species, which is a lightly-built and long-limbed animal in comparison with its double-humped relative, the Bactrian camel of Central Asia. Not improbably some of the herds of the latter species which are found in the neighborhood of the Gobi desert are the descendants of aboriginally wild animals; but the Arabian camel is quite unknown in a wild state, and we are even ignorant of its birthplace, although it is quite likely that this may have been North Africa or the neighborhood of the Arabian desert. For traversing desert tracts camels are absolutely indispensable, and for this purpose they have been introduced into Australia and Arizona, where some of them have run wild. Their broad, cushion-like hoofs proclaim them essentially animals of the desert, and a camel is absolutely helpless on a wet and slippery inclined road. As if conscious that man cannot do without them, camels are some of the worst-tempered and ill-natured brutes in creation; and, save for their endurance and the heavy loads they can carry, no one has a good word to say in their favor. If a camel can bite a mounted passenger whom he may be passing in a narrow road, he will never fail to avail himself of the opportunity; and the bubbling noise made by a "mast" camel at night will destroy the rest of an entire camp.—London Illustrated News.

VOICE FROM THE PRAIRIES

Tells of the Great Work Done by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Thomas L. Hubbs Tells How His Kidney Strain Vanished When He Used the Great Kidney Remedy.

Kenlis, N. W. T., April 10.—In this new country where medical attendance is often hard to get the action of special preparations is carefully watched and the results as carefully noted. Consequently conclusions are arrived at that are of value to the public. And the almost unanimous conclusion is that as a family medicine there is nothing to compare with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

As a tonic it has made a name for itself, while its cures of all stages of Kidney Disease, from Bright's Disease to Backache might be considered miraculous if their frequency did not make them almost common.

The following story, told by Thos. L. Hubbs, a farmer in Indian Head municipality, is one of the many that have given Dodd's Kidney Pills their reputation:

"About one year ago," says Mr. Hubbs, "I was thrown from a wagon, causing some strain on my kidneys. I tried several medicines, but could get no relief till I was induced to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills relieved me almost from the start, and by the time I had finished one box my pains were gone. They have not come back, either."

The Size of the Moon.

Prof. Wm. H. Pickering, the astronomer, who is making Doubleday, Page & Co.'s new atlas of the moon, has discovered that the measurements of the lunar planets are pretty much all wrong. When his new discoveries are made public all previous measurements used in the study of the moon by astronomers will have to be corrected by the new series of tables upon which Prof. Pickering is still at work. The publishers say that the whole should be ready within a few weeks, and that the atlas will be complete, with the remarkable photographs taken on the recent expedition to Jamaica, and is to deal with everything known about the moon, even to the atmosphere and vegetation.

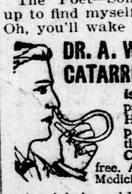
Mr. Buggins—Who tore the fly-leaf out of this book? George Washington Buggins—Father, I cannot tell a lie. I took it for my little kite.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery. 2c

The fellow who proposes to a girl and is rejected should remember that two negatives are equal to an affirmative.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

The Poet—Some day I shall wake up to find myself famous. The Cynic—Oh, you'll wake up, all right.



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

A girl is seldom as pretty as she thinks she is, nor as homely as other girls think her.

WHERE CAN I get some of Holloway's Corn Cure? I was entirely cured of my corns by this remedy, and I wish some more of it for my friends. So writes Mr. J. W. Brown, Chicago.

A CHANCE FOR CLEVER PEOPLE

It should be easy for people who drink delicious Blue Ribbon Red Label Tea to say something that will induce their friends to try it.

$545.00 in Cash Prizes

Twenty-five cash Prizes will be awarded in order of merit to those sending in the best advertisements for Blue Ribbon Red Label Tea.

First Prize - - - - -	$200.00
Second Prize - - - - -	100.00
Third Prize - - - - -	40.00
4th to 13th Prizes, $10.00 each	100.00
14th to 25th, $5.00 each - -	60.00
	$500.00

In addition, beginning with the week ending April 4, a special weekly prize of $5.00 will be given to the one sending in the best advertisement during that week, making for the nine weeks $45.00 in special prizes, or a grand total of thirty-four cash prizes, $545.

CONDITIONS

1st. No professional ad. writer, nor anyone connected directly or indirectly with the Blue Ribbon Tea Company may compete.
2nd. Advertisements must not contain more than 50 words, and shorter ones are preferable.
3rd. One of the cards used in packing Blue Ribbon Red Label Tea—there are two in each package—must be enclosed with each batch of advertisements sent.
4th. The competition closes June 1, 1903, and all competing advertisements must reach one of the following addresses on or before that date.

Blue Ribbon Tea Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Blue Ribbon Tea Co., Toronto, Ont.
Blue Ribbon Tea Co., Vancouver, B.C.

5th. No person shall be awarded more than one of the main prizes, but may also take one or more weekly prizes.
6th. In case of a tie, decision will be based on all the advertisements submitted by the competitors in question.

Mr. H. M. E. Evans, of the Winnipeg Telegram, has kindly consented to judge the advertisements and award prizes.

All advertisements that fail to win a prize, but which are good enough to be accepted for publication will be paid for at the rate of $1.00 each.

Unless expressly requested to the contrary, we will consider ourselves at liberty to publish the names of prize winners.

A good advertisement should be truthful and contain an idea brightly and forcibly expressed. A bona fide signed letter with address and date from one who has tested the tea, is a good form. An advertisement for an article of food should not associate with it, even by contrast, any unpleasant idea. The best advertisement is the one that will induce the most people to try the article advetised.

Seek your Inspiration in a Cup of Blue Ribbon Red Label Tea and the Money is yours.

How She Caught Him

Perhaps he really didn't know how late it was when he reached the little apartment in Harlem. At the click of the latch key in the reception room door his wife awoke. She didn't know how late it was, either, but she knew it was later than usual, and she determined she would know in the morning. A very sleepy voice said:

"Ned, dear, won't you please stop that clock? It annoys me so I can't sleep."

Then Ned fumbled about in the dark, not wishing to provoke a curtain lecture by lighting the gas, and the ticking was over for the night.

Next morning, at breakfast, he was absorbed in the newspaper, and not in the mood for conversation, especially about the doings of the night before. But his wife began, mildly:

"Did you have a good time at the club, dear?"

"Oh, yes," was the bland reply.

"Ned, what time was it when you came in, do you think?" asked the wife, sweetly, as if it didn't make a mite of difference, anyhow."

"Oh, a little after 12," was the laconic answer.

Then she administered her sugar-coated pill, with her most ingenuous air, of course. "Strange, Ned, isn't it! You remember stopping the clock, dear, don't you? Well, it hasn't gone a tick since then, I'm sure, and it registers ten minutes before 3!"—New York Times.

London Taking to Flats.

It seems almost certain that London will go the way of most cities on the continent, and that its large private houses, those castles so dear to the Englishmen, with all their waste of space and extravagant cost, must give way to flats. It seems probable, too, that London will improve upon the continental practice and combine restaurants with flats. We may say that this plan has already been tried with excellent results in certain flats of the more luxurious order. But the system is extending rapidly, and there are now flats, or sets of rooms, of an entirely unpretentious kind, where lunches and dinners are served in the public dining-room at a cost of from 9 pence for lunch to 1 shilling or 1 shilling 3 pence for dinner. The food is simple, but well cooked, and can be nicely served at a sum just over cost price. We have all heard, too, of the wonderful traiteur who would seem to have stepped out of the Arabian Nights, and who provides dinner, with table linen, flowers, silver, the whole accompanied by a deft attendant, who waits, washes up and disappears. The whole for a moderate sum. The system appears to work well, and we are assured that it affords infinite relief to the undomestic married couple, to the bachelor or to the woman with a profession.—Nineteenth Century.

Environment and Genius.

It appears that a child born where he could first wittingly open his eyes upon a noble square, framed in by palaces whose frescoed and sculptured fronts shoud face in gardened spaces a lovely fountain with groups of beautiful statuary glimpsed through the leaves and flowers, ought to feel the impulse to creative art far more than a child that first looks out on a barn and a henhouse, with a pump in the foreground and a woodshed straggling along in the middle distance, and some cattle emerging from the background; or on an empty village street, athwart a dooryard with the Monday's wash hanging out in it. Yet the chances immensely are that the farm-born or village-born boy will feel the divine influence which will not visit the soul of the city-born child; or if city birth is not wholly alien to the creative will, that it will stir in the spirit of some boy born in a mean house, or on a back street, or over a shop, and not in the heart of a boy born in a palace on a noble square. And yet, to one can say why this should be, though no one can deny that it is so, and e venture with much modest misgiving, theory which will not perhaps hold hat way, if so far as that.—Harper's Magazine.

FREE AND EASY expectoration immediately relieves and frees the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm, and a medicine that promotes this is the best medicine to use for coughs, olds, inflammation of the lungs and all fections of the throat and chest. This is precisely what Bickle's Anti-Consumptiv Syrup is a specific for, and wherever used it has given unbounded satisfaion. Children like it because it is pleasnt, adults like it because it relieves and cures the disease.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, id other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets. Ten cents per bo All druggists.

A fool and his money re soon parted, and it's much the sae with a fool and his wife.

Rich food often rezus in a poor appetite.

"AN EXCELLENT FOOD, admirably adapted to the Wants of Infants."

SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D., *Professor of Chemist, R.C.S.I., Ex-President of the Rat College of Surgeons, Irad.*

Neave's Food

For Infants, Invalids, And The Aged.

GOLD MEAL, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, London, 1900.

DR. BARNARD says:—

"We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies Castle and the Village Home), and I have hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."—July 27th, 1901

USED IN THE

Russian Imperial Nursery.

Manufacturers:—JOSIAH NEAVE & CO., Fordingbridge, Eand.

Wholesale Agents:—THEYMAN BROS. & Co., Ltd., Toronto a Montreal.

Tired? ary woman, who ow too l the ss and able of the old-fashion home dyeing with poers, will welcome Maypole Soap that washes and dyes at one operation Quick, clean, easy, safe brilliant, fadeless. All colors and it dyes to any tin

Maypole Soap Dyes.

Sold everywhere. 10c for colors. 15c for black.

AUNT CYNTHIA'S BRIGHT EASTER

FRANK H. SWEET, IN McCLURE'S.

A new minister had come to slow-moving, out-of-the-way Spruce Hill, and with his coming had appeared a spirit of change and improvement. He was fresh from his theological course, and eager with youth and love for the work. Hitherto the church had been to Spruce Hill a plale of solemnity, only to be visited at required intervals, and as a duty; now, under the ministrations of this young zealot, it gradually came to them that duty could be approached from many directions, and not all of them were necessarily thorny and narrow.

Among other innovations was the Easter sermon and church decoration. The new minister made the announcement one Thursday evening, after prayer meeting, and added that he hoped all would be present, and that the ladies of the church would arrange for a tasteful and appropriate decoration.

After service the women stood about irresolutely, looking at each other with blank, questioning faces.

"I guess you'll have to excuse me, Mr. Kent," said one of them at last, bluntly, "I ain't got any flowers; an' besides, I don't know anything about dacoratin'."

"Nor me," "Nor me," "Nor me," came in rapid succession and in evident relief from the other women. "'Tain't time yet for flowers to bloom."

"Can't we find a few callas and Easter lilies and narcissus, and perhaps some other white flowers?" asked the minister, with less confidence in his voice.

"All the houses in the neighborhood can't scare up white posies enough for a buttonhole bouquet," declared one woman, aggressively. "As for Easter lilies, I ain't never seen one, an' narcissus I ain't even herd of. The idea o' decoratin' a whole church this time o' year!"

"I've heard Mis' Bray speak o' narcissus," said a woman, reflectively, "She that was the florist's wife, you know. An' come to think, she's likely a master hand at this decoratin' business. She has spoke o' seein' big city churches filled with flowers."

"Who is Mrs. Bray?" asked the minister quickly. "Perhaps she can help me out with this. Curious, I have not heard of her before."

"Oh, I don't know," dryly, "folks sort o' die away from the world after they go into the poorhouse. Mis' Bray's husband was for gettin' on, so he went to the city and learned the florist's trade. For a time he done well; then his business broke an' he died. An' his wife come back here an' lived up what little she had. After that there was nothin' but the poorhouse."

"Well, we will find her," eagerly. "Will you go with me, Mrs. Perry?"

"Why, yes; I don't mind if I do. Cynthia Bray was as much of a lady as anybody round."

The next afternoon the minister's buckboard stopped in front of the poorhouse, and he and Mrs. Perry alighted. Several men and boys were slouching about the yard, and on a bench near the door were four or five old women. Mrs. Perry looked them over critically.

"Not there," she declared concisely. "Cynthia wouldn't grow to look like that. We'll go in."

In answer to their knock, a hard-featured woman came to the door.

"Mis' Bray?" she repeated. "Oh, Aunt Cynthia, as we call her, is a good worker, so we kep her in the kitchen. I don't s'pose she's had a visitor afore in five years. Won't you come in?"

They entered. Five minutes passed, then a little old woman, with a deprecatory manner, stole into the room.

"Did—did you wish to see me?" she asked tremulously.

Mrs. Perry sprang forward in quick forgetfulness of the immeasurable distance which lay between her social position and the poorhouse.

"Why, you poor soul!" she cried, sympathetically, "how old you've grown! My hair ain't begun to turn yet, and here your'n is perfectly white."

"It's been a long time since you and I were young," answered the old woman, gently. Then she colored with sudden remembrance and drew herself up stiffly.

"Is there anything I can do for you?" she asked.

"Come, Cynthia, don't talk that way," remonstrated Mrs. Perry. "You know farmers' wives are always workin', an'—an'—it's a good piece from our place to the——"

"Poorhouse," said the old woman, calmly.

"Well, yes, poorhouse," deprecatingly. "But never mind all that. I've brung the minister."

"I don't think I've had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Bray before," said the minister, rising, "and yet I've called here several times."

"No, we haven't met," acquiesced the old woman. "I generally stay in the kitchen."

"I must acknowledge this visit is mostly a business one, Mrs. Bray," he said, resuming his seat. "You see, I am planning to have the church decorated for Easter; but the ladies of my congregation assure me that such a thing is utterly impossible. I have come to you as a last resort. Can you help me?"

The old woman looked from one to the other with a sudden yearning in her eyes. Then a soft flush began to steal over her face.

"It isn't easy to decorate with what we have out here," she said tremulously. "In the city we used to have palms, and Easter lilies, and no end of ferns and delicate things to bank with."

"But there are the woods," suggested the minister, desperately. "I notice lots of pretty things on my walks."

"Yes, the woods are beautiful around here in the spring. I notice them from the kitchen windows; and sometimes before anyone is up, I take short walks." Her hands were still trembling, but into her face was coming an expression which Mrs. Perry remembered to have belonged to her old days before the long, stifling experience of poorhouse servitude.

"Do you mean for me to take charge of the decorating?" she asked.

"Yes; but, of course, with plenty of help."

He turned hastily and glanced through the window. Something rapturous in the expression on the old woman's face made him lose command of himself for a moment.

"Well, I shall need help in gathering the decorations," she was saying, as he turned back. "There will be things to cut and bring home, and boxes and boards to build up for the banking. There are some bushes along the creek that I can fix up to look very much like palms at a little distance, and that dark moss below the ledge will make a beautiful bank on which we can arrange the early white flowers which are beginning to bloom on the hillsides. But there," breaking into a low, joyous laugh, which apparently frightened her, for she stopped suddenly and looked about in a scared, tremulous sort of way, "I was only going to say," she went on deprecatingly, "that I haven't seen the church yet. I ought to go there first and look around."

"Of course. We will take you there this afternoon," volunteered the minister, beaming.

"And you can have my horse and wagon every afternoon, if you like," added Mrs. Perry warmly. "Then there is my boy, Tommy; you can have him to drive you and to do your gatherin' an' liftin'."

The old woman's face was now absolutely radiant.

"It will be beautiful," she murmured, "like the world seemed when I was young." She was not thinking of the decorating now, but of the beautiful thing of not being forgotten. "God is good to have remembered me so lovingly."

The minister gazed at her a moment and then turned to the window. "There will be no failure in the church decoration," he remarked to Mrs. Perry.

Nor was there, nor in the beautiful thing that had come to the little old woman. During the decorating she was like a different creature. When it was all over the minister went to her impulsively and grasped both her hands.

"I cannot tell you how much you have helped me," he said, earnestly. "The decoration has been a perfect success, and it is all owing to you. But there is another thing I wish to speak about. My housekeeper is about to leave, and I need someone to take her place. Will you come and look after the parsonage, and me, too, for that matter?"

So the beautiful thing which had come to her was not of a day, but was to last through all the remainder of her days.

MODERN FABLES BY GEORGE ADE

The Gaby Slave Who Was Just About To, But Never Did.

Once there was a Youth who tackled the Mercantile Career at a very light Stipend. His chief Ambition in Life was to get so far ahead of the Game that he could afford a nice Cutaway, a swell Derby for Sunday, and a 14-karat De Beers set in a massive Gold Band.

He learned to embrace the Country Trade and talk 1,000 words per Minute, so that in a little while he had an Offer from an Opposition Concern. Whereupon, he said he stated to leave, but—and the House stood for an increase.

He came into the Cutaway and the Ring, and then found that he needed a Spike-Tail and a Folding Hat and a Cape Coat. His Glad Raiment carried him right into Dissiety, and he began to meet Gazelles that suited him, so he figured on the Probable Expense of Keeping House.

He thought that if he could annex a good-looking Doe with large, soulful Eyes and take an Apartment and keep a Girl, then he would be fixed for sure.

So he went on for more Salary and carried the Bank Book next to his Heart.

At last the Proud Day arrived when he had his own Flat with a rented Piano in the Front Room and Tidies on the Chairs. Before the Lease expired Pet discovered that the Dining Room was too small, and began to dream Dreams of a House of their Own in which they could Entertain. So he tucked back his Cuffs and took a fresh Grip on the World of Trade and boned like a Turk, making Payments on the House. He was beginning to look round-shouldered, but he drank plenty of Coffee and smoked fat Cigars and buckled down.

He had it all planned to take a good Rest as soon as he had lifted the Mortgage. He went to far as to send out for Time-Tables and look at the Pictures of People sitting around in Steamer Chairs enjoying the Sea Air.

He would have taken a nice long Vacation, only he saw a Chance to break into the Firm. Accordingly he went in Debt up to his Eyes. He would lie awake at Nnight casting up his Liabilities and computing Interest. He talked to himself on the Street, and acted just the least bit Dippy. But he was determined to swing the Deal, and then, as soon as he was out of the Woods, he would take a Trip and hang around Picture Galleries and ride in Gondolas and have the Time of his Life, with nothing to worry him.

For Years he had said that it was a Crime for any one Man to pile up more than $100,000. As soon as he went above that Figure it was a Case of sitting up Nights to count it. As soon as he had that Hundred Thousand raked up and tied in Bundles, then for a Quiet Spot near a Body of Water and a Naphtha Launch and the free, open Life of the Golf Links.

To the 50-cent Table d'Hote fellow 100,000 Samoleons in one Lump looks bigger than the Union Station, but the man who is being gnawed by the Mazuma Bacillus thinks he is a Pauper unless he can count up Seven Figures. He is always sizing up alongside of Rockefeller and Morgan, and he feels like a Piker sitting in a stiff Poker Game with one White Seed.

Just about the time the Business Man counted up $100,000 to the Good he discovered that he needed seven Servants around the House. And the Missus could float downtown on a sunny Afternoon and Make $1,000 look like a Pinch of Small Change.

He set his Mark at One Million. Then, when he had that, out to the Sylvan Dell. He was going to be a Gentleman Farmer.

Every Office Building on Earth is congested with hollow-eyed Prisoners who are planning to be Gentlemen Farmers. About next Year or Year after—away from the Hurly Burley and nothing to do except raise Chickens.

All of them have those Chicken Dreams. This Business Man whom we are describing even went so far as to pick out the kind of Chickens he was going to raise—Plymouth Rocks. He figured how many Eggs he could get per Hen, and sometimes, when the Pencil was working well, he estimated that he could make the Place self-supporting.

In the meantime he was humping himself and eating Pepsin Tablets and taking a little something every Night to make him Sleep.

The Business had developed so that he had fourteen Push-Buttons in front of him and kept two Stenographers busy, and was jumping from the Long-Distance 'Phone to the Private Office most of the time, and chewing up 30-cent Cigars and in other Ways giving a correct imitation of a Man who has a large and ambitious Family on Hand.

He began to look Wild out of the Eyes and had a severe Case of the Jumps, but he had to postpone that Rest for a little While, because no one else understood all the Details of the Business.

When the Doctor hinted about Nervous Prostration, he said that he was trying to get the whole Organization down to a System, so that someone else could step in and run it, after which he expected to take a Place in the Country and raise Chickens. He told the Chicken Story so often he began to believe it himself.

In order to systematize the Large Business so that he could turn it over to someone else, and then have his Vacation, he began to put in 16 hours a Day and landed in the large Corner Room with a Trained Nurse putting ice on his Head and telling him he would be all right in a Day or so.

He had a Ticker put in at one side of the Bed, and kept a Stenographer on hand up to the Afternoon that he departed this Life."

It is said that when he went to his Reward he was met by a Celestial Attendant, who proved to be the Recording Angel.

"If you're the Recording Angel, get out your Book," said the Business Man. "I want you to take a few Letters for me."

Moral: The Chicken Ranch is always in the Future Tense.

