

KING EDWARD IS DEAD—GEORGE THE FIFTH SUCCEEDS

King George V., who visited London on Saturday, Oct. 12, 1901, said in reply to an address presented to him by the city of London: "Gentlemen,—The kind words of greeting you have addressed to the duchess and myself in welcoming us to your city, are a gratifying addition to the tributes of welcome extended to us since our first arrival in Canada. "We thank you truly, and it will afford us much satisfaction to convey to our dear father, the King, your declarations of loyalty and devotion, as also your touching references to the visit paid by his majesty to this city many years ago. "We deeply regret that it has been impossible for us to avail ourselves so fully as we would have wished of those generous invitations which have been put before us, from this and other cities of Canada. "We especially regret that it was impossible to become personally acquainted with the agricultural and other associated industries for which this district is so well known. We have, however, seen enough to carry with us a lasting impression of the vast resources and wealth of the Dominion, still awaiting that development which can only be attained by the enterprise and perseverance of its inhabitants, which ever call for the steady reinforcement of emigrants from the mother land."

Monarch Passed Away At Midnight Friday Due to Pneumonia

With Members of Royal Family at Bedside, Edward Expired Peacefully After an Illness of Only Three Days—Prince of Wales Succeeded to Crown Immediately Without Ceremony.

London, May 7.—King Edward VII., who returned to England from a vacation ten days ago, in the best of health, died at 11:45 o'clock last night in the presence of his family, after an illness of less than a week, which was serious hardly more than three days. The Prince of Wales succeeded to the crown immediately, according to the laws of the kingdom, without ceremony. His first official act was to dispatch to the lord mayor the announcement of his father's death, in pursuance of custom. His telegram read:

"I am deeply grieved to inform you that my beloved father, the King, passed away peacefully at 11:45 tonight. "GEORGE."

The physicians soon afterward issued their official bulletin, which was as follows:

"May 6, 11:50 p.m.—His Majesty the King breathed his last at 11:45 tonight, in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Royal, the Duchess of Fife, Princess Victoria and Princess Louise, the Duchess of Argyll.

(Signed) "LEAKING. "REID. "POWELL. "DAWSON."

PNEUMONIA SUSPECTED CAUSE.

Pneumonia, following bronchitis, is believed to have been the cause of death, but the doctors thus far have refused to make a statement. Some of the King's friends are convinced that worry over the political situation which confronted him, with sleepless nights, aggravated, if it did not cause, the fatal illness.

Besides the nearest relatives in England, the Duke of Fife and the Archbishop of Canterbury were in the death chamber. The King's brother, the Duke of Connaught, with his family, is at Suez, hastening home from Africa. The King's daughter, Queen Maud of Norway, will start for England tomorrow.

The intelligence that the end of King Edward's reign had come was not a surprise at the last. The people had been expecting to hear it at any hour since the evening's bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace and flashed throughout the kingdom. The capital received it without excitement, but sadly, for the King with his own people was unquestionably one of the most popular rulers in the world.

Continued on Page Twelve.

KING AND QUEEN VISITED HERE ON 12TH OF OCTOBER 1901

King George V., then Duke of Cornwall and York, with the present Queen, visited this city on Oct. 12, 1901. The reception he received was most enthusiastic, and the day was indeed a memorable one.

His majesty arrived with his party at 1 o'clock. A deputation composed of Mayor Rumball, Sir John Carling, Hon. Adam Beck, Col. Smith and other distinguished citizens met the party. A royal salute was fired by the field battery as the royal train steamed into the city.

Detachments from a number of regiments, including the Seventh of London, Twenty-Fifth of Elgin, Twenty-Sixth of Middlesex, and Twenty-Seventh of Lambton, and the First Hussars were present, and policed the streets. Guards of honor were also furnished from the different regiments.

In Victoria Park. The procession moved to Victoria presented to Col. Smith, by his majesty.

KING GEORGE V. SHOOK HANDS WITH DEAN DAVIS IN THIS CITY

The King's death recalls an interesting incident of the visit to London in 1901 of the new King, George V., and his wife.

On the day of the visit of the King, who was then Duke of Cornwall and York, the consecration of the colors presented to the Seventh Fusiliers by the ladies of the city, took place at Victoria Park, and the Prince was invited out to inspect the regiment.

A stand was erected in the park, and was beautifully decorated with the Union Jack. There the colors were consecrated, Dean Davis, rector of St. James' Church and chaplain of

Park, where a civic address was read to his majesty, whose reply was brief and very happy. The throngs in the park were very large. Thousands of visitors from all parts of Western Ontario crowded into the city, and the streets and public places were jammed almost to suffocation.

After the civic address, the Indian tribes of this part of the country, headed by Chief Jacobs and Chief Wawanosh, presented an address conveying expressions of loyalty to the crown.

Colors Presented.

The regimental colors were then sent to his majesty. The ceremony was as well as extremely interesting. At 2 o'clock the ceremonies were over, and the royal party were taken to their train. Shortly after 2 o'clock they departed for the east. They passed through lanes of cheering people, and they were given a most enthusiastic greeting.

The visit of the present King was scarcely more than an hour.

Shook Hands With the Dean.

The Duke inspected the line and shook hands with Dean Davis, congratulating him upon the excellent manner in which the consecration services were conducted. The dean was also introduced to the Duchess.

The Duke also took occasion to congratulate Col. Smith upon the excellent showing of the Seventh Fusiliers.

The reason of the consecration of the new colors was that the old colors were worn out. The old flag may now be seen in St. Paul's Cathedral.

GEORGE FIFTH TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

Sworn in Today by the Privy Councillors at St. James Palace.

COMMONS, LORDS ALSO SWORN

A Farewell Salute of Sixty-Eight Guns Was Fired This Morning—Preceding Accession to the Throne.

London, May 7.—King George V. was proclaimed this afternoon. The proclamation was approved by the privy council at 1 o'clock.

Both houses of Parliament assembled this afternoon. The session of the House of Commons was purely formal, and lasted only a few minutes.

Neither the speaker nor the deputy chairman is now in England, and Home Secretary Churchill, after briefly stating that the House had been summoned in pursuance of the statute of Queen Anne, moved an adjournment, which was taken. Only a score of members were present. In the House of Lords, Lord Loreburn, lord high chancellor, took the oath of allegiance to King George V., and the some 50 peers who were present did likewise.

A Farewell Salute.

A farewell salute for the late monarch of 68 minute guns, one for each year of his age, was fired this afternoon at St. James' Park. The salute was so timed as to be concluded with the close of the formalities in connection with the proclamation of the succession of King George.

In Throne Room. The council met in the throne room at St. James' Palace under the presidency of the Earl of Crewe, who officiated in the absence of Viscount Wolverhampton, the lord president of the council. The new monarch was given the title of King George V.

The King, who had driven over from Marlborough House, waited in a room adjoining the council chamber, while the lengthy formalities leading up to the actual proclamation were proceeding.