IRON-OX

"Iron-Ox Tablets seem to "attain an immediate popularity. I have sold easily, "in the few months I have "had them at least double as "many boxes as I ever did of "any other Patent Medicine "in the same length of time. "Nearly every box sold seems "to be the means of selling "another."—S. E. HICK, Druggist, Goderich, Ont.

A Superior Blood Remedy
An Invaluable Tonic
50 Tablets 25c

RELIABLE SEEDS

The keynote of our thirty years' of success and expansion is our reliability. We go as far as we possibly can in making sure that our seeds will grow vigorously—be prolific producers and give every satisfaction. Our customers are never disappointed in our seeds. Under ordinary climatic conditions, and with fair soil to grow in, they will give abundant and profitable returns.

Red Clover.—Steele, Briggs' Extra Choice "Tiger" Brand. ½ bush., $4.75; bush., $9.00.
Red Clover.—Steele, Briggs' Fancy Export "Lion" Brand. ½ bush., $5.00; bush., $9.50.
Mammoth or Large Late Red Clover Seed, Fancy "Daisy" Brand. ½ bush., $5.00; bush., $9.50.
Lucerne Clover.—Extra Choice Recleaned. ½ bush., $5.00; bush., $9.50.
Alsike Clover.—Steele, Briggs' Fancy "Eagle" Brand. ½ bush., $4.75; bush., $9.00.
Alsike Clover.—Steele, Briggs' specially selected for producing choice seed, "Condor" Brand. ½ bush., $5.00; bush, $9.50.
White Dutch Clover.—Extra Fancy. Per lb., 30c.
Clover.—White and Alsike mixed, well adapted for permanent or mixed hay crops, lb. 20c.; ½ bush., $5.25; bush., $10.00.
Crimson Clover.—Fancy Recleaned Per bush., $4.00.
Timothy Seed.—Steele, Briggs' Fancy Canadian "Marten" Brand. ½ bush., $1.75; bush., $3.25.
Timothy Seed.—Steele, Briggs' Extra Fancy Unhulled Canadian "Sable" Brand. ½ bush., $2.00; bush. $3.50.
Alsike and Timothy mixed, fine for mixed hay crops. ½ bush., $2.00; bush., $3.50.
Hungarian Grass—Choice. ½ Bush., 75c.; bush., $1.40.
Choice Millet. ½ bush, 75c.; bush., $1.40.
Fancy Orchard Grass. Per lb., 25c.; per bush. 14 lbs., $2.75.
Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass. Per lb., 18c.; per bush. 14 lbs., $2.00.
Fancy Canadian Blue Grass. Per lb., 10c.; per bush. 14 lbs., $1.25.
Extra Fancy Red Top Grass. Per lb., 16c.; per bush. 28 lbs., $3.75.
New 20th Century Oats.—A new white branch oat, an immense yielder with a heavy grain, borne on a strong, stiff straw, stools out well and is not inclined to rust. A money-maker for the grower. Price 4 lbs., 50c. postpaid; bush., 85c.; 5 bush. lots and over, 80c. per bush.
New Waverley Oats.—This grand new white variety is one of the heaviest yielders on record. It has a large grain with a stiff straw, stools out well and is not inclined to rust or smut. One farmer had a yield of 107 bushels per acre last year. Price per 4 lbs., 50c., postpaid; bush., $1.00; 5 bush. lots and over, 99c. bush.
Improved Black Tartar Oats.—Grown from imported stocks. Price 4 lbs., 50c. postpaid; bush., 75c.; 5 bush. lots and over, 70c. bush.
Wheat, Selected Manitoba Red Fife (No. 1 hard). Price, bush., $1.50; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.40 bush.
Wheat, White Russian. Bush., $1.35; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.25 bush.
Wheat, Wild Goose.—Grown from hand-picked seed. Bush., $1.35; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.25 bush.
Barley, Mandscheuri.—Very early and the most productive six-rowed variety. Bush., 90c.; 5 bush. lots and over, 85c. bush.
Barley, Canadian Selected Six-rowed. Bush., 85c.; 5 bush. lots and over, 80c. bush.
Barley, White Hulless.—Splendid for its feeding qualities. Recommended for growing in sections where the bug destroys the pea crops. Price, per bush., 60 lbs., $1.40; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.30 bush.
Barley, Black Hulless.—Splendid for its feeding qualities. Price, per bush. 60 lbs., $1.40; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.30 bush.
Buckwheat, Japanese.—Enormously productive, kernels larger than any other variety, much superior to old, grey variety. Bush., 95c.; 5 bush. lots and over, 90c. bush.
Corn—Giant Prolific Sweet Ensilage.
Corn—Red Cob Ensilage.
Corn—Early Improved Leaming.
All these give enormous yields of fodder, and are the Standard Ensilage Sorts. Bush., $1.00; 5 bush. lots and over, 95c.
Corn—Compton's Early Yellow Flint.
Corn—North Dakota Large White Flint.
Corn—Longfellow Yellow Flint.
The three varieties will ripen fully in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Bush., $1.50; 5 bush. lots, $1.40.
Black Tares.—Per bush. 60 lbs., $2.00 bush.; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.75 bush.
Spring Rye.—Choice Manitoba grown. Bush., $1.15; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.10.
Buckwheat, Japanese.—Superior to the common grey variety, matures earlier and a much heavier yielder. Per bush, 95c.; 5 bush, lots and over, 90c.
Peas, Canadian Beauty.—Seeds large and white, straw strong but not coarse and of good quality. Bush., $1.50; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.40 bush.
Peas, Black Eye Marrowfat.—Resembles preceding, but with a distinct black eye. Bush., $1.50; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.40 bush.
Peas, Golden Vine.—A standard sort not much troubled with bugs. Bush., $1.35; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.25 bush.
Peas, Prussian Blue.—Very early, one of the heaviest yielding and best strawed peas known. Bush., $1.50; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.40 bush.
Speltz or Emmer.—A wonderful grain from Russia. Exceedingly productive on light soils. Bush. 40 lbs., $1.10; 5 bush. lots and over, $1.00.
Flax Seed.—Extra screened Manitoba grown, ½ bush., $1.25; bush., $2.25.

Steele, Briggs Thoroughbred Field and Garden Seeds

Steele, Briggs' Prize Mammoth Mangel—under high cultivation over 2,000 bushels per acre have been grown off this root. Free from coarseness and most excellent feeding and keeping qualities. ¼ lb. 10c., 1 lb. 20c., postpaid 25c, 4 lbs. 65c., by mail, postpaid, 85c.
Steele, Briggs' Giant Yellow Globe Mangel—¼-lb. 10c., 1-lb. 20c., postpaid 25c., 4 lbs. 65c., by mail, postpaid 85c.
Steele, Briggs' Giant Yellow Oval Mangel—¼-lb. 10c., 1-lb. 25c., postpaid; 4 lbs. 65c., by mail, postpaid, 85c.

Steele, Briggs "Improved Short White Carrot"—Seldom exceeds 16 in. in length and has been grown to measure 27 in. in circumference. Flesh rich, white, solid, sweet and very nutritious. ¼lb. 15c., 1 lb. 50c., postpaid 55c.

Steele, Briggs' Selected Purple Top Swede. There is no other root grown that yields a more uniform size and handsome crop, or that will produce a greater weight per acre. A prize-winner everywhere. Price, ½ lb. 15c., lb. 25c. (by mail, postpaid, 30c.), 4 lbs. 85c. (by mail, postpaid, $1.05).

Steele, Briggs' Perfection Swede produces large, round, well-formed bulbs, very free and clear from prongy roots, easily harvested and an excellent cropper. ½ lb. 15c., lb. 25c., by mail, postpaid, 30c. lb., 4 lbs. 85c., by mail, postpaid, $1.05.

Steele, Briggs' Jumbo Swede. A favorite everywhere, producing large tankard-shaped roots, with small neck and top, very solid, fine grained and excellent quality. ½ lb. 15c., lb. 25c. (by mail, postpaid, 30c.), 4 lbs. 90c. by mail, postpaid, $1.10.
Steele, Briggs' Good-Luck Swede. Bulbs large and oval in shape, a very heavy yielder, of handsome appearance. ½ lb. 15c., lb. 25c., by mail, postpaid, 30c., 4 lbs. 90c., by mail, postpaid, $1.10.
Steele, Briggs' Select Westbury Swede produces large, round-shaped, handsome bulbs, of splendid quality, an excellent winter-keeper. ½ lb 15c., lb. 25c., by mail, postpaid, 30c., 4 lbs. 80c., by mail, postpaid, $1.00.
Steele, Briggs "Royal Giant" Sugar Beet—A new and distinct type of sugar beet, producing a "Royal" good crop and a root of gigantic size and richest feeding quality. Price per lb. 30c., postpaid 35c.; 4 lbs. $1.00, by mail postpaid $1.20. Sold in sealed packages only.

For 50c. we will send by mail Postpaid one packet each of the following Vegetable Seed Collection:

Beet, Steele, Briggs' Extra Early, a splendid table variety Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 25c. postpaid.
Cabbage, Steele, Briggs' Chester King, a grand keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., ¼-lb. 75c. postpaid.
Bean, Scarlet, Flageolet Wax, the best butter bean. Pkt. 5c., lb. 15c., postpaid 20c.
Cucumber, Steele, Briggs' Evergreen, fine for slicing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 50c. postpaid.
Corn, Early Giant, Sweet, good sized ear, very sweet. Pkt. 5c., lb. 20c, postpaid 25c.
Lettuce, Steele, Briggs' "Toronto Gem," a fine, crisp sort. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼ lb. 45c. postpaid.
Muskmelon, Steele, Briggs' Exquisite, grand flavor. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., ¼-lb. 55c. postpaid.
Onion, Steele, Briggs' Giant Yellow Globe, a grand keeper. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., ¼-lb. 40c. postpaid.
Pea, Steele, Briggs' Best Early, a good cropper. Pkt. 5c., lb. 20c., postpaid 25c.
Parsnip, Elcombes Giant, the best in cultivation. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 25c. postpaid.
Radish, Scarlet Turnip, a good standard variety. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼-lb. 20c. postpaid.
Tomato, Steele, Briggs' "Earliest of All." Pkt. oz. 25c. postpaid.

COMPLETE FLOWER GARDEN FOR ONLY 50 CENTS.
To meet the demands of those who wish a neat display of flowers at a small expenditure, we have selected 12 of the most beautiful and showy annuals that will blossom the first year. This flower seed collection comprises **Portulaca, Sweet Alyssum, Verbena Hybrida, mixed, Sweet Mignonette, Phlox Drummondii, Ten Weeks Stock, Petunia Hybrida, Zinnia** (choice mixed) **Aster** (German Perfection) **Balsam** (Camellia Flowered) **Salpiglosis** (best mixed) **Sweet Peas** and (choice mixed), will be mailed free to any address for 50 cents, or three collections for $1.25. We are sure every purchaser of this collection will be delighted, as it embraces the easiest cultivated and most showy annuals.

Palms, House Plants, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Boston Ivy, Clementis, etc., etc.

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"Canada's Greatest Seed House"

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Toronto, Canada **Limited**

WHEN RUSSELL SAGE WAS BLACKMAILED

Politician Got $10 to Buy a Glass Eye for a Little Girl.

"I once blackmailed Rusell Sage out of $10," said a well-known New York politician, in a conversational group the other day. "It was a long time ago, but the great financier's habits of thrift and economy were just as well developed then as now, and it was just as difficult to part him from a dollar.

"I was in his office one day, and he was telling me of the appeals for charity made upon him. His waste basket at the moment was full of letters asking for money. I picked up the topmost letter, and with his permission read it. It was from a little girl out west, who said she had fallen while playing and knocked out an eye. She wanted $10 with which to buy a glass eye.

"'Mr. Sage,' I said, 'this seems to be a claim worthy of consideration. You ought to give that poor little girl the $10.'

"'Oh, no, no, no, I can't; absolutely impossible to heed all these requests. Then she may be an imposter.'

"I read the letter again, and its pathos appealed to me. 'Mr. Sage,' I continued, 'if you refuse this request, I will tell Harry Alway of your hard-heartedness.' That hit him. Harry Alway wrote the financial news on the New York Times, and his greatest pleasure was to 'roast' Russell Sage. The great man was absolutely afraid of him. I repeated my threat.

"The outcome was that I bullyragged Mr. Sage into promising to heed the request if I could establish the genuineness of the case. So I wrote to the postmaster in the town and found the facts were as represented.

"With the postmaster's letter I went to Mr. Sage and demanded the $10. I had collected about $35 from some of the boys around the city hall, which we turned in to be sent with Mr. Sage's $10. It all went to the little girl with Mr. Sage's best wishes and the papers printed the story of the millionaire's beneficence in sending $45 to a little girl for a glass eye. He got the credit for our $35, but I am sure the publication brought him a thousand appeals for assistance, so we were revenged."

MINARD'S LINIMENT LUMBERMAN'S FRIEND.

The writer of an article on "Child Labor" in Leslie's Monthly for April states, on the authority of Government statistics, that more child laborers are employed in Pennsylvania than in all the Southern States combined.

Torturing Piles

First symptoms—Moisture; intense itching, stinging; desire to scratch, most at night. If allowed to continue, tumors form, which often protrude, ulcerate and bleed. Instant relief; no pain; no knife. Certain cure—simply use

Swayne's Ointment

Harmless; healing. Half a century's test proves that it never fails. At druggists. 50 Cents. To try before you buy, address, Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, who will gladly mail, in a plain wrapper, A SAMPLE BOX FREE.

SANDALS RAPIDLY GAINING IN FAVOR

Old Style of Footgear in Great Demand—Makers Behind With Orders.

Sandals have long been worn in England at the seaside or in the country, not only by children, but by grown people, and some of the more daring of the latter have even gone so far as to wear them on the street in the more frequented haunts of men. But in this country dress reformers and others have, until about two seasons ago, sighed in vain for the freedom and grace of this ancient style of footgear.

At last, however, the English sandals happened to be seen and coveted by the right people. An American shoe manufacturer, while in quest of health in the old world, noticed the English sandals, and saw in them great financial possibilities. Returning to his home he boldly put them on the market about two summers ago. Last summer a Canadian society woman, the wife of a high Government official, conceived the idea of putting her little daughter into sandals. There were none to be bought in Canada, but a Toronto manufacturer was easily persuaded to make a few pairs from an English model, and the idea pleased him so much that, having made them for one customer, he made them for others.

In both countries the idea "took," and in the United States it spread so rapidly that the makers could not keep up with the demand, and, while no one thought at first of their being worn by anyone but children, there was a considerable adult demand last summer. The sandal was taken up first by the "smart set," but was soon copied by others, and the manufacturers are preparing for a craze this year. They are already far behind with their orders, and others reach them by every mail.

The present season's styles are said to be superior to anything yet placed on the market. One is a single stray sandal, with a goring at the side to prevent the introduction of sand or other irritating substance beneath the foot. Another has the sole open all around, with a strap passing over the second and third toes to the ankle, and held in place by two other straps. This is thought to be better than to put the main strap over the big toe, as in the English sandal. A third style has three straps, one fastening above the ankle. The sandals are all made by hand, as it has been found impossible to use the machine upon them.

The tendency in spring footwear is toward higher heels and narrower toes than have been worn for years, says the Illustrated Footwear Fashion. This is true in both men's and women's shoes, though, of course, the style is more pronounced in the latter. Women's heels are principally of the Cuban and French outlines, and the wide extension sole is gradually disappearing. The popularity of the "mannish" shoe has distinctly passed, and the new higher grade models show an increasing tendency toward femininity. Lace shoes are growing in demand, although the buttoned styles hold their own. The trim, neat outline of a laced shoe is particularly attractive with the short length outing skirts of the summer.

Oxfords and other "low cuts" are to be worn more than ever, but the "fancy extras" in these, such as perforated vamps and tips, have given place to a pleasing simplicity in line and style. For younger girls, tans and white canvas shoes are being shown in a tentative way, but no great demand for them is yet evident. Though generally considered undesirable for warm weather, various sorts of patent leather are rapidly growing in favor for spring and summer wear. Patent colt, kid, chrome tanned, enamel box calf and other "shiny" leathers, can hardly be turned out fast enough to supply the demand. Two and three eyelet bluchers will take the place of last year's colonial, and for the coming season will divide the honors with the new Gibson ties. In the bluchers, the shallow quarters, cut high back and front, with broad satin ribbon laced through the eyelets, give a lightness in appearance that is not possible in the colonial styles. For evening wear, beaded slippers, with fancy heels, purple, green and silvered, are in demand.—New York Tribune.

PUT A PICTURE IN YOUR ROOM

AN ESSAY BY LEIGH HUNT.

May we exhort such of our readers as have no pictures in their room to put one up immediately? We mean in their principal sitting-room—in all their rooms, if possible, but, at all events, in that one. No matter how costly, or the reverse, provided they see something in it, and it gives them a profitable or pleasant thought. Some may allege that they have "no taste for objects to be found in pictures—for trees, for landscapes, for human beauty, for scenes of life; or, if not for all these, yet surely for some one of them; and it is highly useful for the human mind to give itself helps towards taking an interest in things apart from its immediate cares or desires. They serve to refresh us for their better conquest or endurance; to render sorrow unselfish; to remind us that we ourselves, or our own personal wishes, are not the only objects in the world; to instruct and elevate us, and put us in a fairer way of realizing the good opinions which we would all fain entertain of ourselves, and in some measure do; to make us compare notes with other individuals, and with nature at large, and correct our infirmities at their mirror by modesty and reflection; in short, even the admiration of a picture is a kind of religion, or additional tie to our consciences, and rebinding of us (for such is the meaning of the word religion) to the greatness and goodness of nature.

Mr. Hazlitt has said somewhere, of the portrait of a beautiful female with a noble countenance that it seems as if an unhandsome action would be impossible in its presence. It is not so much for restraint's sake as for the sake of diffusiveness of heart, or the going out of ourselves, that we would recommend pictures; but, among other advantages, this also, of reminding us of our duties, would doubtless be one; and if reminded with charity, the effect, though perhaps small in most instances, would still be something. We have read of a Catholic money-lender who, when he was going to cheat a customer, always drew a veil over the portrait of his favorite saint. Here was a favorite vice, far more influential than the favorite saint; and yet we are of opinion that the money-lender was better for the saint than he would have been without him. It left him faith in something; he was better for it in the intervals: he would have treated his daughter the better for it, or his servant, or his dog. There was a bit of heaven in his room—a sunbeam to shine into a corner of his heart—however he may have shut the window against it, when heaven was not to look on.

The companionship of anything greater or better than ourselves must do us good, unless we are destitute of all modesty or patience. And a picture is a companion, and the next thing to the presence of what it represents. We may live in the thick of a city, for instance, and can seldom go out and "feed" ourselves.

With pleasure of the breathing fields; but we can put up a picture of the fields before us; as we get used to it, we shall find it the next thing to seeing the fields at a distance. For every picture is a kind of window, which supplies us with a fine sight; and many a thick, unpierced wall thus lets us into the studies of the greatest man, and the most beautiful scenes of nature. By living with pictures we learn to "read" them—to see into every nook and corner of the mind; and it is impossible to be in the habit of these perusals, or even of being vaguely conscious of the presence of the good and beautiful, and considering them as belonging to us, or forming a part of our common-places, without being, at the very least, less subject to the disadvantages arising from having no such thoughts at all.

And it is so easy to square the picture to one's aspirations, or professions, or the powers of one's pocket. For, as the resolving to have no picture at all in one's room, unless we could have it costly, and finely-painted, and finely-framed, that would be a mistake so vulgar that we trust no reader of any decent publication nowadays could fall into it. The greatest knave or simpleton in England, provided he is rich, can procure one of the finest paintings in the world tomorrow, and know nothing about it when he has got it; but to feel the beauties of a work of art, or to be capable of being led to feel them, is a gift which often falls to the lot of the poorest; and it is what Raphael or Titian desired in those who looked at their pictures. All the rest is taking the clothes for the man. Now it so happens that the cheapest engravings though they cannot come up to the merits of the originals, often contain no mean portion or shadow of them and when we speak of putting pictures up in a room, we use the word "picture" in the child's sense, meaning any kind of graphic representation, oil, water-color, copper-plate, drawing, or woodcut. And any one of these is worth putting up in your room, provided you have mind enough to get a pleasure from it. Even a frame is not necessary, if you cannot afford it. Better put a rough, varnished engraving than none at all, or pin, or stick up any engraving whatsoever, at the hazard of its growing never so dirty. You will keep it as clean as you can, and for as long a time; and as for the rest, it is better to have a good memorandum before you, and get a fresh one when you are able, than to have none at all, or even to keep it clean in a portfolio. How should you like to keep your own heart in a portfolio, or lock your friend up in another room? We are no friends to portfolios, except where they contain more prints than can be hung up. The more, in that case, the better.

Our readers have seen in all parts of the country, over the doors of public-houses, "Perkins and Co.'s Entire." This Perkins, who died wealthy a few years ago, was not a mere brewer or rich man. He had been head clerk to Thrale, the friend of Dr. Johnson; and, during his clerkship, the doctor, happening to go into his counting-house, saw a portrait of himself (Johnson) hanging up in it. "How is this, sir?" inquired Johnson. "Sir," said Perkins, "I was resolved that my room should have had one great man in it." "A very pretty compliment," returned the gratified moralist, "and I believe you mean it sincerely."

Mr. Perkins did not thrive the worse for having the portrait of Johnson in his counting-house. People are in general quite enough inclined to look after the interests of "number one"; but they make a poor business of it, rich as they may become, unless they include a power of forgetting it in behalf of number two; that is to say, of some one person or thing besides themselves, able to divert them from mere self-seeking. It is not uncommon to see one solitary portrait in a lawyer's office, and that portrait a lawyer's, generally some judge. It is better than none. Anything is better than the poor, small unit of a man's selfish self, even if it be but the next thing to it. And there is the cost of the engraving and frame. Sometimes there is more; for these professional prints, especially when alone, are meant to imply that the possessor is a shrewd, industrious, proper lawyer, who sticks to his calling, and wastes his time in "no nonsense"; and this ostentation of business is in some instance a cover for idleness or disgust, or a blind for a father or rich uncle. Now it would be better, we think, to have two pictures instead of one—the judge's by all means, for the professional part of the gentleman's soul, and some one other picture, to show his client that he is a man as well as a lawyer, and has an eye to the world outside of him, as well as to his own.

Upon these grounds it would be well for men of other callings if they acted in a similar way. The young merchant should reasonably have a portrait of some eminent merchant before his eyes, with some other, not far off, to hinder him from acknowledging no merit but in riches. Or he might select a merchant of such a character as could serve both uses—Sir Thomas Gresham, for instance, who encouraged knowledge as well as money-getting, or Lorenzo de Medici, the princely merchant of Italy. So with regard to clergymen, to professions of all sorts, and to trade. The hosier, in honor of his calling, might set up Defoe, who was one of that trade, as well as author of "Robinson Crusoe"; the bookseller may the footman, Dodsley, who was at one time a footman as well as a bookseller and author, and behaved excellently under all characters; and the tailor might baulk petty animadversions on his trade by having a portrait, or one of the many admirable works, of the great Annibal Caracci, who was a tailor's son. It would be advisable, in general, to add a landscape, if possible, for reasons already intimated.

Month Without Full Moon.

The month of February, 1866, ran its appointed course without a full moon. This extraordinary exception to the general rule is the more notable, as astronomers claim that there has been no parallel to it since the accepted date of the creation; and, to make it more wonderful still, it cannot recur for upwards of 2,500,000 years.

As a curious point in connection with this question, though not perhaps within its intended scope, we may recall another very interesting fact. In order to correct an error in the calendar, so that its style in Great Britain should conform with that of other countries, it was enacted that 11 days should be omitted after Sept. 2, 1752 (as readers of our note on Washington's birthday will remember), and therefore that month had but 19 days. Hence it happened that the date of the September full moon, in 1752, was thrown forward till Oct. 4, and in the curtailed month there was none.

THE AWFUL AGONY OF AN ACHING BACK.

There is nothing more excruciating than backache — can't turn, stoop, or move without suffering terrible pain.

DR. PITCHER'S BACKACHE-KIDNEY TABLETS

Are the most prompt, complete and permanent cure known for sore, stiff, aching, painful backs. Read the proof:

THE PAIN SEVERE.

Mrs. George Inman, Carleton Place, Ont., said: "My husband suffered from an acute lameness in his back. To stoop or assume an upright position was excruciating. He tried various remedies, but said he never had anything come up to Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets.'

TOOK HOLD IMMEDIATELY.

Mr. John Kinnee, Durham, Ont., gave the following account of his case: "For three or four years I suffered from good hard backache whenever I over-exerted myself. I got a bottle of Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets and they took hold immediately, and by the time the bottle was finished I was cured."

NO REST AT NIGHT.

Mrs. Richard Meyers, Preston, Ont.' says: "I had a severe pain in my back that gave me no release in the day time, and disturbed me at nights. Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets cured me of the pain, and I no longer have that depressing weakness in the mornings as formerly."

If you suffer from backache or any kidney, bladder or urinary troubles and are anxious to be cured quickly and permanently, see that you get Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets.

50 Chocolated Coated Tablets 50 cts. at druggists or by mail. The Dr. Zina Pitcher Co., Toronto.

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THE LIFE OF A GREAT DOCTOR

Review of Memoirs and Letters of Sir James Paget.

T. P. O'Connor's Appreciation of a Truly Wonderful Man—His Home Life.

This biography of Sir James Paget is one of those books it does one good to read. The life described in it is so orderly, so elevated, so full of all the things that brighten and ennoble the life of the individual, that one feels a certain increase of hopefulness and faith after one has read its pages. Here is the lie of a man who worked incessantly and vehemently; who had many years of hard struggle and of poverty; who did not attain success till comparatively late in life; and who, in evil fortune as in good, retained the same high courage, dignity, modesty. And there is throughout the whole life that which gives unity, brightness, and sweetness above all things to life—a faithful love story, which had years of painful waiting, owing to the stress of poverty, and which, when at last ended in marriage, resulted in years of unalloyed happiness and of perfect union, and in the bringing up of a family with all the sweetness and unity of the true British household. Sir James Paget, the great scientific surgeon, with a princely income, world-wide fame, with every honor that his profession could confer upon him, will take his place always in the annals of science; but as a man, with the fidelity and tenderness of all his affections; as devoted a son as he was in due time a husband and a father; unselfish in all the smallest as well as in the greatest things of life; happiest at his own fireside; and working at his deepest problems by preference amid the subdued tumult of the room in which sat wife and children—Sir James Paget the man may well live for many a generation as the exemplar of what a true and fine life can be.

HIS PARENTS.

And yet it was a life which began under inauspicious stars. The father of Sir James Paget—Samuel Paget—was a brewer and a ship owner in Yarmouth, the town in which the great doctor was born. Samuel Paget was evidently in his day a man of enterprise and ability, and in all fortunes he was a man of spotless integrity. When his master died suddenly, he rushed up to London, although he was but seventeen, and secured a big contract from the admiralty, and started business with money borrowed by himself and by his mother. For several years he prospered; then came a sudden change, due partly to circumstances independent of him; then several years of those terrible and weary struggles against adverse fate, with persistent hope gradually fading away; and finally utter ruin, which in its darkest phases was averted by the generosity and thrift of his sons, and mainly, perhaps, through the son who became Sir James Paget.

But this parent, in spite of misfortunes, was a fine influence in the lives of his children. He was a man of education; was temperate when drunkenness was the fashion; "refined in conversation, even when cursing and nastiness were scarcely vulgar, and a lover of all that was beautiful in literature and art." Finally, he must have had a fine constitution; for he lived till 82, and, as his son puts it, "died of that rarest of all the causes of death—mere old age." The mother of Sir James Paget was also remarkable. While his father was small, the mother was handsome, tall, and graceful." In several respects she was the typical English mother.

The qualities which one best remembers were her intense love of her children, her marvelous activity and industry, her admiration of all that was beautiful in art and nature, her skill in needlework and painting. She had seventeen children in 26 years, and nine of these, including the first and last born, grew up to full age. She took the sole charge and guidance of them all; she managed all household affairs, and after the manner of the time and place, did all the marketing and shopping, directed the cookery, and made the choicest sweets.

Let it be added that she had literary tastes, could paint, was a very fine letter writer. Finally her health gave way, disasters came, and they were supplemented by the illness and premature death of the son whom she loved best of all her large flock, and she was struck down by paralysis. She completely lost speech; but it is characteristic of her that she never was idle, even then; and, speechless as she was, shrunken, bent down, and withered from her former graces, yet she was gentle and social, and with simple gestures took part in family affairs, and helped to make the home still more happy.

AN APOTHECARY'S APPRENTICE.

The young James had soon to set about making a living, and he began his professional career at the very bottom of the ladder. He is one of the celebrated doctors who started as an apothecary's apprentice. His duties were heavy and various.

One had to be in the surgery from about 9 to 1, and again (I think) from 2 or 3 to 5 or 6 every day; and there one's time was chiefly occupied in dispensing, seeing a few out-patients, as they might be called, of the poorer classes, in receiving messages, making appointments, keeping accounts, and at Christmas time making out bills, and, for some, receiving payment. When the master came back from his rounds of visits one had to write at his dictation, for each day the name of each patient he had seen, the facts of the visitation, and the prescription for the medicines required. Then these were to be made up and sent; the bottles to be neatly corked and covered; the pills to be duly rolled and smoothly rounded (no silvering then); the leeches to be put in their boxes with scarcely struggling room; and all to look as neat as from any druggist's shop. And from this book were duly entered in another the supplies of time and physic, and the cost of each for each patient.

BEGINNINGS IN LONDON.

When his long apprenticeship was finished young Paget came up to London and entered at St. Bartholomew's. When he had taken his degree there was a question whether he should set up in business in London or in his native Yarmouth. "I drifted," he says, "rather than sailed or steered back to London in October, 1836." His future was quite dark and uncertain. The ruin of his father was advancing with rapidity; it was evident that he would have to take his share of paying the debts; and he had no practice, no friends, no connection in London. It was at that dark hour that he became engaged to be married.

It would, he writes, have been difficult to do anything not immoral which could have seemed to any reasonable person more imprudent. * * * The indiscretion was the happiest event of my life; the beginning of an engagement which for nearly eight years gave me help and hope enough to make even the heaviest work seem light, and then ended in a marriage blessed with constancy of perfect mutual love not once disturbed. No human wisdom could have devised a step so wise as was this rash engagement.

These years of waiting were long, laborious, ill-paid:

An average of £170 a year, he writes wistfully in the after years, was not much with which to pay 50 guineas for rent and to appear like a gentleman, though it be a scientific one, and to eat and drink enough, to work hard, and to buy clothes and books and pens.

And to add to this disproportion between position and income:

THE LIFE OF A GREAT—Gal TWO

My father was becoming constantly poorer, and it was necessary for me to borrow money in order to meet some of his liabilities, and occasionally I had to go to two of his London creditors and ask for time for payment of the bills due.

POVERTY.

And his work was not of a very cheerful kind; it was mainly, if not entirely, spent in what was then called the "dead-house," what we now call the dissecting room. Over and over again, too, he had disappointments in his efforts to obtain promotion in the medical school—that is to say, to increase that small income by some college fees. And his time was so occupied, and he paid so little attention to work outside the college, that his practice amounted to practically nothing. He occupied lodgings in 3 Serle street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, where the ground floor then, as now, was occupied by Ravencroft's shop for barristers' wigs and gowns. Here is a list of his earnings from practice for a series of years in Serle street:

	£	s.
1836-7	5	1
1837-8	8	8
1838-9	17	17
1839-40	14	3
1840-1	12	0
1841-2	23	13
1842-3	15	4

But the tide at last turned. It was decided to establish a collegiate system in connection with the school at St. Bartholomew's—that is to say, to have students in houses under the supervision of the college authorities; and Paget was appointed the first warden. And then, after eight years' engagement, he was at last in a position to marry, and he brought his wife home to rooms in the hospital.

THE YOUNG COUPLE.

Then began and was continued for many years a life which it required a man of the temperament of Paget to lead and to enjoy. He was so happy in his wife and his small home—it was such a tremendous relief after all the years of loneliness in London lodgings to have the face of one he loved and was loved by opposite to him—that he revelled in it with all the joy of the starving when they get food. And he began then a method of combining the joys of the fireside and of study and work in combination to which he was faithful for the rest of his life. "With her," he says of his wife:

It was easy to work and be undisturbed by anything going on around me; a habit which I can advise everyone to learn. Her admirable music and her singing, with a matchless gentle voice and a pure cultivated style, were a refreshing accompaniment to my evening reading and writing; and when these were over she wrote for me, copying for the press my roughly-written manuscripts, sitting with me till midnight or far into the morning, all alone, or, after a time, with the baby brought down in its cradle and washed and fed.

Is not this a beautiful picture of a student's home, lit by love and learning? It will be seen that years afterwards, in very different surroundings, there is a repetition of the scene. Which has the pathos of these things. The young couple rarely if ever went out to dinner, and when they did so they walked home on foot to save money.

Often, says one of his children, he spent a week or more without going outside the hospital gates; for recreation he would walk with my mother of an evening in the hospital square, and believed that the smell of the country on summer nights came even so far into London. Men remember the light burning in his study long after the most deliberate revelry in college had reached its natural end; or he would let the carousing last into the small hours, and then stop it and go back to the business of packing his head with the coming lecture.

STARTING PRACTICE.

After some years he determined to resign the wardenship and to start in practice—a daring venture. How long it was until he thus started on practice, how weary was the waiting for success in the case of this afterwards very prosperous man, will be gathered from the fact that his largest income from practice during the first seven years after he had taken his diploma was £23 13c, and "till I had been a surgeon," he writes, "for sixteen years it had never exceeded £100."

But when once he began practice his income steadily increased. In the first year it reached £700, and it gradually increased till it exceeded £10,000. "Then," he adds, "I gave up operating and it fell at once to £700, and then slowly decreased. Probably," he says, "I had for some years the most lucrative surgical practice in London." But he had to work very hard — indeed, terrifically hard. He visited his hospital six days a week. He operated on his own patients or saw them between 8 and 10 in the morning; then held consultations at home for three hours, seeing fifteen to twenty cases; then he went to the hospital, and spent from one to two hours and a half there; then he visited private patients in all parts of the town; and thus there were seldom less than eleven, and sometimes there were twelve and thirteen, hours of work between breakfast and dinner. Often, too, he had to travel long distances to see cases; and his average working-time was sixteen hours a day.

HIS HONORED AGE.

I need not pursue his career further. He exhausted the list of honors and distinctions; he was esteemed and loved by all the men of science in all parts of the world; he was the intimate and the friend of most of the people of distinction in his own country—of Gladstone, Browning, Tennyson, George Eliot, Cardinal Newman. He retired when his strength was no longer able to sustain any work; had a few years of peaceful and resigned descent into the grave, whither he had been preceded by the wife he had loved so well—it was after they had celebrated their golden wedding. He died on Dec. 30, 1899. He was in his 86th year.

I promised to give a sketch of his evenings at home in the days of his success, so as to show how like it was to that which he spent in the little rooms in the hospital when he and his wife were young. Here it is; to me it seems one of the most touching and admirable studies of an interior I have ever read:

Dinner was a very plain meal, soon over; a Spartan sort of dessert was put out upstairs; he fetched his books and papers from his study, unlocked his desk, and set to work at a narrow segment of a table that we all used. Two feet and a half were enough for his desk, his letters, and his glass of wine; and always, year in, year out, he sat at the same point of the table's compass, and made the least possible space do for everything. He began work at once; took his wine and his tea while he wrote; heard and praised the music, but did not stop writing for it; at ten read prayers, then wrote till 12, and sent his first batch of letters to the post; then wrote again, or read pathology or surgery till 1 or 2 in the morning. Of all memories of Harewood Place, the most vivid is of him sitting at his own small share of the big round table, at his desk; and we knew the moment when he signed a letter, and the etching sound of his pen changed to a swishing sound as he wrote his name.

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IN THE SPRING

Use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets—They Enable Nature to Right Itself and Thus Dispose of the Objectionable Lassitude Naturally and for Good.

You know it's Spring. That tired feeling tells you that. You are not sick, but you have little inclination to eat, and still less to work. You just want to do nothing and feel miserable.

Do you know why? Do you know that the stomach has been working hard with fatty food all winter supplying the different parts of the body with both heat and food—that the stomach's work is doubled in the winter?

Do you know that the stomach after its double work is tired? That when tired it fails in its duty of supplying the different parts of the body with food? That when the parts do not get food, they are starved and weak?

Your stomach needs help. It needs Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They will digest the food while the stomach rests. They will not only insure a food supply to the starved organs and muscles, but they will rest the stomach and put it in shape to do its work well. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are what the stomach needs in the springtime. They are a natural cure because they enable the body to right itself. When the body is right there can be no weary, dispiriting spring feelings.

The men of Indiana are taller than those of any other state or nation in the world. This is shown by the army records.

MINARD'S LINIMENT IS USED BY PHYSICIANS.

In the palace of the rich and the cottage of the toiler Tillson's Oats find a ready welcome.

It's delicious flavor and inviting appearance delights the taste of the most fastidious and its nourishing, strengthening qualities satisfy the hunger of the strong.

Tillson's Pan-Dried Oats is eaten with a relish and thoroughly enjoyed by all of discriminating taste.

Start your day right with a steaming dish of Tillson's Oats and you'll enjoy every minute of your waking hours and sleep soundly at night.

Tillson's Oats

Pan-Dried A Food, Not a Fad

704

In dirt-excluding packages — No hulls, no black specks

The E. B. Eddy Co.
Limited.
Hull - - - - Canada.

The next car of Matches will arrive in London on or about April 15.

Telegraph — Headlight
Telephone — King Edward
Eagle 100s — Victoria
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Donald McLean, Agent.

LINGUISTIC ABILITY OF THE AUTHOR'S CLUB

Its 300 Members Have a Competent Knowledge of Languages.

There is a small club in London which contains among its three hundred members men who have a competent knowledge of at least forty languages and dialects. It is very doubtful if any other body in England can make so good a linguistic show as the Authors' Club, unless it be the Athenaeum, which has a much larger membership.

RUSSIAN, CZECH, CIRCASSIAN.

There is hardly a European language of any real importance which is not spoken at the Author's Club, though one member has been known to lament that he knew no Basque. Latin and Greek, and French, German, and Italian are, of course, nothing to boast of. But Mr. Henry Cresswell besides these knows at least Russian, Polish, Turkish and Czech. Mr. Max Montesole (who is an authority on Eastern Europe), knows Arabic, Turkish, Tcherkess (or Circassian), and most of the European languages. Mr. Skrine, the author of "The Heart of Asia," is thoroughly acquainted with Sanskrit, and Hindi, its modern colloquial form, and with Urdu, to say nothing of the language of the Garo Hill tribes. This particular language, though of a small vocabulary, ought to have a future before it, for according to Mr. Skrine, it is possible to compress more abuse into three syllables of Garo than into a long sentence of any other language.

There are several members who know Magyar; it is understood, of course, that Mr. Hall Caine is an authority on Manx. Dr. Black knows Roumanian, Dutch and Hebrew. Dr. Chitzner is an authority on Hebrew, Chaldee and Syriac. Two members know Romaic or modern Greek, and Mr. Paul King has written a book in Chinese, and speaks it like an educated Chinaman. Several members know Bengali, and several are at home in Persian, the French of the Orient.

ZULU, MAORI, CHINOOK.

Mr. Bertram Mitford is reported to know the tongue of the Bechuanas, and in spite of his Zulu spelling it is said that Mr. Rider Haggard knows the chief language of the Bantus. One member has made a study of Schwytzer-Deutch in the valley of Zermatt, and has translated stories from it into English. Mr. Vogel knows Maori; it is reported that Mr. Morley Roberts has forgoten Australian Aboriginal, but still retains much knowledge of Chinook.

EVEN ENGLISH.

Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne is an authority on West African palaver, and many members know Pigeon English, which is by no means so easy as it might be imagined. It is not necessary to add that Welsh and Gaelic have their students. But when it dawned upon the members of the club only lately that no one there knew Pashto, the language of Afghanistan, there was a distinct feeling of depression. The language which is pronounced the most difficult of all, is English. This is as it should be.—T. P.'s Weekly.

Monument to a Woman.

New Orleans has the distinction of possessing the first statue erected in the United States in honor of a woman. This monument commemorates the charities of Margaret Haughery, a woman reared in poverty, who made a fortune in the milk and bakery business. Her deeds of kindness were unostentatious, but constant. During her life she was venerated for her goodness, and her death was mourned as a public calamity. The poor of the Crescent City had lost their best friend.—Nashville News.

Steer a Safe Course
The safest course for delicate skin is to use
BABY'S OWN SOAP.
No Other Soap as Good.
ALBERT TOILET SOAP Co. Mfrs. Montreal.

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CALVERT'S CARBOLIC Tooth Pwder.

A unique and efficacious preparation for cleansing the teeth and strengthening the gums.

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Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Rings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

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How Two Beautiful Women Escaped Spring Catarrh By Use of Pe-ru-na.

Nothing Robs One of Strength Like Spring Catarrh. Spring Fever is Spring Catarrh.

Miss Francis M. Smith, Treasurer of East Side Ladies' Aid Society, No. 844 Seventh avenue, New York City, writes: The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, O.:

Dear Sir:—"Care and responsibility shattered my nervous system. Like other women under a great strain my system gave way. My sleep was disturbed. I was just as tired in the morning as I was at night, and there was a lazy, weak feeling over me all day. A friend requested me to try Peruna. I am glad to be able to say that after taking six bottles of it I feel a new woman. My stomach is now in prfect order and I sleep well."—FRANCES M. SMITH.

Have you got nerves? Well, you ought to hav nerves. But they ought to be strong nerves, good nerves. Does your hand emble? You are living too fast. Does your heart flutter at times? You had better call a halt. Americans e too fast. They crowd too much int a single day. They have too little leure. The hospitals and insane asylms are filling up. The quiet, pastoal scenes of yore are becoming rare. It's time that we quit this sort of usiness.

How to Get Strong Nerves.

First, repa the injury already done to your nerv. The way to do this is to do exactl as did Mattie B. Curtis, Secretary of Legion of Loyal Women, Hotel Salem Boston, Mass. She said in a recent ter: "I suffered for over a year with eneral weakness and debility manifsted in severe headache and backach. I took four bottles of Peruna, and or two months have been entirely free from these maladies."

Nervous Postration.

Thousands f cases might be quoted in which Puna has been used to rescue peop from the perdition of deranged nes, and put them on the good, solid undation of health. The County Auor of Erie County, New York, Hon. ohn W. Neff, in a recent letter writte at Buffalo, New York, stated: "I as persuaded by a friend to try a bott of your great nerve tonic, Peruna, and he results were so gratifying that am more than pleased to recommend."