With today's ceremony, and in his 45th year, the second son born to King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, becomes the ruler of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, and Emperor of India.

The proclamation follows: "Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late Sovereign, Edward VII., of blessed and glorious memory, who by his late Majesty the Emperor of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince George, Frederick Ernest Albert, we, therefore, the Lord's spiritual and temporal, being here assembled, do hereby call to his late Majesty's privy council, with numbers of other gentlemen of quality, with the lord mayor, aldermen and citizens of London, do now hereby with one voice consent of tongue and heart to publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince George, Frederick Ernest Albert is now by the death of our late sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful lord, George V., by the grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, under the faith, Emperor of India, to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant affection with all hearty and humble affection."

King George delivered a brief, but earnest address. He exhibited deep emotion as he announced his determination to endeavor under the guidance of God, to maintain the high traditions of the British court and to fulfill to the best of his ability the trust reposed in him.

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INVITED TO WINDSOR.

Windor, May 7.—Earl Grey will be invited to visit Windor on Empire Day, May 22. It is possible under consideration are carried out. As a fitting celebration of Empire Day, by all the schools of the city it is proposed to arrange for a big field day at Wiggle Park, with addresses by the most prominent men that can be secured. If Earl Grey cannot come, an effort will be made to secure the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, or some other notable.



KING GEORGE V.

GEORGE V., THE NEW KING HIS LIFE AT A GLANCE

1865—June 3, born at Marlborough House, London.
1877—Entered the navy.
1880—Promoted to be midshipman.
1884—Promoted to be lieutenant.
1889—Commander of torpedo boat.
1890—Commander of gunboat Thetis.
1892—Became in direct line of succession through the death of his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence.
1892—Created Duke of York.
1893—Promoted to be captain in the navy.
1893—July 6, married Princess Mary of Teck.
1894—Prince Edward Albert, present heir, born.
1901—Made a tour around the world of the British possessions.
1901—Created Prince of Wales.
1905—Toured India for five months.
1910—May 6, succeeded to the throne of England.

CITY COUNCIL SENDS SYMPATHY

Message of Condolence On King's Death Sent to Sir Edward Grey, the Home Secretary.

SPECIAL MEETING TODAY

Mayor Beattie's Message to Aldermen Paid a Touching Tribute to His Late Majesty.

At a special meeting of the city council held at noon today a resolution of sympathy was sent to the home secretary, Sir Edward Grey, conveying the deep sorrow of Londoners at the death of King Edward VII. The council will attend a memorial service in St. Paul's Cathedral on the day of the funeral in England. The city hall will be draped appropriately.

When the council convened Mayor Beattie read his address, as follows: "Gentlemen of the Council,—Our beloved sovereign, Edward VII., King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, died the 6th day of May at 11:45 p.m. Amidst the deep sorrow of this national bereavement I have deemed it my duty to summon you in council in order that such appropriate action may be taken as in your judgment the sad circumstances demand. His reign, although not as long as many of the illustrious monarchs who have sat upon the throne of England, has been marked by progress, peace and unity. His sympathy with the ideal of universal peace and his efforts in that direction were so effective that they should be held in grateful remembrance by the whole civilized world. He always strove to maintain peace, and always accomplished it without compromising the dignity of his crown, the prestige of his Empire, or the honor and self-respect of his faithful subjects, whom he dearly loved. In fact, his noble

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LOCAL BOOKSELLERS HIT RATHER HARD

The Death of King Edward VII. Renders Prayer Books Out of Date Now.

Local booksellers are hard hit by the death of the King. They have on hand thousands of dollars' worth of prayer books all printed throughout with the name of Edward VII. in the prayers and preface.

"I just lost in \$700 worth last week," one dealer told The Advertiser, "and they will be a complete loss."

Other dealers have also large stocks. In a few instances insurance was carried against the King's death, and the stocks will be covered by this, but only a few dealers had policies of this kind.

THE WEATHER

TOMORROW—FAIR.

FORECASTS. Toronto, May 7—8 a.m. Today—Moderate winds; fine. Sunday—Increasing easterly winds, followed by rain.

STATIONS. S. a. m. Min. Weather. Victoria 64 44 Clear Calgary 78 48 Fair Winnipeg 68 48 Clear Port Arthur 64 42 Clear Parry Sound 58 38 Fair Toronto 64 44 Clear Ottawa 62 46 Cloudy Quebec 56 34 Cloudy Father Point 50 38 Clear

WEATHER NOTES. The southwestern area of low pressure is now centred in Missouri, and is moving slowly northward. The weather continues fine and warm in the Western Provinces, and the temperature is rising in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces.

PHILADELPHIA WEATHER. The weather yesterday was fine and warm throughout the Western Provinces, and fine and a little warmer than Thursday in Ontario and Quebec and the Ottawa Valley. A disturbance now over the Southeastern States will probably move northward to the Great Lakes.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: London, 2—61; Vancouver, 45—61; Edmonton, 36—78; Calgary, 38—78; Battleford, 41—78; Moose Jaw, 45—66; Qu'Appelle, 41—56; Winnipeg, 38—61; Port Arthur, 38—62; Toronto, 38—62; Ottawa, 34—62; Montreal, 41—50; Quebec, 28—56; St. John, 30—42; Halifax, 32—40.

TODAY'S PROBS. Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence—Moderate winds; fine and moderately warm. Lower St. Lawrence, Gulf and Maritime Provinces—Westerly winds; fair, with a little higher temperature.

C. P. R. WILL BUILD SHOPS, ROUNDHOUSE IN THE EAST END, WILL ENTER CITY FROM SOUTH

Gigantic Move of the Big Railroad—\$100,000 Worth of Land Bonded in the East End of the City Around Quebec Street.

COMING IN OVER THE L. AND P. S. RAILWAY

Loop Will Be Built From Pottersburg to Connect With the City's Railway—A New Depot at Quebec Street and One Down Town Also—City May Now Get a Union Depot.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has just completed a deal, whereby they take over \$100,000 worth of land in the East End in the vicinity of Quebec street. For some time Mr. Arthur E. Hurd, of Hurd & Co., their confidential agent in this city, has been busily engaged in obtaining options on the property, and last night the deal was closed. The land will be used for new shops, roundhouse, station and office building. They will be erected on the south side of the tracks on Quebec street. The roundhouse will be situated further west. In addition there is another big deal on foot, that will mean a great deal for the city. Particulars of this are not available, but an announcement of great importance will be made in a short time.

A DOWN-TOWN STATION.

The company is also making arrangements for a down-town station, and the location of this will also be announced shortly. This is the first practical step towards enlarging the company's premises in London and it has been received with great pleasure on all sides. "Yes, I have just completed the deal for the company," said Mr. Hurd to The Advertiser. "For three weeks I have been acting as confidential agent of the company, and we have purchased about \$100,000 worth of land in the vicinity of Quebec, Elgin and Ontario streets."