A Spring onic.

Almost erybody needs a tonic in the spring. Something to brace the nerves, invigorate the brain and cleanse the blood. That Peruna will do this is beyond all question. Everyone who has tried it has had the same experience as Mrs. D. W. Timberlake, of Lynchburg, Va., who, in a recent letter, made use of the following words: "I always take a dose of Peruna after business hours, as it is a great thing for the nerves. There is no better spring tonic, and I have used about all of them."

Catarrh in Spring.

The spring is the best time to treat catarrh. Nature renews herself every spring. The system is rejuvenated by spring weather. This renders medicines more effective. A short course of Peruna, assisted by the balmy air of spring, will cure old, stubborn cases of catarrh that have resisted treatment for years. Everybody should have a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book on catarrh. Address The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

LAWN MOWERS Oil-Tempered Steel Blades.
Lawn Rakes, Garden Tools, Etc.
GALVANIZED NETTING from 12 to 72 inches wide.
Step Ladders, Carpet Sweepers, Curtain Stretchers, Washing Machines.
Sherwin-Williams' READY-MIXED PAINTS
FOLDING GO-CARTS—Rubber tires. Suitable for taking on street cars, etc.
Reid's Hardware 118 Dundas St., North Side.

SHE OWED THE WALDORF

Young G Claims the Big New York Hotel.

Didn't Li Arrangement of Chairs or Manner of Employe.

New Yo April 11.—Etta Knarr, 20 years old a pretty, entered the Waldorf by t Thirty-fourth street entrance yesday afternoon, and with an air of ownership began rearranging the chrs in the corridor and adjusting the draperies.

"Do you sh to see anybody?" asked Detective hornhill.

"No," reed the young woman, smiling swtly, "no one in particular. Who are u?"

"Oh, I'm onnected with the hotel," replied the etective.

"That's od," she exclaimed. "You see, I hav come to take possession. I have ow this hotel for five years, and I think is about time that I took hold."

"It's a e hotel," said the detective, movia little closer.

"Oh, yes m rather pleased with it. But there I have to be a number of changes. idn't altogether like your manner of addressing me. I shall require more politeness from my attendants. This lounging place is in bad taste, too. What a horrid carpet! And what garish furniture. Are you aware also that you have a lot of people staying here that I do not care to have under my roof?"

"Suppose we take a look around," suggested Thornhill.

"That is my desire," said the woman.

She was conducted about, admiring by the way the pictures and bric-a-brac, adjusting one thing, criticising another and finally arriving at the office. There she interviewed the executive staff at length, explaining that she had been born in the hotel thirteen years ago and would be glad to get back home again.

"Life is too dreary out in Long Island City, where I live, at No. 137 Lincoln street," she said. "It will be fine when I get settled here. Please have my rooms prepared at once."

A quiet suggestion was conveyed to Miss Knarr that perhaps she might have trouble in entering into possession of the hotel and that the would be on the safe side to notify the police of her intention.

"That is true," she said, and willingly accompanied Detective Thornhill to the West Thirtieth street station, where she once more went over the story of her ownership of the hotel.

By a ruse she was detained, and word sent to the address in Long Island City. An investigation will be made into her sanity.

THE SHOOTING AT WALKERVILLE

It Is Asserted Kennedy Shot in Self-Defense.

WAS BEING MOBBED AT TIME

Statements by Eye-Witnesses of the Fatal Rioting in Detroit on Thursday.

Detroit, April 11.—The rioting of Thursday evening in connection with the Walkerville bridge works' strike, is the chief topic of discussion here today. George E. Toehm, assistant civil engineer for the Walkerville bridge works, who lives at 301 Twenty-fifth street, was not more than 30 feet from Kennedy (the man who shot Michael Sullivan) when the crowd attacked the latter, and he saw everything that went on but the actual shooting. The affair completely unstrung his nerves, but he is able to give a good description of the fight.

"Kennedy was lying on the ground," he said, "when the shots were fired, and there must have been at least 20 or 25 men crowded around him and kicking him. They were so thick that I could not see Kennedy at all, and the shots sounded muffled. I counted four shots, and there may have been another. They followed one after the other, but not so fast but that I had time to wonder where the lead was going, as I could not see how he could fire into the crowd without the bullets taking effect. I thought there was going to be trouble from the actions of the men on the boat. There was fully eight times the usual number of people on the trip, and the men were divided into little cliques. Kennedy had a 'tip' that we were going to be attacked, but we were prepared for them on the other side with special officers, and the crowd did nothing more than yell. There were not more than a dozen of our employes on the boat, while I should say that there were at least 100 of the other men, but I saw only one striker on the boat, and he lives on this side.

"When the boat was pulling into the landing place I looked to see if there was a crowd waiting, but could not see any. Our men kept together, but the crowd rushed off first and forced them from the sidewalk into the street. I had my bicycle, and was hedged in by some teams so that I was one of the last to get off the boat. I rode along the edge of the commons, and when near Atwater street the crowd, which had been yelling from the time the boat landed, began to throw mud and stones. Some of our men who were in front started to run, and then the fight began. A large number of men surrounded Kennedy, who had his revolver out, and he kept driving them away by hitting at them. Finally he fell backwards, but whether he tripped or was knocked down I do not know. I could see the men kicking at him, and then I heard the shots.

"At this the crowd parted, and I saw a man fall over. Kennedy staggered to his feet, with blood streaming down his face, but he did not fire again. He faced the crowd and then started to run, when the cry was raised: 'Don't let him get away.' Several of the men took after him, but Kennedy ran over to an officer, who reached the corner, and was taken inside a saloon near the corner. The men surrounded the place, and one man went in the rear way, but he came out rather hurriedly, so I suppose the officer assisted his exit.

"It was lucky that Kennedy had a revolver, else he would have been murdered. The assault was absolutely unprovoked. Coming over on the boat I told President McMath that it looked like trouble, but he thought the men had simply crossed the river out of curiosity, and would do nothing more than hoot and yell. They evidently meant business, as they hardly waited for our men to get off the boat before they began to pelt them with bricks, stones and pieces of mud."

F. C. McMath, who is president of the Canada Bridge Company (limited), the Walkerville bridge works, was an eyewitness to the assault on the men, and Kennedy in particular, and says that Kennedy's action was absolutely justifiable in order to save his own life and the lives of others.

"I cannot understand just what prompted the attack," he said, "as the assault was not committed by the strikers. I did not know that Kennedy had a revolver on him, but it is a very fortunate thing that he did. He got off the boat ahead of me, and when I reached the street the crowd was already assaulting our men. The biggest number were around Kennedy, and I kept edging my way through the crowd to get as close to him as I could. He kept fighting the men off until the man he shot jumped on his back and bore him to the ground. Then the crowd began kicking him about the body. Kennedy fired several shots, and had to fire up at the man who had jumped on his back. The crowd scattered immediately after the shooting, but they began to close in on Kennedy again, and I ordered him to hurry up the street, and get away. He walked fast to the corner, and there met an officer, who went with him to the saloon. By the time the squad of police arrived the crowd disappeared.

"I want to emphasize the fact that Kennedy acted absolutely in self-defense, as will be clearly shown by those who witnessed the affair.

"Kennedy has been in our employ something less than a year as shipping clerk, and we have found him a thoroughly reliable man. Of late he has been in the works a good deal assisting in loading the cars, but that is clearly in the line of his work."

A Good Quarter Dollar's Worth

is contained in a bottle of Polson's Nerviline, which cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Toothache, Headache, Cramps, Sick Stomach and Indigestion. Mothers find Nerviline is first-class liniment for children's sort throat, hoarseness, cold in the chest, and taken in hot water before retiring is a splendid remedy for colds. Don't be without Nerviline; it is the most economical, potent and reliable household liniment made, and costs only 25c.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cure Constipation.

Valuable Advice to Mothers.

If your child comes in from play coughing or showing evidence of an approaching attack of grippe, sore throat, or sickness of any kind, first thing get out your bottle of Nerviline. Rub the chest and neck with Nerviline, and give internal doses of ten drops of Nerviline in sweetened water every two hours. This will prevent any serious trouble. No liniment or pain reliever equals Polson's Nerviline, which is a necessity in every household. Large bottles cost only 25c.

WHY GO LIMPING and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

KENT MURDER TRIAL

Doctor's Testify to Kent's Blood-Stained Hands.

Rochester, N. Y., April 11.—The evidence in the Kent case yesterday was to the effect that there was no expression of pain on Miss Dingle's face when she was found with her throat cut, and the witnesses all were of the opinion that she had not moved after the wound was inflicted. This was deduced from the undisturbed condition of the bed clothes and the formation of the pools of blood. One witness testified that when Kent was being taken from the scene of the crime, he turned, went back to the bed, and leaning over the dead girl, cried, "Ethel, Ethel! My God, she can't be dead!" The bloody razor, a short blade, with shell handle, was produced and identified, as was also a hypodermic syringe. A physician testified that Kent's hands were covered with dried blood stains, and that there were many stains on the stand and bottles in the medicine case. District Attorney Warren produced several bottles and vials to be identified. It is alleged by the people's side that the latter were filled with laudanum when Kent and Miss Dingle first entered the room. The prosecution is endeavoring to prove its theory that Miss Dingle, dazed by liquor, was further plied with drugs, and that her throat was cut while in a comatose condition.

IN FIELDS FAR OFF.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is known in Australia, South and Central America, as well as in Canada and the United States, and its consumption increases each year. It has made its own way, and all that needs to be done is to keep its name before the public. Everyone knows that it is to be had at any store, for all merchants keep it.

Four times as many passengers were carried by trolley roads as by steam roads in Massachusetts in 1902.

Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor

is the only remedy of standing that is guaranteed to cure corns and warts without pain. Insist on having only "Putnam's"; it's the best.

A Full-size Bottle Free.

Powley's Liquified Ozone—The Only Internal Germ Killer.

If you suffer from a germ trouble and will try Powley's Liquified Ozone we will furnish the first bottle free. We do this to save delay—to convince you at once and forever that Ozone does kill germs. We do it to help you who need help, and then to induce you to tell your friends about it.

Just Oxygen.

Powley's Liquified Ozone is nothing but oxygen—not a drug of any kind in it. It is the discovery of a chemist who spent 20 years in learning how to get oxygen, in staple form, into the blood. The process of making requires immense apparatus and 14 days time. The result is a liquid which charges the blood with such an excess of oxygen that no germ can live where that blood goes.

Ozone solves the great problem of killing germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison to you and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine can never reach the cause of a germ trouble. Ozone kills them with oxygen—a tonic to you—the very source of vitality. But germs are vegetable and this excess of oxygen, while the very life of an animal, is deadly to vegetable matter. This fact seems a provision of nature to protect man against germs.

Kills all Germs.

We offer $1,000 to the physician or scientist who discovers a disease germ that Ozone cannot kill. Such a germ has never yet been discovered. Powley's Liquified Ozone is certain destruction to germs and the result is inevitable. A germ disease must end and forever when the cause is killed. And all the skill in the world cannot cure a germ trouble while germs still live.

Germ Diseases.

Every disease in this list is a known germ disease. Ozone has cured each of these diseases at least several hundred times—some of them thousands of times. We know from this vast experience that Ozone can be relied on in all of them. Medicine cures some of them sometimes, by aiding nature to overcome the germs, but those results are indirect and uncertain. Ozone attacks the disease directly and the results are inevitable:

Asthma
Anaemia—Abscess
Bronchitis
Blood Poison
Bright's Disease
Bowel Troubles
Coughs—Colds
Consumption
Colic—Croup
Constipation
Catarrh—Cancer
Dysentery—Diarrhea
Dandruff—Dropsy
Dyspepsia
Eczema—Erysipelas
Fevers—all kinds
Gonorrhea—Gleet
Gall Stones—Gout
Influenza
Impure Blood
Kidney Diseases
La Grippe
Liver Troubles
Leucorrhea
Malaria—Neuralgia
Pneumonia
Piles
Pleurisy—Quinsy
Rheumatism
Skin Diseases
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Stomach Troubles
Tuberculosis
Throat Troubles
Tumors—Ulcers
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Weak Eyes

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh in any part of the body—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

50c Bottle Free.

If you will state your disease on this coupon we will send you overwhelming evidence that Ozone cures that disease—evidence that will convince the most doubtful. We will also send an order on your druggist for a full-sized bottle of Ozone, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This remarkable offer is made to aid you—to help you—to cure you. It is made because of our faith—because we know what Ozone will do. Please be fair enough with yourself to accept it.

Powley's Liquified Ozone is sold by all druggists in two sizes, 50 cents and $1 00.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Ozone Co., Limited, 48 Colborne street, Toronto.

I am troubled with.....

I have never tried Powley's Liquified Ozone, but if you will supply me with a 50c bottle free I will take it.

.....
Write your name plainly.
.....
Street and number.
39 .....
Town and Province

Literary Notes.

LIFE IN CANADA.

Published Canadian history is none too extensive, and the addition of any new work is always welcomed. Especially acceptable is it when it throws new light upon any of the phases of earlier life in the colony. Such is done in the recent publication from the William Briggs presses, "Life in Canada," by Thomas Conant, known as an authoritative historian, chiefly through his "Upper Canada Sketches." In his latest work, new things are told of the United Empire Loyalists, the war of 1812 and the rebellion of 1837. An insight into the pioneer life in Upper Canada and the Family Compact are prominent features of the book. To a certain extent the story, for it is somewhat of a story, is biographical, the author having used his own family history for the basis of his work on "Life in Canada"; and it is colloquial, especial interest being taken in that district about Oshawa.

The book, however, is not all history, for it is in some respects geographical. Canadians, Mr. Conant says, as a people are far too modest, and the evident intention of the author is to give a true picture of Ontario as it is today. The book is a valuable contribution to our literature. William Briggs, Toronto.

A LONDONER'S WORK.

Capt. J. W. Fuller, the chief clerk at the Grand Trunk carworks in this city, is the author of a book recently issued by the Abbey Press (New York and Montreal), which promises to have a large sale. The title of the volume is "Izolda," and it is a pleasing romance, which has for historic setting the peasant disturbances which agitated Hungary at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Skillfully interwoven in the narration of the sorrows of a maid of the peasant class and the difficulties which beset the path of a young nobleman, more enlightened and liberal than the majority of his fellows, is the story of the struggles of the proud Magyar nobles and the desperate peasantry, which is naturally of peculiar interest in these days of industrial differences. The book abounds in graphic description, thrilling incident and dramatic situation, as may be judged from the foregoing, and it is only rarely that the interest of the reader is not closely held.

"Izolda" has received many flattering notices from the public press of late, and the magazines have also given it praise. Here is what the Canadian Magazine has to say of the work: "It gives a picture of Magyar life, which indicates the oppressions due to the extreme landlordism and clericalism of Hungary about three centuries ago. It is a painful tale, because of the vividness of its tragedy. Yet it is so well written that one wonders why the author has so long concealed his genius. Apparently the object of the story is to exhibit the real fault of our present social and economic conditions under which the rich still grow richer, and the poor poorer. Capt. Fuller in his introduction hints that the old political oligarchy has been succeeded by the new financial oligarchy.

Capt. Fuller is the author of the serial, entitled "Knights of the Cross," a crusading story, which will be remembered by readers of the Canadian Magazine, in which it appeared, some time ago, and he has also written some shorter articles for the Home Magazine. The Authors' Magazine of Detroit has also accepted some stories written by Capt. Fuller, but they have not made their appearance yet.

THE EMERSON CENTENARY.

May 25 will be the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Elaborate preparations are under way for centenary celebrations, both in Concord and Boston. As befits the magazine to which he was so long a contributor, the Atlantic will present in April, May and June an attractive variety of material dealing with the man who is being increasingly recognized as the most representative and significant figure that American literature has yet possessed.

Electric tramways have been introduced in Calcutta, and will soon be introduced in Bombay.

IT PAYS TO GO TO The Best.

Thursday, April 2, was a record day at the CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Chatham, Ont. Six calls for office help in a single day—one of these from Chicago, one from Manitoba, and the other four from leading business houses in the city. Positions at $45 to $60 per month are getting quite common. A recent call offered $80 per month for a first-class stenographer. DOES IT NOT PAY TO ATTEND THE BEST?

College reopens after Easter on Tuesday, April 14. Now is the best time to enter. For catalogue address

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Established 50 Years. **Ye Olde Firme of HEINTZMAN & CO.** Established 50 Years.

An appreciation of music is invaluable to the business man. It soothes the nerves and makes life worth living.

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stands for all that is best in music. As the piano is the most perfect musical instrument, so this famous piano is the most perfect piano. It is beautiful in construction and the power, touch and singing quality of tone have made it one of the world's greatest pianos.

All musicians praise and eulogize this instrument.

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THREE BUSY STORES,
228, 230, 232 Dundas St.

Money-Saving Opportunities

NO THEME touches so quick a spot. You are quite sure of the best here, and equally confident of paying less money for downright goodness than others charge. One thing, we know how to buy, and then, again, we know how to sell. We exact from the wholesaler the qualities we want, and what you will want. Come and see, if only to see.

GINGHAMS UNDERPRICED.

Just when you want seasonable lines we have them at REDUCED PRICES.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK DRESS GINGHAMS—
Regular 10c, for 8c
Regular 12½c, for 10c
Regular 25c, for 15c

APRON GINGHAMS—Blue and white and brown and white checks, fancy borders, full 37 inches wide, SPECIAL, yard 8c

APRON GINGHAMS — Fancy checks, no borders, full 32 inches wide, SPECIAL, the yard 6c

APRON MUSLINS.

White cross-barred Apron Muslin, SPECIAL, the yard 5c

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.

Another lot of those Hemstitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, SPECIAL PRICE, the dozen 30c

BLUE DENIM SPECIAL.

Good quality Blue Denim, suitable for men's overalls or smocks, SPECIAL, the yard, ... 12½c

SPECIAL VALUE in Men's Cotton Shirtings, the yard, 12½c and 10c

LINING BARGAINS.

Double-fold stiff-rolled Lining, colors red, blue, green and cream, for QUICK SELLING, the yard 3c

Stiff Black Moire Lining, WORTH 10c, SPECIAL PRICE the yard 5c

ART SATEENS.

English Art Sateens, suitable for draperies or furniture coverings; a choice range of colors and patterns to select from, SPECIAL, the yard 12½c

COLORED PLUSH REDUCED

We are going to clear out our Colored Plushes and the price we make will DO IT.

COLORED PLUSHES—No stingy lot and plenty of colors from which to choose, the yard .. 25c

WHITE COTTON SPECIAL.

Fair quality White Cotton, full 36 inches wide, SPECIAL, 20 yards for $1 00

SATINS.

Colored Satins, full 23 inches wide, suitable for fancy work and linings, SPECIAL, the yard 25c

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Some particularly chic American Straw Hats, ready to wear, are just here. The styles are all new, and the prices are temptingly low. Glad to show them, whether you have it in mind to buy or not.

WHISKARD'S "THREE BUSY STORES."

F. H. BUTLER,

STOCK BROKER.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margin. Send for vest pocket manual. Long distance 'phone 1,278. OFFICES—Masonic Temple, London.

DOMINION

Savings and Investment Society.

Call at our office and secure one of our

"SAVINGS BANKS"

on making a deposit of One Dollar.

This is a good way to save money in small sums, as these "banks" cannot be opened except at our office. Try one. Full information at No. 1 Masonic Temple.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

THE MARKETS.

LOCAL MARKET.

London, Saturday, April 11.

The rain this morning, no doubt, prevented many of the farmers from attending the market. However, there was a fairly large turnout, although it was considerably below the usual attendance at an Easter market. There were no new features, the offerings consisting of the usual lines of farm produce. Sales were as a rule made without any barerting about the prices asked, as the grocers and dealers seemed anxious to replenish their depleted stocks.

Grain—The supply of oats was exceedingly small and prices stiffer, at 88c to 89c per cental.

Hay and Straw—There were only 9 loads of hay on sale; the demand was excellent, at $8 50 to $10 per ton. No straw was offered.

Butter and Eggs—There was a moderate supply of butter and prices were unchanged, at 20c for crocks and 22c for pound rolls by the basket. Eggs were in good demand; the supply was not as large as it usually is at Easter; sales were brisk at 11c and 11½c per dozen wholesale, and 12c to 12½c retail.

Potatoes were inclined to be easier, at $1 10 to $1 15 per bag wholesale and $1 25 per bag retail.

Vegetables—The following prices prevailed in this line: Green onions, 20c to 25c per dozen; lettuce and radishes, 25c to 30c per dozen; rhubarb, 75c to $1 per dozen; onions, 60c per bag; parsnips and carrots, 30c to 40c per bag.

Apples were plentiful and sales were not as brisk as on the previous Saturday; prices were unchanged, at 40c per bag and $1 per barrel for the medium quality.

Poultry—There was a larger supply than for some time past; prices were easier for turkeys, which went at 13½c to 15c per pound; chickens, dressed, sold at 75c to $1 per pair; alive, 60c to 75c per pair.

Dressed Hogs—There were about 40 carcases offered and the bulk of them sold at $8 10 per 100 pounds; a few went at $8 and some as high as $8 25.

Live Hogs—The price for Monday next will be $5 75 per 100 pounds; small pigs pere plentiful at $5 to $8 per pair.

Meats—The supply was large and the demand fair; common beef sold at $5 and $5 50, and choice at $6 50 to $7; veal, $5 to $7 per 100 pounds; lambs sold at $4 50 to $5 each.

Maple syrup sold at $1 to $1 10 per gallon.

POULTRY, DRESSED.			
Turkeys, per lb	15	@	17
Chickens, pair pair	85	@	1 10
Ducks, per pair	75	@	1 00
Geese, each	65	@	90
LIVE POULTRY.			
Chickens, per pair	60	@	75
Turkeys, per lb	12	@	13
Geese, each	75	@	75
MEATS.			
Dressed hogs, per cwt	8 00	@	8 25
Pork, hindquarters, per lb.	10	@	10
Pork, forequarters, lb.	8½	@	8½
Beef, carcase, choice	6 50	@	7 00
Beef, carcase, common	5 00	@	6 00
Beef, hindquarters	6 00	@	7 25
Beef, forequarters	4 50	@	5 75
Lambs, carcase	10 00	@	10 50
Lamb, quarter	10 00	@	11 00
Veal, per cwt	6 50	@	8 00
Mutton, per cwt	6 50	@	7,50
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay, per ton	8 00	@	9 00
Straw, per ton	5 00	@	5 50
Straw, per load	3 00	@	3 50
Hay, baled, wholesale	7 50	@	8 50
LIVE STOCK.			
Hogs, per cwt	5 75	@	5 75
Pigs, per pair	6 00	@	6 10
Sows, per cwt	4 00	@	4 50
Fat cattle	4 00	@	4 50
Cows, each	25 00	@	37 00
HIDES AND SKINS.			
Wool, washed	13	@	13½
Wool, unwashed	6	@	7
Hides, No. 1, per lb	6½	@	6½
Hides, No. 2, per lb	5½	@	5½
Hides, No. 3, per lb	4½	@	4½
Tallow, rendered	6	@	6½
Tallow, rough	3½	@	3½
Sheepskins, each	60	@	60
GRAIN, PER CENTAL.			
Wheat, good	$1 20	@	$1 20
Oats	85	@	90
Barley	95	@	1 00
Peas	1 40	@	1 50
Corn	1 00	@	1 10
Rye	95	@	1 00
Buckwheat	90	@	1 10
GRAIN, PER BUSHEL.			
Wheat	72	@	72
Oats	29	@	31
Peas	85	@	90
Barley	31	@	43
Corn	58	@	72
Rye	53	@	55
Buckwheat	50	@	52
SEEDS, PER BUSHEL.			
Clover seed, alsike	5 00	@	7 00
Clover seed, red	7 00	@	8 00
Timothy seed	1 50	@	2 00
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Butter, per roll, baskets	21	@	23
Butter, crock, per lb	20	@	20
Eggs, doz., basket lots	10½	@	11
Eggs, doz., new-laid	11	@	12
Honey, strained, per lb	9	@	10
Honey, in comb, per lb	12	@	12
Cheese, wholesale	13	@	13½
FRUITS.			
Apples, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Apples, per bag	25	@	50
Apples, dried, per lb	4½	@	5
Apples, per bu	25	@	25
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, bag, wholesale	1 10	@	1 15
Potatoes, single bag	1 25	@	1 25
Turnips, per bag	25	@	35
Onions, per bag	60	@	65
Beets, per bu	30	@	40
Carrots, per bag	20	@	40
Cabbages, per doz	25	@	60
Celery, per doz	25	@	50
Pumkins, each	5	@	10
Squashes, per doz	60	@	80
Sage, and savory, doz	20	@	20
Peppers, per doz	15	@	15
Cauliflowers, per doz	60	@	90
Cucumbers, per doz	60	@	75
Lettuce, per doz	30	@	40
Radishes, per doz	30	@	40
Spinach, per doz	60	@	75

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 10.—Butter—Firm; renovated, extras, 18½c to 19c; western factory, fresh, small tubs, fancy, 15½c to 16c; do, large, 15½c. Cheese—Firm and unchanged. Eggs—Strong; state, Pennsylvania and nearby, fancy selected white, 16½c; do, firsts, 15c to 15½c; western, storage packed, selected, 16c to 16½c; do, firsts, 15c; do, seconds, 14½c; Kentucky, firsts, 14¾c to 15c; do, seconds, 14¼c to 14½c; Tennessee and other southern, firsts, 14¼c; do, seconds, 14c to 14¼c; dirties, 13½c to 14c; checks, 13c; duck eggs, 23c to 34c; goose eggs, 65c to 70c.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 11.—Butter—Unsettled; prices unchanged; receipts, 3,116 pkgs. Cheese—Firm; prices unchanged; receipts, 2,779 boxes. Eggs—Firm; duck eggs, 20c to 34c; goose eggs, 50c to 60c; receipts, 15,724 cases.

Strong's Baking Powder

Is guaranteed strictly pure.

25c Per Pound.

—AT—

STRONG'S DRUG STORE

184 Dundas St.

FREE to Housekeepers on application, a valuable recipe book on the Art of Cooking.

Marriage Licenses at above address.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

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

Chicago, April 11.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—May	76¾	77⅞	74½	75½
July	71⅞	72⅝	69⅝	70⅝
Corn—May	42½	43¼	42½	42¾
July	43⅝	43¾	43	43¼
Oats—May	32½	32⅝	32¼	32½
July	29¼	29⅜	29	29⅛
Pork—May	17 70	17 70	17 50	17 62
July	17 20	17 27	17 20	17 25
Lard—May	9 82	9 87	9 82	9 85
July	9 75	9 85	9 75	9 80
S. Ribs—May	9 70	9 82	9 70	9 82
July	9 65	9 70	9 62	9 67

Owing to yesterday being a holiday, there are no reports from the American and Canadian Exchanges.

WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON.

Boston, April 10.—The Commercial Bulletin will say of the wool market in tomorrow's issue:

Despite the humid weather prevailing most of the week, there has been a good attendance of buyers in the wool market. This is taken to indicate that if manufacturers don't care to buy in a large way they nevertheless feel is wise to keep in close touch with the market. Practically all the big consumers have been represented, but the sum total of sales has been light. Prices are without distinctive feature or change, holding steady. There has certainly been no decline in them, and even medium wool is on a steadier basis. Quite a swarm of buyers have already started west after the new clip. It is feit that the money conditions prevailing in the east may have considerable effect on early buying.

The shipments of wool from Boston to date from Dec. 31, 1902, are 73,288,831 lbs, against 71,205,254 lbs at the same date last year. The receipts to date are 53,424,222 lbs, against 64,361,765 lbs for the same period last year.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, April 10.—Twelve loads in today, including 402 hogs, 21 sheep and lambs and 6 calves; export cattle, choice, $4 70 to $5; do, medium, 4¼c to 4½c; do, bulls, 3½c to 3¾c; do, cows, 3½c to 4c; butchers' cattle, choice, $4 25 to $4 40; do, medium, mixed, $3 60 to $3 80; do, common, 2¾c to 3¼c; feeders, short-keep, $4 to $4 35; feeders, medium, $3 50 to $3 75; stockers, $2 to $3 50; milch cows, each, $30 to $55; export ewes, 4¼c to 4¾c; export cuks, 3½c to 4c; lambs, grain-fed ewes and wethers, 6c to 6½c; lambs, grain-fed bucks, 5½c to 6c; lambs, barnyard, 4½c to 5½c; calves, per head, $2 to $10, or 4½c to 5½c per lb; hogs, singers, 6¼c; fats and lights, $6, off cars. Export cattle and butchers' cattle selling fairly well; milch cows firm and in demand; export ewes and bucks steady; lambs, grain-fed ewes, wethers, grain-fed bucks and barnyards dull; calves steady.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market nominal.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; steady; mixed and butchers, $7 15 to $7 30; good to choice heavy, $7 40 to $7 60; rough heavy, $7 15 to $7 35; light, $6 85 to $7 15; bulk of sales at $7 15 to $7 35.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,060; sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $5 50 to $6 75; fair to choice mixed, $4 to $5 50; native lambs, $4 50 to $7 75.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 11.—Beeves—No receipts, no sales reported; dressed beef steady; city dressed native sides, 7c to 9½c; reported exports for today, 1,127 beeves, 4,040 quarters of beef. Calves—No receipts, none on sale; city dressed veals, 9c to 12c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,769; both sheep and lambs were dull and easier; about 8 cars of stock unsold, of which 2 cars arrived late; unshorn sheep, $5 to $6 60; unshorn lambs, $6 25 to $7 90; clip-dressed lambs, 10c to 13½c.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,518.

BAD BOYS IN COURT

Young Offenders Dealt With by the Police Magistrate.

Got Away With a Grocer's Wagon and Disposed of Its Contents.

Bad boys are still the center of interest at police headquarters. While no new cases of importance have turned up the magistrate's time is still occupied to a large extent by these miniature miscreants. This morning two more of them held the attention of the court. This pair, whose mother is a widow residing in West London, have a habit of jumping into wagons while their drivers are absent, and going for jaunts about the city. Returning they leave the wagon a couple of blocks from where it originally stood and decamp. The success which attended these mischievous escapades led the youngsters to take more liberty than usual, and about a week ago they had the impunity to jump into a wagon containing some groceries, which stood on the market, and drive off at a merry clip. When they returned the rig is was minus a good proportion of the groceries. The owner investigated, with the result that the boys were arrested. The elder one appeared to be the instigator of everything and he was remanded, while the younger was allowed to go. As they stood quivering in the court they looked more like boys who had forgotten their Sunday school lessons, than the little cudprits they were.

Fatal Hotel Fire.

Lake Woods, N. J., April 11. — The Mathews block, a three-story apartment building adjoining the Palmer House, was destroyed by fire early today. Abram Van Wagner, a paralytic 90 years old, was burned to death.

The first steamboat plied on the Hudson in 1807.

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.

R. W. HARRISON.

Glamis, Ont.

PT. STANLEY LEASE QUESTION AGAIN BECOMES LIVE ISSUE

Brought Up Once More at a Meeting of the Board.

General Manager Woollatt Explains Company's View.

Expenditures Totaling $75,000 Must Be Made and L. E. and D. R. R. Don't Feel Like Doing It.

The London and Port Stanley lease question is again a live issue. It is a significant fact that it came to life when Schlatter, the divine healer, is in town, but Schlatter was not responsible for the resurrection. General Manager Woollatt, of the L. E. and D. R. R., was the man who put life into the dry bones.

The lately deceased question was brought up at a meeting of the Port Stanley board, held at noon today, and a number of other matters which attracted themselves to it during its period of burial were also spoken of. Mr. Woollatt said that he wished to bring to the notice of the board several things with which it was not as familiar as the lease matter. He told the members that the two big bridges on the Port Stanley road are out-of-date, too weak for heavy freight trains, and cannot be strengthened — this is upon the advice of skilled engineers. Some years ago it was estimated that it would cost $25,000 to replace them. Now it will cost $35,000. Besides this, the company have insufficient terminal facilities. More must be secured—in London, especially. Arrangements for new sheds have been made, but the company absolutely requires bigger yards. The rails, also, on the road, are light, but they will do for ten years, although heavy traffic will mean the use of 75-pound rails. All this will cost money, $75,000 at least, and the L. E. and D. R. R. does not feel that it is called upon to pay all this under a lease limited to ten years from the present. This brought Mr. Woollatt up to the question of lease extension.

He said that these improvements could be made under a new lease, under an extension of the present lease, or the city could make them and the company pay a higher rental, or the company would make them if the city would agree to take them over at a fair remuneration when their lease expires. "What we are trying to get at," Mr. Woollatt said, "is a business proposition that will be satisfactory to all parties. But we do not think it is right to expect us to make a $75,000 expenditure under a ten-year lease. It would simply be paying an extra yearly rental of $7,500."

Mr. Woollatt said that his company is in sympathy with the belt line scheme. "As a man who has studied railroading all my life," he said, "I would say that the city of London should own that belt line. It should be either an extension of the L. and P. S. or an independent line operated under the city's direction. It should be a city of London proposition. We are prepared to discuss that matter, too."

Mr. Woollatt said that the L. E. and D. R. R. would want a 30-year term, an extension of 19 years from the 11 they have yet to run. "Then we would have some encouragement," he said, "to make some improvements. We would recuperate to some extent by that time."

Mayor Beck said to Mr. Woollatt that his company had asked permission to build a new bridge last year, had agreed to do this, and had given the order for it, but had seen fit to change it. The city had given them more room for freight sheds, but not more terminal facilities. They had been prepared to build the bridges under the old lease. Mr. Woollatt said that that was correct, but since then delays had occurred and the company was not now prepared to go on as it was then.

And the mayor was reminded by Mr. C. B. Hunt that the city is now dealing with a new company entirely.

It was agreed finally to have a committee of the board meet Mr. Woollatt and with him prepare a proposition to submit to the board. The Mayor, Ald. Judd, ex-Ald. Winnett and Mr. C. B. Hunt will form the committee. Ald. Cooper thought that the board as a whole should deal with the proposal, and moved to that effect, but the majority thought that it would facilitate matters by acting as proposed, the committee to report back.

Mayor Beck presided. The meeting was attended also by Ald. Matthews, Judd, Campbell, Cooper, Stevenson, Abram, ex-Ald. Winnett and Messrs. Hunt and C. B. Edwards, city clerk. Manager Woollatt, of the L. E. and D. R. R., was present.

A SIGN OF PROSPERITY

Messrs. Screaton & Co. Enlarge Their Warerooms.

Three Thousand Five Hundred Additional Feet of Floor Space Secured.

The confidence of the public of London and the surrounding country which A. Screaton & Co. have enjoyed for so many years has made it necessary for that firm to very largely increase their premises. To meet the requirements of their steadily growing trade they have secured a lease of the large showroom over J. C. Woods' 25-cent store, thereby adding 3,500 feet of floor space to their already large warerooms, and making a total of over 11,000 feet devoted exclusively to the sale of carpets and house furnishings. The addition of the showroom will bring about a complete change in the carpet department. The space heretofore allotted to carpets and rugs will be devoted to rugs and curtains, while the new space is to be set apart for carpets. That the room is large can be understood when its floor space is given at 3,500 feet, but it is none too large to fill the wants of the enterprising firm. It is well lighted in every section, and peculiarly suited for a carpet wareroom.

Messrs. Screaton & Co. have for some years devoted their whole attention to carpets and house furnishings, and their latest move is the result. By handling no other lines they have been enabled to more closely study the wants of the housekeepers of the district. They import direct from England, dealing with the most reliable houses there, and in this way they secure the most popular lines at prices that are reasonable.

The addition of the large wareroom is being marked by a great expansion sale, during which a general reduction is made in prices.

NO TIME FOR RECEPTION

Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Time Is Taken Up.

Local Committee Will Not Be Able to Welcome Him—His Movements.

The reception committee of the city council will not be able to do anything in the way of extending a reception to Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who is to conduct the musical festival in this city on Wednesday evening next. Lack of time will make it absolutely impossible for any action by the committee. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, according to the programme as at present arranged, will arrived here at 1 a.m., on Wednesday, coming by special train from Brantford, where he is to conduct a festival on Tuesday eveiing. A rehearsal of the performance will be held at the Grand Opera House at 9 o'clock in the morning, and at 11 o'clock Sir Alexander leaves for Woodstock, where he is to officiate in the afternoon. He returns at 6 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock is to be at the opera house. At the conclusion of the festival, the distinguished musician and his party will be the guests of Mayor Beck and Mrs. Beck for a short time. They leave during the night in a special car via C. P. R. for Toronto.

The reports from every place where Sir Alexander and his party have appeared are most flattering. "They are a great success everywhere," writes Mr. Charles Harriss, to Mr. Roselle Pococke, who has been training the London chorus. "Excellent singing, and everything as good as could be expected. I am sure you will give a good account of yourself."

WHITEFISH DEPOSITED.

A million whitefish were deposited in the lake at Port Stanley this week. They were from the Government hatcheries, and were for the most part quite small.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Miss Rae Carrie, of this city, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Sinclair, at Tilsonburg.

—Mr. Charles Marshall and Mr. Jack Fraser, of Galt, spent Good Friday with friends in this city.

—Mr. B. Goodwin, of St. Marys, is moving to this city, where he has secured a situation in the G. T. R. car works.

—Hon. Senator Watson and daughter, of Portage La Prairie, are visiting Mr. A. D. Aikenhead, 135 Bathurst street.

—George Stiles, of Sault Ste. Marie, is home, attending the funeral of his mother, Mrs. Stiles, 135 Central avenue.

—Miss Levenie Davis, of Watford, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. D. Gillespie, Laura street, during the holiday season.

—Forest Free Press: Miss Susie Marshall is home from the London Business College for the Easter holidays.

—Mrs. (Rev.) Hazen and her sister, Miss English, of Sarnia, have been spending the week with London friends.

—Roger Philp, slide trombonist, formerly of London, but now of Chatham, is visiting relatives for a few days in the city.

—Wiarton Echo: Dan Ferguson, of London, is spending a few days in town among the lumber piles at the different mills.

—Mr. Faust, postmaster at Zurich, and his daughter, Mrs. H. Hoffman, and her son, were visitors at The Advertiser office today.

—Mrs. D. Gillespie, of 1025 Laura street, will spend two weeks visiting relatives and friends in Watford and Brooke during the Easter holidays.

—Mr. T. Copeland, of Winnipeg, who has been sick for some time, has returned to London, and is residing with his sister, Mrs. Paxman, 529 Hill street.

—The second entertainment ii the new hall of St. Mary's Catholic Church will be held on Friday evening, the 17th inst., and a rare treat is promised those who attend. As a programme the best local talent has been secured for the occasion. The new hall, which has just been completed, is an addition to the new church, of which the members of the parish justly feel proud.

PLUMBERS WERE HERE.

The Provincial Association of Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters of Ontario was in session in the Knights of Pythias Hall, Duffield block, yesterday. Today they were taken for a trip around the city in the private car Victoria, and the majority of them left for their homes in different towns and cities of the province.

MINSTREL SHOW.

The St. John's Athletic Club minstrel show this season promises to be a great success. New scenery has been painted and the clubhouse on Oxford street has been enlarged. Mr. Fred Rooks has secured a full orchestra, while Mr. Arthur Garthwaite is nightly training the chorus. The show this season will be much larger than last.

CHALLENGE TO PLAY CARPET-BALL.

The game of carpetball has occupied the attention of members of Court Brighton, 6507, during the winter months, and having become fearless they are out with a challenge to Court Forest City and D School—the latter preferred to start with. The contest will take place in Court Brighton's hall on April 21, the regular meeting night of the court, should the invitation to play be accepted.

THE HAMILTON REUNION.

This city will send quite a numerous delegation to the reunion of Hamilton Old Boys. Former Hamiltonians now in London intend to be well represented, and arrangements towards running an excursion for the carnival will undoubtedly be successfully carried out. More than 75 Londoners who formerly lieved in Hamilton are now in touch with the movement. A meeting will be held at Nordheimer's on Friday evening next at 8 o'clock, when it is hoped that every Londoner who once claimed Hamilton as his home will be on hand.

MAIDS OF ENGLAND.

The Maids of England held their annual concert in Society Hall, East London, on Wednesday, and it proved a great success. Dr. English acted as chairman, and presented prizes and diplomas to the successful members. Diplomas and a gold ring each were given to May Russell, Pansy Dyson and Irene Cripps for bringing in members. A gold brooch was also given to Nellie Poulton, Matilda Pratton and Daisy Biggs for regular attendance, and two other prizes for selling tickets were given to May Dyson and Maggie Nutkins. The programme was as follows: Opening chorus, Maids of England; recitation, Miss Coral Jones; dance, Miss Riddle; songs, Mr. H. Reid; recitations, Miss Tessie Comber; song, Master Victor Riddle; dialogue, "Comforts of Home"; reading, Miss Sanborn; instrumental, Mrs. Priestly; dance, Master Victor Riddle; song, Miss Sanborn; recitation, Miss Annie Clack; songs, Mr. Reid; dialogue, seven girls; recitation, Miss Henshaw; dialogue, Misses Poulton, Pratton and Mr. Roberts. The committee in charge were Mesdames Owens, Briely, Cripps, Smith, L. Briely, Penwarden, Dyson and Tate. Mrs. Priestly was the accompanist.

The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co.

Paid Up Capital, - $1,200,000
Reserve Fund, - - $585,000

3½% on Deposits.
4% on Debentures.

Interest Half Yearly.

W. F. Bullen, Manager. John McClary, President.

Is it not true that cheap goods are always dear in the end? Is there anything dearer than cheap food?
Get the best always.
GEORGE PETERS
makes the best cakes and pastry.
That's well known.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED

The Advertiser Building To Be Thrown Open Tonight.

All Departments Will Be in Full Operation From 7 to 10 O'Clock.

The general public is invited to inspect The Advertiser's new building tonight. The entire plant will be in operation from 7 to 10 o'clock, and there will be much to interest the visitor.

The linotype machines, admittedly one of the most wonderful inventions of modern times, will be working. The job department will also be wide open, with machines running, and visitors will be able also to see the last stage in the issue of a daily newspaper—the printing of it on a large press.

The editorial department—in short, every section of the building—will be open. Everybody is invited.

REID-CARTER NUPTIALS.

London Young Lady Becomes Bride of Mr. J. S. Reid, Chicago.