A BIG PROPOSITION.

"The company purpose erecting a large block of buildings, comprising a new station, roundhouse, shops and office. It will be remembered that the city in its agreement with the company stipulated that a station should be built at Adelaide street when the C. P. R. came to the city. The present one was found to be too small for their needs and a larger and more commodious station will be built on Quebec street. "There are other very important developments pending in this section, but the announcement cannot be made at this juncture. It may be stated that they will add greatly to the prosperity of the city. It is practical boost ing, I can assure you. "I would like to tell you just what the prospects are, but it would be unwise at this moment to make them known."

WILL COME DOWN TOWN.

Another very important announcement in connection with this is the statement that the company will come down town. A loop will be run, it is stated, from the other side of Pottersburg, crossing the Grand Trunk track, cut near the gravel pit, by an overhead bridge, coming into the city at Trafalgar street, and joining the London and Port Stanley near the bridge.

Again the company may parallel the G. T. R. tracks immediately to the south. The Michigan Central depot could be used, or a depot of their own could be erected at moderate cost, and the C. P. R. would then be down town, in close touch with the business of the city.

This move may prove of inestimable value to the city in compelling the Grand Trunk to erect a union station when negotiations are opened up with that company in reference to elevated tracks.

MAY TAKE OVER L. AND P. S. R.

This amendment lends color to the rumor mentioned in yesterday's Advertiser to the effect that the C. P. R. would acquire the London and Port Stanley. The harbor at Port Burwell is causing some trouble, and the company are finding it somewhat difficult to land the Ashtabula in that harbor.

If they do obtain running rights over the road, then the problem of a union station, and of solution, and would prove to be of great benefit to all parties concerned.

As a matter of fact, negotiations are already being conducted with the Pere Marquette on this subject.

There was a rumor to the effect that the C. P. R. would come down town from the northeast section of the city. One of the officials of the company stated today that this was not feasible, owing to the fact that it would mean track elevation through a very expensive part of the city, and that the cost would be out of the question.

The other plan of entering the city on the south side is quite feasible and not expensive.

DO ALL REPAIR WORK HERE.

The new works would employ several hundred men. Practically all the repair work of Western Ontario, and much of that done at present in Toronto would be transferred to this city. No definite estimate of the number of men that would be employed here could not be obtained.

One official made the assertion that it would at least give employment to some hundred men. It would make London one of the divisional points of the C. P. R., and one of the most important in Ontario.

There are rumors also of extensions of the line west of London, between this city and Sarnia, but nothing of a definite nature could be learned.

The announcement is one of the most important from many standpoints that has taken place in London in years, and is creating a great deal of interest. Much speculation is being indulged in with reference to other property now being bonded in that neighborhood.

A number of large manufacturers are looking for sites there, it is understood, and it is more than probable that an industrial development of a greater magnitude than the city has known for some years will take place, which more will be heard.

REMAINS OF KING EDWARD TO BE BURIED AT FROGMORE

[Associated Press Cable.] London, May 7.—King Edward will be buried at Frogmore near by where were buried the bodies of his father, mother and son. The burial will probably be delayed for ten days to allow time for the arrival of foreign deputations.

Before the palace was a great crowd watching those coming and going until a sharp thunder and snow storm drove to cover all but a few stragglers. King George, who had been occupied throughout the morning, arrived at luncheon time in company with Queen Mary. Throughout the morning there was a constant stream of callers, including the members of the diplomatic corps. Several very personal friends of King Edward were sent up to the death chamber. Towards noon the members of the royal family began to arrive at Buckingham Palace. King George, who had been occupied throughout the morning, arrived at luncheon time in company with Queen Mary. Throughout the morning there was a constant stream of callers, including the members of the diplomatic corps. Several very personal friends of King Edward were sent up to the death chamber. Before the palace was a great crowd watching those coming and going until a sharp thunder and snow storm drove to cover all but a few stragglers. King George, who had been occupied throughout the morning, arrived at luncheon time in company with Queen Mary. Throughout the morning there was a constant stream of callers, including the members of the diplomatic corps. Several very personal friends of King Edward were sent up to the death chamber.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES

GRAND A. J. Small Sole Proprietor
MONDAY, MAY 9—One Performance Only**CHAUNCEY OLCOTT** IN HIS IRISH PLAY,
RAGGED ROBIN

[By Rida Johnson, in Collaboration with Rita Olcott.]
Scenes Laid at Innishannon, Time, 1830.
HEAR OLCOTT'S NEW SONGS—"The Eyes That Come From Ireland," "Sweet Girl of My Dreams," "I Used to Believe in the Fairies," "The Old Plaid Shawl," and "In the Garden of My Heart," especially written for Mr. Olcott.
PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.
SEATS NOW SELLING.

THURSDAY, MAY 12—MATINEE AND NIGHT**THE MERRY CARTOON COMEDY**
BUSTER BROWN

FROM THE CARTOON SKETCHES OF CHAS. H. OUTCAULT WITH MASTER REID AS "BUSTER."
SPECIAL BARGAIN MATINEE PRICES, 25c, 35c, 50c. Nothing higher.
EVENING—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Seats reserved Tuesday.

COMING Lillian Russell in "The First Night"
Billie Burke in "Mrs. Dot"

COME TO DETROIT WITH THE
Chosen Friends, Saturday, May 23. Big
ball game, Detroit vs. Chicago.
6m-tyw

HINDPAUGH'S
INDOOR CIRCUUS POSTPONED
ON ACCOUNT OF KING'S DEATH.

S. O. E. EXCURSION TO DETROIT,
Saturday, May 21—Special fast train
of first-class coaches, Grand Trunk,
7:30 a.m. Fare, \$1.45. 6m-tyw

Ocean Ships
ALLAN LINE

Montreal to Liverpool.
Montreal to Glasgow.
Montreal to Havre and London.

F. B. CLARKE

AGENT.
416 RICHMOND STREET,
Next to Bank of Commerce.

DANCING—SECOND MAY HOP, PALACE
ACADEMY, Monday evening, May 9.
Special musical programme. Invited
guests only. Advanced class, Wednesday
evenings. Information, phone, Dayton
& McCormick.

WANTED—MACHINE OPERATORS
and girls to learn. Apply Salsburg &
Co., 101 King street.

JUBILEE ROLLER RINK—2nd REG-
IMENT Band tonight. Skating and
music until 11:15.

SIMCOE ROLLER RINK—BAND TO-
NIGHT. The rink will close Saturday
of next week for the season. Skating
Monday, Thursday and Saturday only.
Bank Thursday and Saturday night.
Please call at rink and get same.

SPRINGBANK DANCE HALL—OPEN
for engagement. Phone 1628.

TONY CORSE, Original London
Harper, Music furnished for all occa-
sions. 161 Maple. Phone 1570.