A pretty home wedding was celebrated this morning at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Carter, Maple street, when their second daughter, Miss Lydia, was married to Mr. John Sedrick Reid, of the Cable Piano Company, of Chicago, formerly of this city. Rev. Canon Dann performed the ceremony in the presence of a number of friends and relatives of the couple. The bride was given away by her father. Her sister, Miss Louie Carter, was bridesmaid, while Mr. Edward Reid, of this city, suported the groom. The bride was daintily attired in a blue serge traveling costume and Gainsborough hat, and carried white carnations, while the bridesmaid carried pink carnations. A wedding luncheon was afterwards partaken of. Among the many beautiful gifts was a handsome fruit basket from the members of the First Methodist Church, of which the bride was a member. Mr. and Mrs. Reid will reside in Chicago, for which place they left on the 11 o'clock Grand Trunk train. The good wishes of a host of friends will accompany them.

—Miss Anna Ronald, teacher at Delaware Public School, is spending the vacation at her home in Parkhill.

A WIFE'S GRATITUDE

Husband Got Drunk Twice a Day.

She Gave Him Tasteless Samaria Prescription—He Now Brings His Wages Home—Doesn't Take a Single Drop.

"How could I ever prove you my gratitude for the happiness I have enjoyed through your simple remedy for the cure of the drink habit? My husband was such a drunkard that he got drunk twice a day. Since taking your Samaria prescription he has not taken a single drop, and the money he earns comes home to the family. I feel it will be an obligation to me now to recommend the great cure of the drink curse to all my friends and relations."—Mrs. C. Bouchard.

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials, and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address The Samaria Remedy Co., 3 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

Also for sale at Strong's Drug Store, 184 Dundas street.

See Our Very Fine Line of

SIDEBOARDS

ranging in price from

$9 up to $75

Sideboard like cut, $33.

J. FERGUSON & SONS, Manufacturers and Retailers,

174 to 180 KING STREET.

Keep your hens out of the neighbor's yard with our

POULTRY NETTING 4c to 10c Yard.

Keep the dogs out of the flower bed; the netting will cost you 2c yard.

For training sweet peas our netting is worth 3c to 7c yard.

You are sure of good measure at

Cowan's Hardware, 127 Dundas St.

DOMINION OIL CO., Limited.

Chartered Under the Laws of Ontario, and Operating Western Ont. Oil Fields.

This company has acquired since February 1,085 acres additional of proven oil lands, including 500 at Thamesville, 360 in the Wheatley district and 225 more in the Raleigh oil field, and is now drilling on the Thamesville and Raleigh properties, adjoining three new good wells just brought in. These additions to the company's holdings give it a total

Increase of 70 Per Cent in Assets.

It has now two drilling rigs running on its properties, and recently purchased and installed the finest drilling equipment in Western Ontario, which is now running day and night on the Thamesville property. This company has paid dividends at the rate of 12 per cent per annum on par continuously since its inception, thus netting the investor 24 per cent return; and in view of its rapid progress and substantial increase in assets, it has been decided to advance the price of stock to 60 cents per share, a very conservative advance, being an

Increase of Only 20 Per Cent in Price.

Mr. D. C. Woodward, son of the president, recently discovered some new petroleum deposits of large extent in Alberta, and the president starts to acquire these properties for the Dominion Oil Company in the course of a few days.

As ordinary coal oil retails at 38c a gallon in that country, owing to the heavy import duties and freight tariffs, and as there is a great demand for illuminating oil in the Northwest, through the newness of the country, there being practically no electric light or gasworks, this company will find a ready market for its product at large profits by the installation of a refinery which the company purposes erecting after it has developed the production. From the analysis made of this product by President Woodward, this oil is proved to be of great value also as a lubricant, to such an extent that the farmers have been using it for lubricating their harvesting machinery and wagons.

President Woodward's experience of 35 years as one of the foremost oil operators and refiners of Western Ontario, erecting and operating some of the leading refineries, and subsequently the management of large operations for English companies in Borneo and Russia, particularly qualify him for his new exploration and construction of a refinery in the great Northwest.

For the purpose of carrying on this development in the Northwest, the balance of the present allotment of stock is offered at 50 per cent of par (par value $1, fully paid and non-assessable).

The Advance in Price to 60c

will positively take place at the close of business on Saturday, April 12, and immediate application is necessary to secure it at the present price, as no stock will be sold at 50c per share after the above date.

Mail orders must positively bear date and postmark not later than Saturday, April 11.

Address all inquiries, and make all checks, drafts and orders payable to the Fiscal Agents,

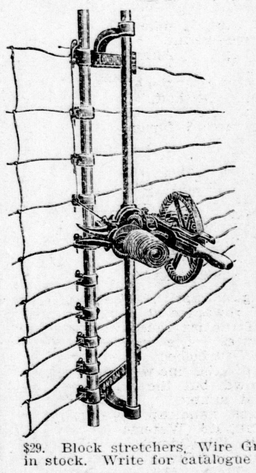
COLONIAL SECURITIES CO., MANNING CHAMBERS, TORONTO.

ti-tzxvt

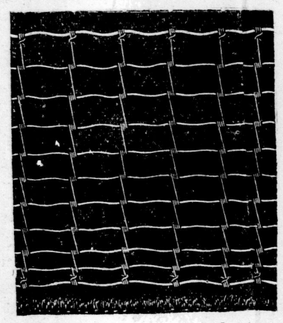
COILED SPRING
SOFT WEAVING
BARB
PLAIN TWIST

WIRE.

We have just received this week from Cleveland 600,000 pounds of the higest quality of steel fencing wire, HIGH CARBON STEEL for corals, and soft weaving wire for stays. To build the strongest and best fence you must use this class of wire; therefore, buy direct from us, and be sure of the best quality. Then use the



London Fence Machne



and build the cheapest and stagest fence possible. We will sell you wire for 100 rods of fence like the above for $29. Block stretchers, Wire Grips, Augers, and all fencing supplies carried in stock. Write for catalogue or call at

92 KING ST., LONDON. J. D. MILNE, Agnt.

You May Borrow

You may borrow any amount of money with which to buy a home, a farm, or pay off a mortgage—and repay same in 20 years or less, by small monthly payments—with absolutely no interest.

Write for book giving full particulars—we send it free on request.

THE
Loan & Savings Co.
(Limited.)

Capital, $250,000; authorized bond issue, $1,000,000.

20 St. Alexis Street, Montreal, P.Q.

Local Managers Wanted.

The total strength of the United States National Guard is 115,749.

SEVERE COLDS are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

Have Your Kid Gloves Cleaned.

Every spot removed by us. An up-to-date and economical way of looking neat.

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

We Have a Fine Stock of the best

SCRANTON COAL

And Can Fill Orders Promptly.

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M. C. R. Ticket Office. | PHONE 348. | 19 ½ Street.

Bargains in Gas Fixtures AND Gas Shades

1,000 Gas Fixtures, 2,000 Gas Shades

F. C. HUNT
Plumber,
521 Richmond St. North. Phone 1213.

PLUNGER WON $10,400 IN A DAY

A Year Ago "Whitey" Langdon Had a Plugged Nickel at Bennings.

Washington, April 11. — "Whitey" Langdon is beginning to make the bookies sit pretty tight on their stools when he goes down the line these days at Bennings, and if his luck continues he will rival the doings of "Pittsburg Phil" in his halcyon days.

Wednesday afternoon he played four races and won four, clearing up $10,400 on the day's work.

One year ago at the Bennings spring meet, "Whitey" Langdon had a solitary nickel which contained an aperture filled with lead. He spent that for a piece of apple pie, which he purchased from Mlle. Alberta.

He began operations Wednesday afternoon by betting $500 on Turnpike in the first race at 4 to 1. His selection won, and "Whitey" cleaned up $2,000. He split this and got $1,000 on Contentious at 6 to 5. The race netted him $1,200.

He took his entire winnings of $3,200 on the first two races and placed the total on Ahumada at even money, doubling his roll on the race. He let the entries in the fourth race run for Sweeney, and in the fifth laid $1,000 about Locket at 4 to 1. Locket won him $4,000.

Langdon tied a chain around his $10,400, lighted a fresh cigar, took a seat in the grand stand and let Sweeney have the last race, which was too tough a proposition for a wise speculator.

NO ROWDIES IN THE NATIONAL

President Pulliam Says They Will Not Be Tolerated by His Umpires.

President Pulliam, within a few days will mail to managers and umpires of the National League his instructions as to what steps shall be taken to maintain deportment on the baseball field.

"There will be no rowdyism," Mr. Pulliam said yesterday. "Any player who attempts it will eliminate himself, will efface himself, as it were. His outbreak will be a flash in the pan. The umpires will take care of him, and I will take care of him later, if need be. I am not looking for any such thing, however. If there is any rowdyism it will not be the fault of the umpires or players, but my fault. I intend to have clean ball, and to carry out that intention and enforce my authority will be a test of my executive ability."

It is the custom every year for the college teams to apply to the National League president for umpires for their big games, and Mr. Pulliam already has appointed a staff of umpires for such occasions. This staff consists of Lynch, Betts, Murray and Dickson. The first three named are known in professional baseball, while the last-named is a former star end of the University of Pennsylvania football team.

Speaking of the crowds which attended the games at St. Louis between the American and National League teams, Mr. Pulliam said he regarded them as evidence that the public approved of the fact that peace had been made. "Isn't it a far better state of affairs than the two big leagues wrangling and grabbing each other's men?" he asked.

GOOD TOURNAMENT HELD BY SPRINGBANK GUN CLUB

Weather Favorable and Sport Good—Interesting News of the World of Sport.

TRIGGER.

SPRINGWOOD GUN CLUB TOURNAMENT.

Yesterday was an ideal day for shooting, and the Springwood Gun Club took advantage of it by holding a tournament at their grounds. The wind was in the north and all other conditions were favorable. The scores on the whole were very good. The following tables show the results:

First match, 10 birds each—Barter 4, Breckon 8, Crow 7, Bissett 10, Sutherland 9, F. Rooks 7, C. Reid 7, Temple 8, Glover 7, Brown 3, Rockett 1.

Second match, 15 birds each—Bryce 11, Barter 7, Rooks 9, Blackburn 10, Avey 2, Crow 12, Reid 7, Tillmann 11, Bissett 15, Gresley 7, Glover 8, Bowman 10, Winnett 7, Ovens 13, Darch 10, W. G. Brown 5, Temple 7, Brock 11, Brown 5, Balkwill 11, Graydon 11.

Third match, 9 birds each—Bowman 5, Beltz 3, Breckon 7, Brock 8, Blackburn 8, Sutherland 1, Barker 5, Balkwell 5, Avey 2, Beckett 2, Reid 5, Dr. Ovens 4, Tillmann 3, Nicholson 9, Bryce 8, Myers 5, Bresley 5, Temple 4, Darch 3, Rooks 1, Winnett 4, Graydon 8.

Fourth match, miss and out—Crow 1, Bryce 0, Barter 1, Brock 1, Balkwell 0, Temple 0, Nicholson 0, Tillmann 1, Ovens 0, Bowman 1, Gresley 2, Breckon 1, Blackburn 2, Avey 0, Beltz 0, Winnett 0, Myers 0, Reid 0, Graydon 8, Glover 0, Rooks 0.

Fifth shoot, 3 pair—Ovens 1, Bowman 4, Blackburn 3, Gresley 0, Barter 2, Crow 6, Bissett 3, Brock 4, Breckon 2, Tillmann 2, Winnett 2, Balkwell 3.

Sixth shoot, 5 birds at 21 yards, use 2 barrels — Bowman 3, Ovens 3, Breckon 4, Barter 2, Brock 3, Temple 2, Balkwell 4, Crow 5, Nicholson 3, Bryce 3, Darch 2, Reid 3, Rooks 4, Tillmann 3, W. C. Brown 1, Avey 2, Graydon 3.

During the afternoon a squad shoot was held, which resulted as follows:

Graydon	1	1	1	1	0—4
Beltz	0	0	1	0	0—1
Crow	1	1	1	1	1—5
Total					13
Brock	0	0	0	1	1—2
Breckon	1	1	1	0	1—4
Bryce	1	0	1	0	1—3
J. Brown	1	0	0	0	0—1
Total					10
Temple	1	0	1	0	0—2
Glover	0	0	0	0	1—1
F. Brown	0	0	0	0	0—0
Sutherland	0	1	0	0	0—1
Total					4
Bowman	1	1	0	0	1—3
Nicholson	0	1	1	0	0—2
W. G. Brown	1	0	0	0	0—1
Ovens	0	0	0	0	0—0
Total					6
Tillmann	1	0	0	0	0—1
Reid	0	0	0	1	1—2
Gresley	0	0	0	1	0—1
Rooks	0	0	1	0	1—2
Total					6
Myers	1	0	0	1	1—3
Barter	1	0	1	0	0—2
Balkwill	1	1	1	1	1—5
Avey	0	1	0	0	0—1
Total					11

WON BY BRANTFORD.

Brantford, Ont., April 10.—A shooting match which came off here today between the Clinton gun club and the Brantford gun club, 12 men each side, 25 birds, resulted in favor of the home club by 9 points. Score: Clinton 236, Brantford 245.

THE TURF.

CLOSING OF JUNE STAKES.

The Coney Island Jockey Club announces that entries to the following events will close Monday, April 27. The events are for the June meeting at the Sheepshead Bay course:

The Rosebud, $1,500 added. For fillies two years old. Last five furlongs of Futurity course.

The Daisy, $500 added. For 2-year-olds. Five furlongs on the turf.

The Pansy, $500 added. For 2-year-olds; selling. Six furlongs on the turf.

The Bay Ridge Handicap, $1,700 added. For 3-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

The Grass Selling, $1,500 added. For 3-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth, on the turf.

WILL NEVER RACE AGAIN.

New York, April 10. — George H. Ketchum, owner of the world's champion trotter, Cresceus, 2:04¼, announces that it is probable the horse will never race again. If Mr. Ketchum does conclude to send the champion another trial, he says, it will be for the purpose of breaking the world's record to high-wheel sulky, 2:08¼, held by Sunol. "There is one other exhibition Cresceus may give, and then he will be retired permanently to the stud," said Mr. Ketchum. "I am going to Europe in the fall and will take the horse with me. I may arrange for a big exhibition in London for the benefit of some charity. That will be the last time the champion will ever be exhibited."

THE MEMPHIS MEET.

Memphis, Tenn., April 10.—Weather threatening; track fast.

First race, mile, selling—Glendon, 7 to 5, 1; Emira, 7 to 1, 2; Balloon, 10 to 1, 3. Time, 1:44.

Second race, 4½ furlongs, selling — Langford James, 15 to 1, 1; Salto, 7 to 2, 2; Rain Lands, 6 to 1, 3. Time, :57.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles—W. B. Gates, 20 to 1, 1; Major Tenney, 8 to 5, 2; Kenova, 9 to 10, 3. Time, 1:49½.

Fourth race, 7½ furlongs, Memphis Club Handicap—Huzzah, 3 to 1, 1; Elsie L., 13 to 5, 2; Scotch Plaid, 8 to 1, 3. Time, 1:36½.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Whisky King, 5 to 1, 1; Joe Martin, 40 to 1, 2; Automaton, 2 to 1, 3. Time, 1:14½.

Sixth race, mile, selling—Dr. Riddle, even, 1; Daddy Bender, 7 to 1, 2; Flaneur, 10 to 1, 3. Time, 1:44.

THE 'FRISCO MEET.

Oakland, Cal., April 10. — Weather clear; track fast. Results:

First race, 5 furlongs, selling—Bernota, 8 to 1, 1; Nugget, 4 to 1, 2; Legal Maxim, 6 to 1, 3. Time, 1:15½.

Second race, ½ mile, maiden 2-year-olds, purse—Padua, 5 to 2, 1; Dr. Rowell, 7 to 2, 2; Alamanon, 20 to 1, 3. Time, :49.

Third race, 7 furlongs—Canejo, 15 to 1, 1; Dollie Deithoff, 4 to 1, 2; Aunt Polly, 5 to 1, 3. Time, 1:29.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs, handicap—Nigrette, 6 to 1, 1; Sad Sam, 3 to 1, 2; Mocorito, 10 to 1, 3. Time, 1:13½.

Fifth race, mile, selling — G. W. Traherin, 4 to 1, 1; Bathos, 6 to 1, 2; Alturae, 12 to 1, 3. Time, 1:43.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 50 yards, selling—Royalty, 8 to 1, 1; Rio Shannon, 5 to 1, 2; Jim Hale, 10 to 1, 3. Time, 1:44½.

THE BENNINGS MEET.

Washington, April 10.—Form players were well rewarded at Bennings today, as five of the six races were won by the favorites. The card was fairly good and furnished excellent sport throughout. The fine weather attracted a big crowd, but the track was still heavy and lumpy.

First race, handicap, 5½ furlongs — Yellow Tail, 126 (Waterbury), 13 to 20, 1; Himself, 120 (Odom), 11 to 5 and 2 to 5, 2; Blue and Orange, 107 (T. Burns), 8 to 1, 3. Time, 1:08 2-5.

Second race, selling, 5 furlongs — Ioim, 110 (Odom), 8 to 5, 1; Ziri, 101 (Gannon), 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, 2; Midnight Chimes, 98 (Haack), 6 to 1, 3. Time, 1:03.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Tugai Bey, 96 (Haack), 9 to 1, 1; Glennevis, 99 (Redfern), 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, 2; Merriment, 108 (Blake), 16 to 5, 3. Time, 1.16.

Fourth race, maidens, ½ mile—Interlude, 112 (Haack), 2 to 5, 1; Reverberate, 109 (Odom), 4 to 1 and 7 to 10, 2; Bruceville, 112 (Gannon), 7 to 1, 3. Time, :50 2-5.

Fifth race, maidens, 7 furlongs — Cherubin, 101 (Redfern), 2 to 5, 1; Loravale, 101 (T. Burns), 4 to 1 and 3 to 5, 2; Michaelmas, 106 (Minder), 8 to 1, 3. Time, 1:29 4-5.

Sixth race, selling, mile and 50 yards —Knight of the Garter, 115 (Minder), 2 to 1, 1; Carroll D., 111 (Odom), 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, 2; Imperious, 107 (Waterbury), 10 to 1, 3. Time, 1:47 3-5.

QUEBEC'S KING'S PLATE.

The owners of the Bel-Air track, Montreal, intend holding a three days' meeting on the 27th and 29th of June, and the 1st of July, at which time the King's Plate for the Province of Quebec will be run for. A programme of five races a day will be offered, made up of flat races and steeplechasing.

NOT MUCH CHANCE.

A writer in the Canadian Horseman has the following: Mayor Beck, of London, has several candidates in the King's Plate, but popular as the victory of the colors of London's chief magistrate would be, I am afraid his present material is not quality enough for the task.

LONDON HORSE IN BIG STAKE.

Among the entries to the Chamber of Commerce stake $5,000 purse, for 2:24 puacers, the name of Mr. J. A. McEwen, of London, appears before the entry of Harry D. Three horses which beat 2:06 last year are entered.

OLD-TIME TURF KINGS.

"Race track devotees nowadays want quick action for their money," said Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, the other forenoon to a reporter. "When I was a young man the betting proposition was subsidiary to the sport and was in the nature of side wagers between owners. Now racing has grown to be a game wherein everyone is trying to get the best of the bookmakers. I think everyone who loves the thoroughbred for what he is and what he can do regrets that he has of late years become to a large extent a tool of the gamblers. I also think a ray of light, however, is penetrating the clouds which hang over racing when men like Wm. C. Whitney, August Belmont, S. S. Howland and numerous others who might be mentioned become interested in it. It is not the sordid end of it that these men seek, but the glory of seeing their horses win. And I may add in this connection that the spirit thus manifested was that which animated our fathers and the rock on which they built.

THE DAYS OF FOUR MILERS.

"My father was among the first citizens of Kentucky who bred, trained and raced horses. Blackburn's Whip, whose blood has blended so kindly with trotters and thoroughbreds, was his property. Boston, sire of the immortal Lexington, died in my father's stable, and the great and unbeaten Eclipse was in my father's possession in the years 1837 and 1838. These horses were the champions of their day and the greatest horses of their generation; they were not furlong sprinters, but four-milers. It will hardly be believed in these days of palatial stables that while these valuable horses were in my father's care, they occupied a very ordinary log stable through which the winds whistled on wintry nights, and through which the snow drifted on occasions. When Boston and Eclipse were brought to Kentucky they did not make the trip in palace cars, as do the costly thoroughbreds of today; walking was good enough for them, and it was by walking every inch of the route that they reached their destination.

DEATH OF AN OLD RACER.

"Boston caught cold on the way to Kentucky and went blind soon after his arrival. I was a small lad at the time and used to visit Boston's stable every morning to see him cared for and walked by the colored groom. In the fall of 1849, then 17 years old, he began to grow decrepit from the effect of severe racing and duties in the stud, and frequently had to be helped to rise. When on his feet he seemed to be all right again and able to take his morning exercise. Early one morning, in the year named, I slipped out of the house and down to Boston's stable. The door was closed and fastened within. I hammered on it and clamored for admittance. The door was cautiously opened far enough to admit the passage of my body, when a black hand seized me by the arm and dragged me inside. I was no sooner in than the groom was out and the door fastened. I took the matter good-naturedly, until my eyes became accustomed to the light, when I saw something that curdled the blood in my young veins. Boston was lying on his side in a corner of his stall, lifeless, and great splashes of blood were on the wall. In his dying struggles he had beaten his head against the logs. I screamed lustily for the groom, and, seeing he had carried the joke far enough, he came to my rescue. My life has been in danger a score of times since on battlefields and elsewhere, but I was never quite so badly scared.

BOSTON'S PECULIARITIES.

"I presume I am among the very few men living who ever saw Boston. He was the greatest race horse and race horse sire of his day, and his descendants are even now racing at Bennings. He was bred by the late eminent jurist, John Wickham, of Richmond, Va., foaled in 1833, and was got by Timoleon, by Sir Archy, out of an own sister to Tuckahoe, by Ball's Florizel, a horse that during his turf career was never touched by whip or spur and was never beaten. The great-great-granddam of Boston was never fully traced. In his two-year-old form, and while he was unbroken, he was sold to Mr. Nathaniel Rieves, of Richmond, Va., for $800. A peculiarity about him was that he could not be safely ridden with a spur, In his first race he bolted because his rider used a spur on him, and was distanced. He was never again ridden with a spur until he ran against Fashion, in his old age, and was beaten. In 1839 he became the property of James Long, of this city, for $12,000, and half the purse. Boston was a chestnut horse, with a blaze in his face and white stockings behind. He stood fifteen hands —three inches under the standard—but looked taller on account of his prodigious size. He was a short-limbed horse with unusually short canon bones. His eye, ear and nostril were fine, but his head was not what you would call pretty. His neck came out well from his shoulders, the latter being oblique, broad and muscular. His depth of chest was immense and his throttle perfect.

"His back was the prodigy of strength as well as his loins, so that ten pounds extra weight was not felt by him at the end of a hard day. The muscular development of his arms and thighs was almost unparalleled. He ran close to the ground and was not a long strider. Usually he began a race without much show of spirit, running the first two or three miles with his head nearly on a level with his back. When he began to get warm and interested in the running his head was gradually elevated, and when he drew it up he set at work in earnest. Then you saw a sure-enough race horse, for no locomotive on four legs that tried was ever able to go the pace with him.

THE GREAT ECLIPSE.

"Eclipse was also a chestnut horse, and was foaled nineteen years earlier than Boston, or, to be exact, in 1814. Eclipse was by Duroc by imported Diomed, the latter being Boston's great grand sire; dam, Millers Damsel by Messenger, the great-great-grand sire of Hambletonian X., founder of the Hambletonian family of trotters. He was bred by Gen. Nathaniel Coles, of Long Island, and his training commenced as a three-year-old. He had a star on his forehead and his left hind foot was white some distance above the ankle. In height he was about fifteen hands two inches, but was built on a massive pattern. He was not a handsome horse, probably due to his Messenger blood through his dam. Duroc. his sire, was an exceedingly handsome horse. Eclipse's action in front was heavy, and he struck the ground heavy, dwelling a little, but the style and regularity with which he brought up his haunches, and the power with which they propelled him forward overbalanced all criticisms of his individuality and way of going.

"His temper was good and he required a good deal of work, and in his running a good deal of whipping. The account of his great race with Henry, which was virtually between the north and south, still thrills the blood of men who have an ounce of love for the thoroughbreds in their hearts. Henry won by a head in the first heat, but Eclipse the race. It is estimated that 25,000 people witnessed the race, and that over $200,000 in side bets changed hands.

A VISIT FROM HENRY CLAY.

"While Eclipse was in my father's stable my father received one day an unexpected visit from Henry Clay, who was accompanied by several gentlemen from Fayette and Woodford counties. They had been foxhunting in the immediate neighborhood. Mr. Clay was a connoisseur of thoroughbreds and a breeder of them, and was very anxious to see the horse that had won world-wide fame on the turf. My father was peculiar, in that every horse he owned or had charge of was a trifle better than his predecessor. And as he was a fluent talker, he could describe all the good points of a horse. Mr. Clay, it appears, for the amusement of the gathered company, decided to draw out 'Uncle Ned,' as my father was called. After Eclipse had been viewed and admired the guests adjourned to dinner. Mr. Clay was in excellent spirits. While the wine was being passed he raised his glass to his lips and proposed the health of Eclipse, 'the greatest horse on the continent.' My father was not to be outdone. Filling his glass and rising slowly from his seat and bowing to Mr. Clay, he responded, 'Eclipse is among horses, but Henry Clay is among men.' This display of repartee and gallantry put Mr. Clay one edge, and he scintillated as only 'Gallant Harry of the West' could when he was at his best. Eclipse lived to be 33 years old, and died at the farm of Jilson Yates, near Shelbyville, Ky.

IMPORTATION OF ARABIANS.

"The breeding problem is worthy of profound study, for those who seek to solve it enrich mankind. It is not and never can become an exact science. I state this as an abstract proposition, without going at this time into the whys and wherefores. I knew Mr. A. Keene Richards, who attempted to solve it by importing Arabians, very well, indeed. He was an excellent man, an enthusiast, and deserved a better fate than was his. As Senator McCreary has already said, he bred his Arabians with the very best blood that could be found in Kentucky. When his youngsters came on the turf they were badly beaten. Turfmen who disbelieved his theory, that the Arabian could fertilize the blood of the modern thoroughbred, allowed him, first, seven pounds, and they were beaten. Then they made the generous concession of fourteen pounds—equal to a double distance, and still they were beaten.

"Mr. Richards did not give up the fight. Accompanied by the eminent animal painter, Troy, he turned his face once more toward the Orient. He lived with the Arabs in their tents. He ate and slept with them, worshiped with them, and dressed like them, and all for the purpose of getting the best Arab horses to be found among the descendants of Ishmael. He studied and rode Arab horses until he could judge of conformation, disposition and type, and he was especially careful to purchase nothing that could not be traced in an unbroken line to one of the mares of the prophet. His later purchases proved as great failures as his first.

WHY THE EXPERIMENT FAILED.

"Now, as to the facts. Mr. Richards did not comprehend, what every successful breeder must comprehend, that the horse has a psychical as well as a physical organization, and that these Arabs had no inheritance of a racing will. Having it not themselves, how could they transmit it to their progeny? It is as plain as the nose on one's face that you cannot make a good whistle from the tail of a pig, nor can you gather grapes from thistles, nor figs from thorns. Nature works more intelligently. She never performs miracles, but produces results through natural laws. The supreme trial of the Arabian consists in being mounted at midnight, and carrying his master a hundred miles across the desert without food or water. In this style of racing he could beat Hamburg, Henry of Navarre, a Tenny or a Salvator. The truth, is, the Arabian has not been subjected for 200 years or more to a scientific course of training and preparation to run one mile or four miles, and having no cultivation of will nor consciousness of power to beat all others that distance he miserably fails when brought to a supreme test.

"A single illustration of my proposition, for it is important to every man who breeds either runners or trotters, and I am done. In Abbeville district, South Carolina, in the last century, there lived a large breeder of thoroughbred horses, named Richard A. Rapley. He imported a number of the most fashionably bred stallions and mares that could be found in Great Britain. He was scrupulously careful in all the crosses that he made, and soon gathered about him a herd of pure-bred animals that had never seen a race course. He kept up this fancy through several generations of horses. The attention of racing men was naturally turned in time to this stud of pure-bred animals, and a number were selected and tried. But notwithstanding their high lineage and perfection of form they did not prove to be race horses. The speed which they inherited from their ancestors had been lost through lack of usage. The consciousness of speed and the will and ambition to run had died out."

THE WHEEL.

THE C. W. A. MEET.

Toronto, April 10.—The 21st annual meeting of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, held here today, was most harmonious. The different chairmen of committees were reappointed as before.

BASKETBALL.

IS AN INVENTION.

Hundreds of young men are now playing basketball who probably have but a vague idea regarding its origin or realize that for so young a sport it has had a most unusual career. Started first as a game for members of the gymnasium, it has now attracted the attention of all classes of athletes, as is seen from the scores of associations that now exist, including intercollegiate, interscholastic, Christian associations, and even professional.

Basketball had its birthday in Springfield, Mass., eleven years ago. Dr. James Naismith has been given the unquestioned honor of inventing it, for it was an invention pure and simple. Unlike baseball, football, hockey, golf, and other sports, it was not evolved into its present standard through years of growth with gradual improvements, but leaped with one bound into its present position. The method of playing the game today and its rules differ only in the merest details from the first games played eleven years ago.

Dr. James Naismith brought out the game while he was an instructor in the Young Men's Christian Association Training School in Springfield. Dr. Luther Gulick, who is now in Brooklyn, was also an instructor in the school at the same time, and he had a share in bringing the game to perfection. He has always maintained an unflagging interest in the sport, and is the chairman of the basketball committee of the Amateur Athletic Union.

The game was the result of a general demand at that time for something which would present new features in regular gymnasium work and fill other requirements for the necessary physical instruction in the training school. The new game, whatever it might be, was obliged to stand a severe test, for seven requirements were demanded of it, namely, a game that could be played on any kind of ground, a game that could be played by a large number of men at once, a game that should exercise a man all around, a game that should be so attractive that men would like to play it for its own sake, a game that should have little or none of the reputed roughness of Rugby or Association football, a game easy to learn, and a game scientific enough to be interesting to older players.—New York Times.

LACROSSE.

THE C. L. A. MEET.

Toronto, April 10.—More than three-quarters of today's annual meeting of the Canadian Lacrosse Association was taken up with discussion of the proposed legislation requiring players to have a residence qualification of six months. The proposal, which required a two-thirds vote, was lost on a show of hands, but its supporters will bring it forward again next year. The proposal to permit professionals to play with amateurs was withdrawn. Other suggestions were discussed and disposed of as follows: To give the council instead of the senior committee authority to admit clubs to seniors—lost. To increase the association's share of the final game to 25 per cent instead of 15 per cent in the intermediate and junior series—carried. To increase referees' fees—lost.

YACHTING.

CAUSED MILD SENSATION.

London, April 10.—The unexpectedly good performance of Shamrock III. yesterday has greatly increased public interest in her doings. Hitherto the trials have been regarded with a certain degree of apathy, but the challenger's showing yesterday is reviving the hopes of her winning the cup. The papers this morning give greater attention to the trials, and the match arranged for Saturday is looked forward to with keen interest.

The racing yesterday was chiefly intended to test the effect of a change of trim. The conventional method of placing all the available weight aft had been previously followed, and the same plan was adopted yesterday in the early part of Shamrock III.'s leeward work, with the same result, Shamrock I. holding her own with the challenger. Then it was decided to change the challenger's trim, thus lifting the counter slightly, and the crew was mustered amidships. This resulted in the surprise of the day. Under the altered trim the challenger immediately showed great liveliness, and passed the ex challenger as though the latter were anchored. The important point was bringing the crew forward, as the anchor and chain have been carried in all trials, except that of Wednesday, when they were left ashore.

All the papers remark the challenger's enhanced chances. The Daily Telegraph says the performance came as a genuine surprise. Shamrock I. was more than a match for the Columbia, running in light winds, and the conditions yesterday were just those in which the old boat out-sailed the cup defender in the early abortive races four years ago. If the challenger, continues the Daily Telegraph, is able to show similar form in a heavier wind, it should go far to establish a feeling of confidence in Sir Thomas Lipton's chances of lifting the cup.

FIRST REAL ONE TODAY.

Weymouth, England, April 10.—The Shamrocks will have their first real contest tomorrow. It will be under strict racing conditions, with prize money for the winning crew and fixed handicap terms, over a measured 30-mile course. After Shamrock III.'s showing yesterday, it is believed fifteen minutes will be allowed the older boat. Shamrock III. has not yet been asked to negotiate a head sea, and the likelihood of a seaward breeze tomorrow is welcomed, as it will give an opportunity of seeing how she will acquit herself under such conditions.

FOOTBALL.

THE WESTERN'S ANNUAL.

Berlin, Ont., April 10.—The Western Football Association's annual meeting, held here today, was the largest in the 24 years' history of the association. Thirty-five clubs have entered and all but one or two will line up. There are five seniors, eighteen intermediates, eleven juniors and two other cup clubs. President Charles Wright presided; secretary-treasurer, R. D. Forsythe. The delegates present were F. E. Robinson, Plattsville; P. H. Huyck and R. C. Puddicombe, New Hamburg; J. P. Hais and R. J. Weaver, St. George; Elmo Moore and E. Stafford, Strathroy; C. A. Mustard, Clinton; E. W. Horne, Milverton; F. Strowbridge and A. McBeth, Stratford; J. W. Ward, Milverton; J. A. Stewart, Listowel; T. T. Aikens and L. B. Duff, Galt; E. P. Watson, Woodstock; Thomas Rodgers and H. C. McDonald, Guelph; J. Souriy and T. Kerby, Preston; D. McLaughlin, Brussels; D. L. Cranston, Hamilton; C. J. Atkinson and J. B. Gould, Toronto. The secretary's report for last year showed 33 clubs to have played. The total receipts were $141 84; expenditures, $36 56.

The clubs entering this year are:

Seniors—Berlin Rangers, Galt, Toronto, Broadview, Seaforth and Toronto Riversides. The latter, though entering, will not play this year.

Intermediates—Berlin, New Hamburg, Mildmay, Milverton, Plattsville, Guelph, Preston, Stratford, Wingham, Listowel, Ingersoll, Hamilton, Galt, Woodstock, Brussels, Walkerton Tavistock and St. George.

Juniors—Brussels, Listowel, New Hamburg, Berlin, Hespeler, Galt, Preston, Guelph, Wingham and Plattsville.

Hough cup—Clinton C. I. and Seaforth C. I.

WHIST.

THE BIG TOURNAMENT.

Toronto, April 10.—The eighth tournament of the Canadian Whist League continued today, and besides the progressive pair match the championship for fours was begun. The top scores in the pair match are as follows: Morning—Section A.—Hutchinson and Haur, Brockville, 7; Hana and Scott, Toronto; Ball and Cooper, Woodstock, and Armstrong and Gundy, Toronto, 6; Lazer and Gauld, Hamilton, 3. Section B.—McBrayne and Dran, Hamilton, 9; Perraman and Forest, Toronto, and Brown and Brown, Toronto, 8; Hunter and Robertson, Collingwood; Lee and Logan, Dr. and Mrs. Gowin, 5. Section C.—C. Cook and Miss Cook, Toronto, 9; Burt and Crawford, Hamilton, 7; Lapatniereff and Miss Beckenthal, Toronto, 6; Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Brown, Port Hope, 3; Bowes and Cook, 3.

TENNIS.

ASK FOR MORE SPACE.

The executive of the London Rowing Club will consider the request of the tennis committee for more space at a meeting to be held soon. Under this year's conditions it is thought that more space will be needed for this sport, and it is said that many of the members are in favor of granting the request.

THE RING.

PUT UP THE MONEY.

Savannah, Ga., April 10.—A certified check for $1,000 was deposited today in behalf of Tommy Feltz to bind him for a match with Young Corbett for the feather-weight championship, the men to weigh in at the limit of 122 pounds at the ringside, or for a match with Harry Forbes for the bantam championship, the men to weigh in at 115 pounds.

IN THE CORNER.

Danny Duane is in training again, having just recovered from an illness that laid him up for a couple of weeks. Charlie Haghey has an idea that he can take the measure of George Gardner when the two meet in Boston on April 15th.

Detroiters will pay close attention to the Matthews-Ferns bout at Fort Erie on April 27. The men fought twice in Detroit.

Patsy Sweeney plans a trip to the coast, but he does not say just who is going to challenge when he strikes the sunny land.

Yonkers, N. Y., is represented in Philadelphia boxing circles by a Black Choynski. The original Joe thinks it is time for him to retire.

Tom Couhig has taken to wrestling as the means of hardening himself for his next engagement with handsome Matty Matthews.

BASEBALL.

GOOD FRIDAY EXHIBITION GAMES.

At New York—Columbia University, 1; New York (National), 11.

At Washington—Brooklyn, 4; Washington, 3.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia (National), 6; Philadelphia (American), 3.

At Bridgeport, Conn.—Bridgeport, 5, Newark (Eastern), 4.

NO BASEBALL IN BRANTFORD.

Brantford, April 10.—It is not likely that there will be a city baseball league in Brantford during the coming summer. About two weeks ago a meeting of enthusiasts was held and the proposal to form a league was viewed with considerable favor. An adjournment was made until last night, when it was supposed that preliminary arrangement would be completed. In the meantime interest in the league abated, and last evening no meeting was held. In consequence the league plan has been abandoned. The West Brant players and Eagle Place Stars will have teams this year, but they will play individual games, and there will be no arranged schedule.

The grease in the wool of sheep is exceedingly valuable. A great deal of it is lost when the fleece is washed before shearing. A Government expert says: "It is safe to say that from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 worth of wool fat and potash are run down the streams and wasted annually in the United States."

"Bargains"

What is wrong when a shoe said to be worth six dollars is offered for $2.98? If it were worth six dollars wouldn't the dealer want six dollars for it? Wouldn't he be entitled to it?

"Bargain" is often only a polite word in shoedom for one of three things, either the shoe is stale in style, flawed or injured—or perhaps the six dollar "value" is merely a pleasant vagary or a dealer's dream.

"Slater" shoe prices and values are *fixed*. If a "Slater" shoe becomes stale or flawed it *disappears* to come up with an *unknown* brand maybe as a "marked down bargain" in stores where the fixed price principle is not recognized.

"The Slater Shoe"

Made in Canada 40 Years.
For Men and Women, $3.50 and $5.00.
For Boys, $2.50 and $3.00.
Sold in 15 "Slater" Stores and 200 Agencies.
"Slater" Shoe Polish is Leather Life.

Slater Shoe Store
171 Dundas St.,
LONDON, ONT.

108

We Prove It

Catarrh and Colds can be relieved in 10 minutes, and permanently cured.

Eighty years old—catarrh fifty years. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder cures him. Want any stronger evidence of the power of this wonderful remedy over this universal disease? Want the truth of the case confirmed? Write George Lewis, Shamokin, Pa. He says: "I look upon my cure as a miracle." It relieves in ten minutes.

Sold by C. McCallum & Co. 26

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure Relieves in 30 Minutes.

Sold by C. McCallum & Co. 26

WILL ACCEPT HARRIS' WAGER

Considine Brothers Will Back "Young Corbett" for $10,000 Against Terry.

New York, April 11.—When "Young Corbett" arrives here next week efforts will be made to induce him to have another try at Terry McGovern. The Considine brothers, George and John, who are probably the champion's closest friends in the east, said Thursday that they would accept Sam Harris' $10,000 wager, which the latter offered to lay on Terry in another battle with "Corbett," and that when the Denver boy got here they would entreat him to make the match.

On the authority of Harry Tuthill, the man who prepared "Young Corbett" for his late fight with McGovern, those who had anything to do with the champion in the ring thought it was all over when Terry scored the right hand body punch in the eighth round.

"My boy was all but done for," said Tuthill, "and it was only by clinching, holding and stalling that he weathered out the round. Fortunately, the blow was landed when the boys were fighting near our corner, and you can bet I lost no time in dousing 'Corbett' with cold water to bring him round.

BLOWS THAT FINISHED TERRY.

"They were both tired in the ninth and tenth rounds, but when they faced each other for the eleventh 'Corbett' said:

"'Who taught you to fight, Terry?'

"'The same man who taught you,' replied McGovern.

"'Well, here is something he forgot to show you,' and followed the remark with a left on the jaw which sent Terry staggering across the ring.

"That was the beginning of the end. Another left drive and a right uppercut finished the job.

"'Corbett' was confident of whipping Terry, and, while he had a little trouble in making the weight, I am glad that he forced this weight on himself, for the reason that he is a lazy trainer and a perfect loafer in his work. He said often to me during the training season: 'Harry, if I didn't have to make that weight I wouldn't train a minute for this fellow.' This will serve to show how confident he was.

"'Corbett's' fighting has been misunderstood. He has not made many bad fights. Many say that he put up a bad fight with Eddie Hanlon. I do not think so. Hanlon is a troublesome fellow, fighting all the time with his arms crossed in front of his face. If you saw him once in action you would not want to go across the street to see him in a championship battle. Abe Attell made a fool of him in their fight, they tell me, and should have had the decision. 'Corbett' can fight, and fight well, but it seems that most men make their star showing against him."

JOHN BALL'S LUMBAGO.

Couldn't Stand Before Dodd's Kidney Pills—He Can Work and Sleep Now.

Quebec, P. Q., April 6.—John Ball, bricklayer, of 57 Little Champlain street, this city, suffered from Lumbago, one of the most painful form)s of Kidney Complaint for two years. His urinary organs were also affected so that he had frequently to rise at night. Now he works all day and sleeps all night. Dodd's Kidney Pills did it.

Speaking of his cure, Mr. Ball says: "I purchased a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and after I had used them I began to see and feel a change. I used three boxes and was completely cured. You can tell anyone you like I said so."

Lumbago is only one form of Kidney Disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Kidney Diseases in any form. They don't claim to cure anything else.

A cotton mill to be built at Quito, the capital of Ecuador, must be carried on the backs of mules through the Andes, passing a point 16,000 feet in altitude.

Kitasto, a Japanese microscopist, first showed that the pin-shaped microbe of lockjaw lives in the earth. In order that

SOMETHING MORE THAN A PURGATIVE.—To purge is the only effect of many pills now on the market. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are more than a purgative. They strengthen the stomach, where other pills weaken it. They cleanse the blood by regulating the liver and kidneys, and they stimulate where other pill compounds depress. Nothing of an injurious nature, used for merely purgative powers, enters into their composition.

To the disappointment of the Athenians who desired that the next Olympian games should take place in the ancient Stadium, it has been decided that they shall be held next year at Chicago.

A FEW FACTS

concerning the

F.C.B.C.

may help you to a decision. Our Shorthand School is the healthiest in Western Ontario. The Commercial work is well and favorably known all over Canada. Classes formed in all subjects after Easter. Are you interested?