RUMMAGE SALE—SECOND-HAND
ladies' and gentlemen's clothes, shoes,
also baby buggy, carpet, furniture and
other articles. Sale lasts two weeks.
746 Regent street. 7c

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES,
balls, banquets. Phone 1255, Tony Vita's
Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

MRS. ALICE HENDERSON, TEACHER
of Scotch and fancy dancing. 571
Ade street. Concert talents furnished.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

50 Girls Wanted
GOOD wages,
steady employment.
Apply D. S. Perry
& Co., limited. 661

YOUNG LADY WANTED AS GROC-
ERY clerk, one with experience pre-
ferred. Apply Box 15 this office. 7c

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DIN-
ING-ROOM girl; wages, \$15 per month.
Apply at once, the London House. 7c

WANTED—WOMAN TO ASSIST WITH
housecleaning. Apply 28 Waterloo. 7c

EXPERIENCED GENERAL SERVANT
—Three in family. 216 St. George street. 7c

DINING-ROOM GIRL WANTED. AP-
PLY Queen's Hotel, Carling street. 7c

GIRLS WANTED—APPLY SOMER-
VILLE'S Paper Box and Printing Com-
pany. 7c

WANTED—MAID FOR GENERAL
work; no washing; cleaning done. Wed-
nesday, 412 Dufferin. 7c-xvt

EXPERIENCED GIRL WANTED FOR
ice cream parlor. Apply 136 Dundas
street. 7c

KITCHEN WOMAN WANTED AT
once. Apply Big Bell Restaurant. 7c

WANTED—GENERAL MAID: TWO IN
family. Apply Mrs. George C. Gunn,
123 Albert street. 7c

WANTED—A LADY SOLICITOR,
agreeable work and good pay, one who
has canvassed for magazines preferred.
Apply, stating experience, Box 7, Adver-
tiser office. 7c

GOOD COOK WANTED. MRS. M.
Massey, 50 Wellington street. 7c

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN COOK. AP-
PLY Mrs. Leonard, 82 Queen's avenue.
707

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL
housework; three in family; no washing.
Apply Mrs. W. P. Young, 902 Bruce
street. 7c

WANTED—SMART MAID FOR GEN-
ERAL housework; family of three
adults. Apply 280 Dundas street. 601

GOOD PASTRY COOK AND SECOND
cook wanted at once. Apply Steward's,
Victoria Hospital. 561

GIRLS WANTED. APPLY D. S. PER-
RY & Co., limited. 661

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRL AND
housemaid, also two laundresses. Apply
Steward's, Victoria Hospital. 561

DENTAL CARDS.
DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—
Removed to 1874 Dundas, opposite old
office. Phone 75.

Births, Marriages, Deaths.

BIRTHS.

LINDSAY—At 719 Dundas street, London,
on April 23, 1910, to Dr. John C. and
Mrs. Lindsay, a son, John Hay.
TAMMING—In this city, on Tuesday,
May 3, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. George R.
Tamm, 872 Hellmuth avenue, a
daughter, Jean Wilson.

MARRIAGES.

McGLADREY—GUILLEY—On June 10,
1909, by the Rev. H. Mitchell, Laura,
Pauline Guiley to Mr. J. C. McGladrey,
of London, Ont.

DEATHS.

COPE—At the family residence, Port
Carling Muskoka, Ont., on Thursday,
May 5, 1910, the late husband of
Elizabeth Cope, in his 73rd year.
Funeral from his son's home, 881 Grey
street, on Monday, at 2 o'clock; service at
2:30; funeral at 3 o'clock.

FOSTER—At St. John's, London Town-
ship, on May 5, 1910, in the 83rd year of
her age, Sarah Gardner, relict of the
late John Foster.
Funeral from her late residence to
Burr Cemetery, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

GRAHAM—At Saginaw, Mich., on Thurs-
day, May 5, 1910, Mrs. Ann Graham, wife
of John Graham, of Saginaw.
Funeral on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from the
residence of her brother, John Orr, 66
Whitcliffe road, West London, to
St. John's Cemetery. Friends and ac-
quaintances please accept this intima-
tion.

KNOX—In this city, on Friday, May 6,
1910, Alexander Knox, late Grand Trunk
agent at Drumbo, Ont., aged 54 years.
Funeral private, from his late resi-
dence, 434 Piccadilly street, on Mon-
day, May 9, at 3 o'clock; service at 2:30.

O'BRIEN—In this city, on May 6, 1910,
Miss Catherine O'Brien, aged 50 years
and 10 months.
Funeral from the residence of her
sister, Mrs. M. A. Redmond, lot 7,
con. 2, Sarah's grave, London Town-
ship, on Monday, May 9, at 2:15 a.m.,
to St. Peter's Cathedral; requiem high
mass at 9 o'clock. Friends and ac-
quaintances please accept this intima-
tion. Interment at St. Peter's Ceme-
tery.

MEETINGS

Rev. John Neil, D.D.

will preach in
St. Andrew's Church
tomorrow morning and evening.
Special Offering for the Church Debt

A. O. U. W.—ALL MEMBERS ARE
requested to meet at Albion block at
3:30, Sunday, May 8, in response to an
invitation from St. Thomas Lodge to
join with them in church parade. Trac-
tion cars leave at 4.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A
special general meeting of shareholders
of The London and Lake Erie Railway
and Transportation Company will be
held at the head office of the com-
pany, in the Bank of Toronto Cham-
bers, in the city of London, Ont., on
Tuesday, the 10th day of May, A.D.
1910, at the hour of 30 minutes past
11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which
meeting the directors will apply
authority to issue bonds to the amount
of \$700,000, or such other amount as
may be authorized, the said sum of
\$700,000 to be issued as first mortgage
bonds, and to be used in connection
with the purchase of the railway, and
ready constructed and operated be-
tween the city of London and the
lake of Port Stanley, and to be a first
charge on the railway already con-
structed and operated as aforesaid, and
the undertaking, plant and assets of
the said railway. And at the said
meeting, any other matters which may
properly be brought before the meet-
ing will be dealt with. Dated at Lon-
don this 7th day of May, 1910.
Order of the board of directors, T. H.
Purdon, secretary. 491-t

DON'T FORGET MR. IRVING'S BIBLE
addresses in Gospel Hall, Hamilton road,
near Adelaide street, Sunday, 3:30 and
7 p.m. Each night following for five
nights at \$3. A hearty welcome to all.
72a

STAR LODGE, A. O. U. W.—NOTICE—
Members are requested to pay all dues
and assessments to Bro. C. D. Dufferin
at 62 Dufferin avenue during illness of
Bro. H. B. Coombs. Fred Rowe, mas-
ter workman; John J. Dalton, recorder.
30c-xvt

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WEEKLY TIME BOOK. RE-
WARD, \$4. Rectory street. 7c

LOST IN CITY, ON APRIL 30—PLAIN
gold wedding ring. Reward at 10
office. 7c

LOST—GOLD LOCKET, MONOGRAM
"M"; contains photos. Reward, 141
King street. 7c

LOST—BUNCH OF KEYS. FINDER
will be rewarded on leaving same at
Advertiser office. 7c

LOST—APRIL 24, BETWEEN EAST
London and Horton—Poultice
clover, pearl and emerald. Reward, Ad-
vertiser office, or Box 14. 7c

LOST—ENGLISH SKYLARK; COLOR
of greybird, two white feathers in tail.
Reward, 704 King. 7c

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST
Church—Rev. T. T. Shields, pastor, will
preach at both services. This will be
the last Sunday of Mr. Shields' pastora-
te in London. Services at 11 a.m. and
7 p.m. The Seventh Regiment cancelled.

ALL SAINTS—REV. T. B. CLARKE,
rector. Services as usual.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—
Morning service, Rev. H. A. Graham;
evening, Rev. A. K. Birks. This service
will have special reference to the
Special music appropriate to occasion.

BIBLE CLASS, 2:45, SUNDAY AFTER-
NOON—"Class Welcome." First Metho-
dist Sunday School. Visitors always
welcome. V. Underwood, leader.

BISHOP CROFTON MEMORIAL
Church—11 a.m., Professor Halliday, of
Toronto, and at 7 p.m., Rural Dean
Chadwick, of Windsor, will preach.
Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Visitors wel-
comed.

CATHEDRAL ST. PAUL'S—SUNDAY
after Ascension. Holy Communion, 8:30
a.m.; Matins, 11; Evensong, 7. Preacher
at both services, the Preceptor.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—
Rev. Walter Moffat, minister. Morn-
ing, "A Noble Woman." Evening, a
memorial service. Sabbath School, 3
p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH—REV. ROGER
Howard, M.A. Services at 11 a.m. and
7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVAN-
GELIST—Rev. W. T. Hill, rector. Ser-
vices at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST
Church—Rev. Mr. Gifford, acting pastor.
Song service, "Ear Ye Not, O
Israel" (Sticker). "Come Unto Me"
(Bowles). The choir will be assisted by
Miss Clem Andrews, bass; Miss
Mered, soprano, and Miss Stratch,
soprano.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—11 a.m.
memorial service. Preacher, Rev. W. T.
Hill. Rev. Prof. Jenkins will preach in
the evening.

TOMORROW, MAY 8—ANNIVERSARY
services in Southern Congregational
Church, Horton street, near Maitland.
Come and hear Rev. E. F. Gertie, of
Stratford, morning and evening. Special
music by the choir.



WEATHER PROB: FINE.

Sale of Brussels and Axminster Room Size Rugs Monday

Two battalions have received their marching orders for Monday, one of Brussels and the other Axminster, the wearing qualities and lasting colors of which are so well understood, we need say little of either. The prices will tell this side of the story, but you must see the Rugs before you can fully appreciate even these big reductions, which are of still more importance when you realize that our Carpets are all new, mostly this season's importing. The question most important is, Have we the size you need in these? There are 39 in all, in beautiful colorings, which we will not attempt to enumerate, but we are confident you will have little trouble in satisfying your desire in both color and design for DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, DEN or BEDROOM. Look the sizes over. Will they meet your measurements?

Brussels Rugs

12 only English Body Brussels Rugs, in colors of fawn, blue and green, with rosebud, two-tone green, and green and red effects; all imported Brussels in this season's designs.

Size 9x10 ft. 6 inches. Regular \$13.50 Rugs. Sale price **\$9.25**
Size 9x12 ft. Regular \$15.00 Rugs. Sale price **\$10.75**

Window Shades

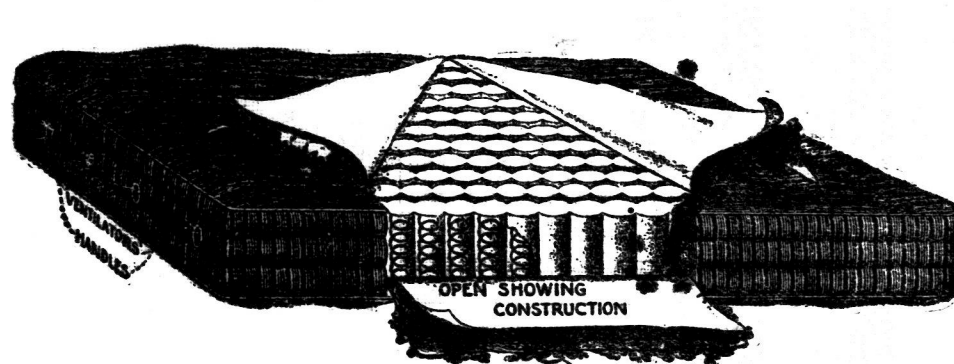
Let us quote you prices on the new and popular colors and color combinations. We have only been in the window shade business one year, and that our goods, prices and work is satisfactory and being appreciated, is shown by the number who are kept busy in our workrooms on special orders, besides the quantities of stock shades we are selling.

Stock, or Ready-Made, Shades

In colors of light or dark cream, terra cotta and the popular dark green, all mounted on Hartshorn rollers, oil painted cloth, finished complete with brackets, pull, etc.

37x70-inch **45c** 37x82-inch **50c**
41x70-inch **60c** 41x82-inch **65c**
47x70-inch **\$1.00** 52x70-inch **\$1.40**

Measurements taken and estimates submitted on any size contract.

The Marshall Mattress

layer of felt, supported on a number of small steel springs. VENTILATORS are placed at each end of the Mattress, allowing a free circulation of air, protected by fine wire gauze to prevent the entry of dust, keeping it pure and fresh, and rendering it absolutely sanitary.

THE MARSHALL SANITARY MATTRESS is recommended by medical men, and many ocean liners are furnished throughout with these. See our Felt Layer MARSHALL "SANITARY" MATTRESS **\$18.50**
S. & I. ALL LAYER FELT, SPECIAL **\$7.50**

We Hear Nice Things About Our Wall Papers

"My rooms never looked so pretty!" "I had no idea such paper could be sold at 10c and 15c!" We hear exclamations of surprise every day from people who visit our Wall Paper Department, and expressions of delight from many whose homes we have decorated this spring.

Our assortment is almost unlimited, and our prices run from the lowest to the highest, and the quality in every case is high for the price. **EVERYTHING NEW.**

Special bedroom, kitchen and hall designs, roll **5c**
Also for parlor, hall or dining-room, roll **10c and 12c**

Choice gifts with 18-inch borders, in colors suitable for parlor, hall, dining-room, etc., roll **12c, 15c and 17c**

Tapestry and scenery effects, in two-tone green, brown, etc., for library, hall or dining-room, roll **25c, 30c and 35c**

Inspect our stock of new and modern Wall Coverings, and get in touch with the newest ideas before you make your selection.