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

Thorough, High-Class TAILORING.

We've brought this tailoring business to the highest state of perfection.
We aim to make each garment meet the individual requirements of the man it is intended for.
A superb collection of the finest fabrics for spring ready for your choosing.

O. Labelle, 372 Richmond St.

ELECTRIC WIRING

of every description is our specialty. We employ none but experts for this work. Get our estimates of cost.

The Electrical Construction Co., London, Limited.
32 to 40 Dundas Street.

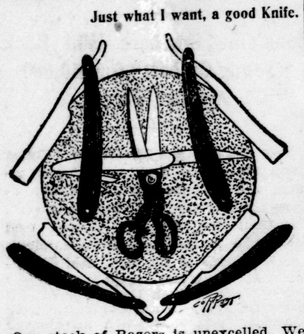
WALL PAPER

Just the kind you want. Nothing prettier and prices to suit.

H. & C. COLERICK,
443 RICHMOND STREET.

Ah! There's

Just what I want, a good Knife.



Our stock of Razors is unexcelled. We carry a line of Gem Safety Razors; impossible to cut yourself, shaving with them. Scissors? Well, if you want anything in this line, give us a trial.

Brock's Gun Store,
192 Dundas Street.

Incorporated 1899.

W. CAVEN BARRON, Pianist, Principal.

Best teachers in the city at the Conservatory.

The rehearsals bring every pupil under Mr. Barron's direction, and reports of pupils' progress are sent home to parents.

FAIRBAIRN,
THE TAILOR,
Richmond Street, Opposite City Hall

R. K. COWAN
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.,
Couty Bldgs., next Court House, London.

HARDING HALL GIRLS' SCHOOL
Limited.
NEW LOCATION,
398 Queen's Ave.

Summer term begins April 20.

A full academic course. Courses in Literature, Languages, Music, Art, Elocution and Physical Training.

J. J. BAKER, A.M., President.

Boys Wanted!

The demand for male stenographers is much greater than the supply. The Western Ontario Shorthand Academy, 76 Dundas street, gives a thorough and practical education in Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Bookkeeping, etc., and places every graduate in a situation. Miss J. Dunbar has been placed with Gibbons & Harper, city, and Miss Morrison with Port Huron Power Company.

Spring term commences 13th April.

WM. C. COO, C.S.R., Principal.

The Man

who never buys anything until he can buy the best is generally a prosperous man. That kind of a rule is almost sure to bring proeperity every time.

Deeks & Munson,
Tailors and Drapers,
393 Richmond Street.

GOING TO BUY A WHEEL?

We want to impress upon your mind the fact that if you buy a wheel here you'll get a good, honest, up-to-date bicycle—one that we can guarantee to give you satisfaction, as a satisfied customer is our best advertisement.

Hastings Bicycles, $35 to $55.
Brantford Bicycles, $40 to $55.
Columbia Bicycles, $40.
E. & D. Bicycles, $40.

We have others as low as $25.
CASH OR ON EASY TERMS.

GURD'S
185 Dundas St.

TRUSSES—Our Specialty

We are the sole agents for the Dr. Smith's Honest John Truss and the Mellor Truss. A full line of other makes. Private room for fitting.

J. E. Keays & Co.
(London Pharmacy)
268 Dundas St., Near Wellington.

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Thos Wilson
MERCHANT TAILOR,
213 Dundas Street,
Duffield Block. - PHONE 596.

DR. JARVIS, Dentist,
OFFICE Corner Dundas and Clarence. Phone 1480.
Visits Mount Brydges Every Friday.

Chatelaines
—AND—
Hand Bags.

Best assortment in the city in Steel Cut Beads, Monkey, Seal and all kinds of leather.

From 50c to $10.00.

THOS. GILLEAN,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
402 Richmond St.
Official timekeeper for London Street Railway.

X-RAY *and Electro-Therapeutic Rooms.*

for the treatment of Cancer, Eczema, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Goitre and Neuralgia.

DR. PINGEL, Specialist, London.

On the Best Tables...

the bread used in homes where only the best satisfies, is invariably

Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread.

It sells on its merits. None purer or more nutritious.

PHONE 818.
JOHNSTON BROS.,

Has Good Quality.

Hamilton's Porter is made for the taste of those who insist on having a good article. We can recommend it to all who want either a beverage or a tonic.

KENT BREWERY
Joseph Hamilton, Prop.

Diamond Ring Found

to be imperfect loses its value at once. If you buy a Diamond from our stock you have the assurance that it is a perfect stone. Every well-dressed man and woman should have at least one Diamond Ring.

WARD, The Jeweler. 374 Richmond Street.

Start a Savings Account Now....

When you have saved one hundred dollars

$100.00

We will give you a Bond bearing four per cent interest

4 Per Cent

The Canadian S. & L. Co.
420 & 422 Richmond St.
M. H. ROWLAND, Manager.

LONDON AND DISTRICT.

—The clearings at the London Clearing House for the past week totaled $874,756.

—Miss Sadie Ballantyne, of Mount Carmel, is visiting friends in London on her Easter holidays.

—Rev. Dr. Johnston's subject at St. Andrew's Church tomorrow evening will be "Perils of the Workshop."

—Mrs. W. J. Brown, of this city, is spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tickner, at Chatham.

—Mrs. M. J. Dunn, of Stratford, and son George spent the holidays with her aunt, Mrs. W. L. Graham, in this city.

—Tickets are now out for the Orient Club's annual minstrel show to be given at the London Opera House Monday, April 27.

—Miss Lizzie Beamer, of Grimsby, and Miss Chrissie Perry, of South London, are Easter guests of Miss Sipprell, St. Thomas.

—Miss Georgie Macdougal and the Misses Glayds and Helen Reesor, of Toronto, are guests of Mrs. George W. Armstrong, "Westwood," 64 Elmwood avenue.

—Mr. Bert Giddley, of West London, has gone to Toronto to visit his father and mother before taking his trip to Cornwall, England, and will return to London about the first of July.

—Rev. Dr. Charles McLean (called Schlatter, the divine healer) will preach Sunday at the London Opera House. His subject at 3 o'clock will be, "How Christ Healed the Sick," and at 7 p.m., "How Christ Raised the Dead." He announces that "the sick will be healed free."

—The Dundas Star has changed hands, the new proprietors being Messrs. Whalley and Black. The latter is a brother of P. C. Black and served his apprenticeship on The Advertiser. During the past few years he has been an instructor at the Industrial School at Mimico.

—The Southern Congregational Sunday school this week lost its organist by the removal to Detroit of Miss A. Jenkins. The services of Miss Jenkins were very highly appreciated by church and school alike, and before her departure she was made the recipient of an appropriate gift.

—The funeral of the late Mr. William Rolfe, held yesterday to Mount Pleasant, was private, and took place from the residence of Mr. Rolfe's son-in-law, Mr. William West, of Craig street, South London. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Howson, of the Askin Street Methodist Church.

—Mr. E. W. Goethe Quantz, organist and musical director of St. James Presbyterian Church of this city, and formerly of the First Methodist Church, St. Thomas, has been added to the staff of the London Conservatory of Music, Limited. Mr. Quantz is one of the musical directors of the St. Thomas College of Music, and well-known throughout this part of the province as a thorough and capable musician. The Conservatory is to be congratulated on the rapid strides it is making in the present movement of enlargement.

LONDON CLEARING HOUSE.

Total for week ending April 9, 1903, clearings, $874,756.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

The Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec will hold its annual meeting in this city this year. The sessions will be held at the First Congregational Church from June 10 to 15. One hundred or more delegates will be here.

SUNRISE PRAYER MEETING.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the First Congregational Church will hold a sunrise prayer meeting Easter Sunday morning at 7 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Woodruff, of Memorial Church, and a representative of the Southern Congregational Church will address the meeting. All Christian Endeavorers of the city are cordially invited.

C. P. R. IMPROVEMENTS.

This summer will see many improvements on the line of the C. P. R. between Toronto and Detroit. Additional trackage to facilitate the moving of trains is badly needed, and the company has decided to increase its sidings at several points, including Milton and Windsor. Many new tracks are to be laid in the London yards, for since the traffic reached its present large proportions the yards here have been much too small to permit of the easy handling of the trains. A new station to cost $4,000 is also to be built at Drumbo.

DR. SOWERBY'S ADDRESS.

Rev. Dr. Sowerby, of this city, was one of the speakers at the reception tendered the Baptist Young People's Unions in Toronto on Thursday. Dealing with the subject, "Mission and Native," he told of the good example that young people could set. They should always remember that the great things that had been done during the world's history were really accomplished by young men. He urged his hearers to have some definite aim and purpose in life. In the present age, he regretted to say, there were many attractions that tended to draw young men and women away from the church, and this was to be greatly deplored. What was wanted was men and women who would stand firm, and on whom temptations had no effect. Dr. Sowerby also referred to the reading of bad literature by young people of the present day, and said he believed that unsuitable books in some of the Sunday schools were partly responsible for the development of an appetite for low-class fiction. At the present day young people did not seem to want to read literature that would do them good.

The rich man should remember that he can't always right a wrong by writing a check.

Germany's pig iron production last month was 782,484 tons, breaking all records.

"77"
Breaks Up Spring COLDS

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed.
Humphreys' Med. Co., cor. William and John streets, New York.

Don't Bother to Bake
Our Home-made Loaf
Is the Housekeeper's Friend.

PHONE 929.
THE PARNELL-DEAN STEAM BAKING CO., Ltd.,
75-77 Bruce St. City.

It is not generally known that the jackal is a greater destroyer of humanity in India than the tiger. Government statistics show that while 928 persons were killed by tigers, more than 1,000 children were carried away by jackals.

Baro, in Chili, is striving to have the town known as a second London, and much money has been spent to make it an exact replica of the British capital. The streets have been laid down and named after those in London.

Persons with blue eyes are rarely affected with color blindness.

Sleepers made of earthenware are used on some of the railroads in Japan.

GOOD FRIDAY OBSERVED AS A RELIGIOUS HOLIDAY

Services Held in Many Churches —Love Feast at Dundas Center—Cantata Repeated.

The observance of Good Friday in London was exceptionally quiet. In the way of amusement, little was provided outside of the opera houses, and the day generally was observed as a religious holiday. Services were held in many of the churches. A union love feast took place at the Dundas Street Methodist Church in the morning, among the clergy present being Messrs. Crossley and Hunter, who are conducting a series of revival services there. The congregation at St. Paul's Cathedral was addressed by Rev. C. C. Waller, principal of Huron College, and the collection taken was in aid of the work among the Jews. The Dean of Huron preached at St. James Church, South London, and the Bishop of Huron preached at Christ Church in the evening. Mass was celebrated at St. Peter's Cathedral at 9 o'clock, Rev. Father Aylward acting as celebrant, Rev. Father Brennan, of St. Marys, as deacon, Father Dunn, subdeacon, and Rev. Father Egan master of ceremonies. Mass was celebrated at St. Mary's Church, Rev. Father L'Hereaux, of Simcoe, being the celebrant, Rev. Father Powell, of Sandwich College, deacon, and Rev. Father Cherrier, subdeacon.

Stainer's cantata, "The Crucifixion," was repeated at the Dundas Street Methodist Church yesterday afternoon by the choir under the direction of Mr. Arthur E. Jones. The audience was larger than on the occasion of the first production of the cantata, the edifice being completely filled. Assisting the choir were Mr. Crystal Brown, tenor, and Mr. Arthur Blight, both of Toronto. Their singing was exceptionally pleasing. Prior to the cantata, two organ selections were given by Miss Maud Westervelt, of the Talbot Street Baptist Church, who is recognized as an organist of marked ability.

The "Whatsoever Circle" of the First Congregational Church repeated the entertainment given recently, which consisted of tableaux, music, songs and recitations, before a large audience. Rev. S. D. Hamilton presided during the evening.

CUSTOMERS ARE SATISFIED

The Twentieth Century Ordered Clothing an Established Feature With Londoners.

Messrs. Bartlett & Ellis Can Save You $5 to $8.

When a new system is started in any business which has theretofore been running on an old-line method some watch it with some interest and perhaps a little curiosity, others prophesy early death, while others are over-optimistic.

In regard to the first two classes this may have been the case with the Twentieth Century Clothing firm, when it came on the scene in London. It was six months ago only that this concern was started with all the energy and push that Messrs. Bartlett & Ellis could put into it. That push and that energy and wise management has succeeded in putting this firm in the forefront of those in that line of business here.

Everybody in London now knows of Bartlett & Ellis, at 109 Masonic Building, with their Twentieth Century brand. It was the system that drew attention, for the way in which they sold ordered clothing at the remarkable prices they did was a source of wonder to a great many persons. As soon as the system was seen into the customers were satisfied. Not only are they able to see what kind of goods they are buying, but they are able to tell what it will look like when they get it made up. A man understands how this is. To see what a suit or overcoat will look like when made up is a very advantageous thing, and in this system one is able to do this, for the company have a stock of suits on hand that would surprise anyone who has not visited their place in the Temple. At the same time the man who wishes to dress neatly and see what he is getting does not have to get ready-made clothes. He gets the tailor-made suit; the suit or the overcoat made to his measure, cut by the best cutters in the country, and made by experts.

As said above the system has found favor among a large number of men and it is growing in favor. Those who have gone there for their clothes have gone there again and they have in many instances taken their friends; this is natural, for a man does not like to recommend a tailor unless he is satisfied to get his clothes from him himself. Messrs. Bartlett & Ellis can not be accused of being over optimistic in their hopes of the success of the system here, for the results have far surpassed their expectations and the amount of business that has been done during the Easter season has been even better than they could have expected, a tribute alike to the good times that are evident from the amount of clothes men are buying this spring and to the excellent satisfaction Bartlett & Ellis are giving up there in room 109, Masonic Temple, with their Twentieth Century.

Of course, the great reason for this new business is the satisfaction that is had from choosing a suit or overcoat from such a large arrangement of samples as they show; also from the way the garments are trimmed, an important feature; the perfect fit, and above all, perhaps, the saving of from $5 to $8 on every suit or overcoat. Bartlett & Ellis no doubt have much to do with the success of the way things are going here, but the Twentieth Century brand counts for a lot itself.

HAD SPLENDID PROGRAMME

Annual Social of First Presbyterian School Held.

The last annual social which will be held in the old First Presbyterian Sabbath School took place Thursday night. Next year will see a new one erected. Nearly every pupil of the school was present, besides a large number of their parents and friends. Mr. W. C. Ferguson, the superintendent, was in the chair. A supper was first served, after which a splendid programme was given. It consisted of a number of choruses by the children of the primary classes, piano solos by Misses Jean Reid and Marguerite Temple; violin and piano duet, Ed Shuttleworth and Charles Anderson; song, May Bell; chorus, four girls, Norma Crouch, Belle Hedley, Gertrude Rennie, Margaret Walsh; recitations by Ed Phillips, Ed Aiken, Paul Clark, Eric Reid and Mary Reid, Norma Crouch, Elsie Hedley, Gertrude Rennie, Veda Cousins, Kathleen Cameron; dialogue, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," by Gordon Craig, Walter Bapty and Helen Clark. One of the most enjoyable numbers was a Scotch reading by Rev. W. J. Clark. Rev. Walter Moffatt gave his limelight series of views in Scotland, during which "Loch Lomond" was sung by Miss Lilywhite.

R. SHAW-WOOD IS DEAD

His Death Occurred at His Home Early Friday Morning.

He Was One of the Best-Known Men in Western Ontario.

After an illness extending over three weeks, Mr. R. Shaw-Wood died at his home in London township, yesterday morning. He was in his 76th year. His death had been expected for several days.

By the death of Mr. Shaw-Wood Middlesex county loses one if its oldest and most respected residents. Mr. Shaw-Wood lived on a large estate known as Woodholme, situated near Hyde Park, and for many years was a familiar figure in this city, where he had many close friends. He was a gentleman farmer of large means. He took an active interest in political matters. His death will be a great loss to the Conservative party, in which he was very prominent. At the last provincial election Mr. Shaw-Wood was mentioned as a possible candidate for East Middlesex. Mr. Shaw-Wood's interest in politics was not confined to the constituency of East Middlesex. He was one of the first to bring about the organization of the Ontario Conservative Association, and as an acknowledgment of the services rendered the party he was made the first president. Later he was honorary first vice-president. The local Conservative Club had Mr. Shaw-Wood as its honorary vice-president, for eight years, while the East Middlesex Association elected him as president for some years.

Mr. Shaw-Wood of late had been a director of the Western Fair, and he was also identified with the East Middlesex Agricultural Society. He was financially interested in the Ontario Accident Association and the Sovereign Life Insurance Company, being vice-president of the former.

Mr. Wood was born at Bosco Manor, Island of Bermuda, and was a member of an old and honored family. The "History of Middlesex" has the following concerning him: "He is the representative of the Bermuda Woods, descended from Capt. Thomas Woods, H. M. C., of Codshall, Somerset, England, a member of the company of 'Adventurers' who early in 1600 made numerous voyages in his ship Hope-Well to the 'plantations,' and afterwards, in 1630, settled in Bermuda, at Bosco Manor. The family, true to their designation of 'Adventurers,' in each generation engaging in war or commerce, as best suited the occasion; at one time ravishing the Spanish Main; or their vessels in commission against the privateers of the United States, France and Spain; at another exchanging the products of this part of the world for the wines of Spain and Portugal from their establishments in Quebec, Newfoundland and several of the West India Islands. In 1861, Mr. Wood, having large interests in the United States which suffered from the civil war then raging, came to Canada to watch events, and has remained."

As a boy Mr. Shaw-Wood attended school in Bermuda and completed his education at a Hartford, Conn., college. He learned civil engineering in New York city, and assisted in surveying along the Hudson River, where the New York Central Railroad has its four tracks in operation. He married Isabella, only child of Rev. Robert Shaw, of Barnet, Vermont, an Episcopal clergyman. Mrs. Shaw-Wood died six years ago. The four children surviving are Messrs. Benjamin and Robert, Mrs. Ogden and Miss Anna. The funeral will be held to Woodland Cemetery.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

"FAUST" AT THE GRAND.

Lewis Morrison, in "Faust," is the offering at the Grand Tuesday. The Toronto Globe says: A large and well-pleased audience was at the Grand Opera House last night to welcome back to Toronto Lewis Morrison, who is called "the real Mephisto." Mr. Morrison has a capable company of actors with him this year, and their production of "Faust" is certainly up to the standard of former years.

"DAVID HARUM" ON MONDAY.

"David Harum" comes to the Grand for a special Easter matinee and evening performance Monday. The Toronto Mail says: "David Harum," which opened a week's engagement at the Princess Theater last night, is a wholesome and quaintly delightful comedy. The company is well balanced and the piece is appropriately staged.

"THE DEVIL'S AUCTION" TONIGHT.

One of the most prominent new features of the "Devil's Auction," which is at the Grand tonight, is a new and magnificent transformation scene, which will be presented for the first time in the 21st edition of this phenomenal spectacle.

GRACE L. CARTER.

Miss Grace Lillian Carter, contralto, of Boston, who has been engaged by Mr. Harris to take part with Miss Ethel Wood and Charles Fry, of London, England, in the "Dream of Jubal," to be given here Wednesday evening next in connection with the musical festival. The plan for subscribers for the festival of music opened this morning at the Opera House box office. The sale of seats for the public will open Monday morning.

HERRMANN AT THE GRAND.

Hermann was the attraction at the Grand last night and yesterday afternoon, when fairly large audiences saw his performance. His tricks are sufficiently mysterious and entertaining, but are not distinctively original or new.

LAST PERFORMANCE TONIGHT.

Yesterday the London Opera House saw two typical holiday crowds. In the afternoon the Glick Stock Company presented a very funny comedy, entitled "Jason Joskons." At the evening performance the bill was of more than ordinary merit, "The Canadian Volunteer," and the leading role was taken by the author himself, Mr. J. C. Godley. Of the specialties, of which there were many, Edna Baldwin's dancing and the illustrated songs were well worthy of mention. Tonight "Risen from the Ashes," a strong drama, will be presented, with a complete change of specialties and illustrated songs. This will be the last appearance of this popular company here, and the house should be crowded.

Mining companies in the United States last year paid $150,000,000 in dividends.

KAY'S "Canada's Greatest Carpet House." **KAY'S**

30,000 Yards Axminster & Brussels Carpets.

All New Goods at a Big Cut in Prices.

This enormous purchase, which is divided as follows:—

—390 pieces best Imperial Axminster, making about 19,500 yards, and

—211 pieces best Bobbin Brussels, making about 10,500 yards,

constitutes one of those rare opportunities that come to the buyer possessed of the ready cash and the market large enough for so great an output. This enormous lot is the over-production of two of the largest and best manufacturers in Great Britain and was submitted and quickly picked up by our buyer in Februnry last.

It comprises every kind of design and color, including all the new shades in self-color effects, floral and geometrical, and a large variety of small and tasty designs.

The lot embraces a variety suitable for drawing-room, dining-room, library, bedrooms and halls, with borders and stairs, 5-8, 3-4 and 4-4 to match.

One feature about this immense lot is the large quantity of each pattern. One may feel safe in getting sufficient for any possible needs. In some cases there are as many as thirty pieces.

—The first lot of this immense purchase is now opened and on sale. Large as is the stock and ample the variety, yet we urge quick choice. These goods, which, as you know, in the regular way would represent a much higher price, will be sold as follows:—

—The Axminsters, per yard ..... $ 1.10
—The Bobbin Brussels, per yard 90

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