WALL PAPER, CARPETS
AND FURNITURE,
THIRD FLOOR.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM
LIMITED

SHOP
WITH A
TRANSFER CARD.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

DUNDAS CENTRE METHODIST
Church—Rev. Thomas Manning, D.D.,
pastor; residence, 484 Dundas, phone 754.
11 a.m., Rev. George Dewey; 7 p.m.,
subject, "Marriage and Divorce."
J. Parnell Morris, organist and
choirmaster.

GEORGE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—
Pastor, Arthur J. Bowen. Morning,
"Clouds and Fire"; evening, "Mother-
hood," welcome.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST
Church—Rev. George W. Dewey, pastor.
11 a.m., Rev. Thomas Manning, D.D.;
7 p.m., the pastor; subject, "What God
Revealed to Nebuchadnezzar Through
Daniel." Sacrament at close of evening
service.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Dundas street—Rev. Ernest H. Peatfield,
B.D., pastor. Evening subject, "The
Two-Horned Monster," the seventeenth
in series on Revelation. All are wel-
come.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, DUF-
FERIN and Wellington—Rev. R. Whit-
ing, B.A., will preach; 11 a.m., "The
Soul's Food," reception and Sacrament
after 7 p.m.; "The Wanderer's Return,"
evangelistic after-service. A. D. Jordan,
choirmaster. Come early. At morning
service pastor will give an appreciation
of late King. Choir will render special
music.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH—
Rev. G. N. Hazen, pastor. Morning, the
pastor; evening, Rev. J. W. Baird, B.A.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—
Rev. John Gibson Inkster, B.A., minis-
ter. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The
pastor will preach.

GOOSE LANE, HAMILTON ROAD—
Mr. J. Hixon Irving, of Liverpool, gives
an address to Christians at 3:30, and
preaches the Gospel at 8. Come, and
bring your Bibles.

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST
Church—Mother's Day. Special sermon
in morning by pastor, Rev. J. W. Baird.
Reference in music and address to
King's death. 7 p.m., Rev. G. N. Hazen,
Soloist, Chris Pink.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN
Church—Rev. James Rollins, B.A., pas-
tor, will preach. Morning, "May Ye
Have not Always." Mother's Day ser-
vice. Evening, "Death in the Palace,"
a memorial service for King Edward
VII. Strangers welcome. 7c

MATLAND STREET BAPTIST
Church—C. M. Carew, pastor, will
preach at both services. Seats free.
Everybody welcome. Baptism in the
evening.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN
Church—Rev. Thomas H. Mitchell, B.D.,
pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS.
Ross, D.D., minister. Dr. John Neil,
of Toronto, will preach at both ser-
vices. Evening, "Death in the Palace,"
church debt. Men's Bible Class at 3
o'clock; "The Epistle to the Philip-
pians."

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH—
Pastor, W. M. Walker. Morning, "Love
and Service"; evening, "Justice and
Charity." Sunday School and Bible
Classes, 9 p.m. Everybody welcome.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LON-
DON—Services at 11 and 7. Rector, Very
Rev. E. Davis, D.D.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—
Rev. W. T. Graham, Toronto, one of
the ablest preachers in Canada, will
conduct both services, and Mr. W. W.
Figgis, noted baritone, of New York,
will sing. Seats free. All welcome.
Doors open at 6:30.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST
Church—Rev. H. A. Graham, B.A., pas-
tor. 10 a.m., regular classes; 11 a.m.,
Rev. A. K. Birks will preach. 2:45,
Sunday School; 7 p.m., service in keep-
ing with "Mother's Day," at which the
pastor will preach. The choir, under
direction of Mr. L. H. Roberts, will
render special numbers. Miss Irene
Wanacott, Miss Mina Taylor and Mr.
James Gay, tenor, will be the soloists.
All welcome.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL—
Morning, workers. Evening subject,
"Mother," unique service. Preacher,
Evangelist Becher. Mesdames Thomp-
son and Piggott, Misses Morgan and Hig-
gins will sing.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

\$5,000—GRIST MILL, ELECTRIC and
steam power, capable manager; net
profits from April 12, 1909, to Feb. 1,
\$1,700; terms, including residence, \$4,000
cash, balance on mortgage. L. G.
Tinsclough, Point Edward, Ont.
51-t-ty

FOR SALE—HOTEL IN THE CITY OF
London, doing first-class business, will
sell at a bargain. Address Box 11, Ad-
vertiser, for particulars. 7c

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND CONFECTION-
ERY business. Apply 4574 Talbot
street. 71a

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE (NO
children), as caretakers Bank of Tor-
onto Chambers; must sleep on premises
and get meals outside; references re-
quired. Apply to the manager. 7c

WANTED—BOY OR GIRL FOR OF-
FICE, one who has some knowledge of
French preferred. Apply Alfred Tyle,
355 Clarence street.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WOMAN (WITH CHILD) WOULD
like situation, housekeeper, preferred,
best of references. Apply Box No. 12,
Advertiser.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FIFTY-ACRE FARM OF PASTURE
land, near Odell's Corners, Westminster
spring creek, bank barn, large loggia,
ideal log ranch. Apply London Star
Company.

Complete

Pocket Guide to
Europe \$1.00

The Mallagh Bookshop

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Knott & Sangster

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650

CARRAGE CRESCENT—THERE ARE ONLY A FEW LOTS LEFT AT 12 PER FOOT.

MCKENZIE ESTATE NEW SURVEY, SOUTH LONDON. CALL AND SEE PLAN AND GET PARTICULARS.

PORT STANLEY, ORCHARD BEACH—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS LOTS FACING LAKE, SPLENDID BEACH. THE BEST LOTS AT PORT STANLEY. ONLY \$100 TO \$200 EACH. SPEAK QUICK.

BELLEVUE AVENUE, SOUTH LONDON, FACING CHARLES HYMAN'S RESIDENCE, TWELVE MINUTES' WALK TO MARKET. GOOD HIGH LOTS. ELEVEN LOTS AND TWO HOUSES. THE BEST OF THE LOT. CALL AND GET A REPORT BEFORE THEY ARE ALL SOLD.

NEW SURVEY OF FINE BUILDING LOTS NEAR MILITARY SCHOOL. BETWEEN PICCADILLY AND PALL MALL STREETS, NEAR ADELAIDE STREET. TWO BLOCKS FROM CENTRAL AVENUE OR OXFORD STREET. CARS, SHADE TREES, CEMENT WALKS, GOOD AND DRY. ONLY \$8 TO \$10 PER FOOT.

INGLESIDE PLACE—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, mantel and grate, verandah, lot 45x120 feet. Price \$1,200. Call for particulars.

EVERGREEN AVENUE—1 1/2-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, verandah, lot 50x120 feet. Price, \$2,200.

PRINCESS AVENUE—1 1/2-story brick, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 50x140 feet. Price, \$2,200.

PRINCESS AVENUE—1 1/2-story brick, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 50x140 feet. Price, \$2,200.

QUEBEC STREET—1 1/2-story brick, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, mantel and grate, lot 50x120 feet. Price, \$2,200.

NELSON STREET—1 1/2-story brick, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 50x120 feet. Price, \$2,200.

PRINCESS AVENUE—1 1/2-story brick, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 50x140 feet. Price, \$2,200.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

Our lots on Ridout street, South London, are on a high elevation, suitable for first-class houses. We have the cheapest lots in the immediate neighborhood.

Get our prices for vacant lots. We have them all over the city.

CENTRAL AVENUE, near Victoria Park—Handsome new pressed brick residence, two-story and attic, 9 rooms, hot water heating and all other modern improvements. Beautifully papered and decorated, finished in oak and Southern Pine. For further particulars call at this office.

OXFORD STREET, CENTRAL—1 1/2-story frame house, on brick foundation, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, good lot, shade trees, must be sold, owner in the West.

ST. JAMES STREET—1 1/2-story brick house, all modern improvements, corner lot. Price, \$3,000.

RICHMOND STREET—NORTH—A new 1 1/2-story brick house, 8 rooms, corner lot. Price reduced to \$1,800. Must sell this week.

YAN STREET—A new 1 1/2-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, etc. A complete home for \$1,800.

JOHN STREET—A new 1 1/2-story brick house, 3 bedrooms, modern improvements, good lot. At a bargain. Inspect at once.

HOPE STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, good lot. Price, \$1,000.

HAMILTON ROAD—New 1 1/2-story brick house, 3 rooms, all modern improvements, large lot. Price, \$2,400.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE EAST END. BECHER STREET—A large frame cottage, 7 rooms, lot 65x132 feet. At a bargain.

HYMAN STREET—Two-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, good lot. At a reasonable figure.

COLORNE STREET—New 1 1/2-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 33x220 feet, fruit trees. Price, \$3,000.

IF YOU WANT TO PURCHASE A GRO- CERY STORE, we have some good stands at reasonable prices.

TEARMEATH AVENUE, off High Street—A large brick cottage, 7 rooms, in good order, sewer connection, lot 55x220 feet. Price, \$2,500.

DREANEY AVENUE—A large brick cottage, 7 rooms, in good order, lot 33x220 feet. Price, \$2,500.

STANLEY STREET—Large frame house, on brick foundation, rooms in good order, lot 48x175 feet. Price, \$1,500.

TWO FINE LOTS with 40-foot frontage each, on Wellington street, near St. James street. Last two lots in the block.

PROSPECT AVENUE—2-story brick, 4 bedrooms, bath and w.c., gas, furnace, electric light, lot 40x120 feet. Price, \$2,500.

CHESLEY AVENUE—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, gas, lot 54x100 feet. Price, \$2,000.

YORK STREET—Brick cottage, 2 bedrooms, lot 40x165 feet. Price, \$1,300.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 50x140 feet. Price, \$2,200.

RICHMOND STREET—Two-story frame, brick foundation, 5 bedrooms, lot 30x120 feet. Price, \$1,400.

HAMILTON ROAD—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, lot 70x100 feet. Call for particulars.

EDWARD STREET—2-story frame, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Lot 33x145 feet. Price, \$2,400.

SEVEN AND A HALF ACRES—Good 6-roomed, gas, electric, woodshed, barn, two orchards. Near street car line, \$2,400.

MILL STREET—Story and half frame, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 30x120 feet. Price, \$1,400.

SURREY AVENUE—Red pressed brick, veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, electric light and gas, lot 30x120 feet. Price, \$1,400.

KING STREET, CENTRAL—TWO- STORY BRICK, SEMI-DETACHED, 3 bedrooms, bath, electric light, lot 30x120 feet. Price, \$1,400.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN. A splendid property to subdivide. A money-maker.

HURON STREET—Splendid lots, 33x145 feet. Only \$200 each.

SURREY AVENUE—On city limits north, close to car and street lights; good garden land fruit trees.

CHOICE CORNER, north, with good frame cottage, lot 123x135.

EASY TERMS—We have a number of modern conveniences. In one of the nicest residential parts of the city.

2,000—Adelaide street: 1 1/2-story red pressed brick bathroom complete, furnace, cellar, gas and electric light. Terms, \$200.

4,500—Piccadilly street: two-story brick, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, gas, electric light, lot 50x120 feet. Price, \$2,500.

2,000—Beaconsfield avenue: 1 1/2-story brick, 4 bedrooms, 3 closets, lot 50x120 feet. Price, \$2,500.

2,000—Quebec street: 1 1/2-story brick, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, gas, electric light, lot 50x120 feet. Price, \$2,500.

1,500—Maitland street: brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, gas, electric light, lot 50x120 feet. Price, \$2,500.

1,500—Draneay avenue: brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, gas, electric light, lot 50x120 feet. Price, \$2,500.

1,500—Nelson street: brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, gas, electric light, lot 50x120 feet. Price, \$2,500.

1,500—Quebec street: 1 1/2-story brick, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, gas, electric light, lot 50x120 feet. Price, \$2,500.

1,500—Draneay avenue: brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, gas, electric light, lot 50x120 feet. Price, \$2,500.

The Waterways of Which

Fort George

Is the centre, have a tremendous significance. All over the continent businessmen are putting forth every effort to utilize the natural waterways for transportation.

Writing in the New York World of Nov. 7, 1909, P. A. O'Farrell said of British Columbia: "The energy of 25,000,000 horses runs to waste in its mighty rivers. Its internal water highways can be formed into the most wonderful system of waterways and power developers."

The Hub

Of this magnificent water system is Fort George. Take a map of British Columbia. Locate Fort George, approximately at the centre, at the junction of the Nechaco and Fraser Rivers.

Flowing south is the Fraser, joined lower down by the Blackwater River. Reaching to the west is the Nechaco and Fraser Lake. To the northwest is the Stuart River, Stuart Lake and Tacla Lake. To the southeast is the south branch of the Fraser; to the east the north branch of the Fraser; to the northeast is the Salmon River, and across a short portage the thousand-mile systems of the Parsnip, the Findlay and the Peace.

A Thousand Miles

Of waters now known to be navigable, converge from Fort George, and on every trip navigators are making greater distances than on the preceding one. THREE LINES OF STEAMBOATS ARE ALREADY OPERATING FROM FORT GEORGE.

This great water system ramifies the richest agricultural, mining and timber country in the world.

There are some 50,000,000 acres of unrivalled soil, much of it open, to which settlers are flocking by the thousand.

This country was the scene of the most profitable placer mining of the early days, and only needs the coming of the railway to electrify into activity not only the gold, but also the coal, copper, silver and other potential mining industries of this fabulously rich empire.

The largest undeveloped timber areas of the Province of British Columbia are in this inland empire. Lumbering, too, only awaits railway transportation that will give it a market both at home and abroad.

The Hudson's Bay Co.

Located Fort George as the commercial centre of this great region two hundred years ago, just as they did in the case of Winnipeg, Calgary and of Edmonton in their respective districts. The logic of facts today shows that they looked far into the future.

The Fort George of today, of tomorrow, and of all the future, by reason of its command of the waterways, also dominates the railway situation. The railways must follow the river valleys, and must therefore come into Fort George.

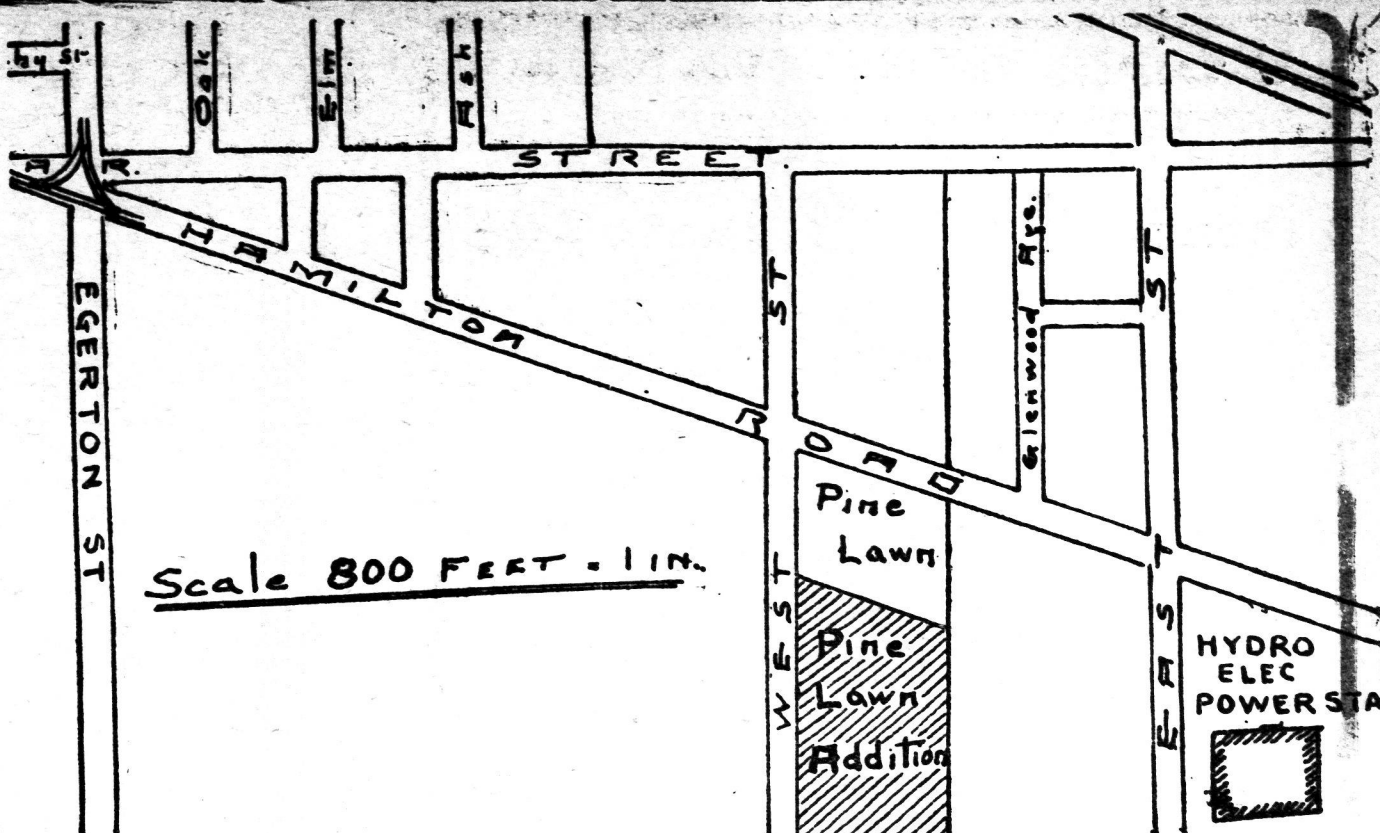
It has the advantages of both rail and water transportation. By virtue of this it becomes the commercial centre; the depot for the inland empire's products, the distributing centre for its supplies, the manufacturing centre and the metropolis.

Ask us to send you our paper, "A Bulletin of Facts." Write or call today.

NATURAL RESOURCES SECURITY CO. LTD.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

**PINE LAWN EXTENSION**

80 Lots For Sale on Monthly Instalments

\$10 cash, balance \$2 monthly, interest 5%. Situate south of Hamilton road, adjoining city limits. Two blocks from Hamilton road street cars, and twelve minutes' walk from carshops. Hydro-electric plant two blocks east. Lots range from \$100 to \$150 each. For plans and particulars, apply

J. W. G. WINNETT
SOLICITOR FOR OWNER, 418 1/2 TALBOT STREET.

Mr. G. C. DOBIE will be on the property from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 3 to 5 and 6 to 8 p.m. daily.

FAULDS & MARSH

REAL ESTATE

Invest your money in real estate—safer than the bank, and sure to increase in value. Cheaper to buy than build at the following prices:

QUEBEC STREET, near Dundas street—1 1/2-story brick, deep lot, 4 bedrooms. Price, \$1,650.

LONDON SOUTH, good location—1 1/2-story red pressed brick, new, 4 bedrooms, furnace and bath, with hot water connections, oak floors downstairs, mantel, mantel. Price, \$2,700.

TECUMSEH AVENUE, near Normal School—New brick cottage, hard and soft water in the house, 3 bedrooms. Price, \$1,500.

BECHER STREET, five minutes' walk from market—1 1/2-story brick, new, 4 bedrooms, bath and complete, hot and cold water connections. Price, \$2,000.

BLACKFRIARS STREET, ten minutes' walk from market—Seven-room frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, gas, house 24x30, on cement foundation, lot 41x135. Price, \$1,500.

WANT TO PURCHASE—A first-class medium-sized brick house, centrally located, modern, with stable or room for stable, near city, with good buildings.

FRANCES STREET, five minutes' walk from G. T. R. carshops—Four new frame cottages. Price, \$800 each.

T. A. FAULDS AND W. J. MARSH
ROBINSON HALL CHAMBERS. OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

The Farmers of Ontario

The farmers of Ontario are prosperous, and there are now many splendid opportunities for thousands of other people to share in this prosperity. We have for sale now hundreds of farms owned by men who are retiring on account of old age or for some other reason.

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

No. 5911-74 acres in the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant, soil sandy, loam, drained, small orchard, watered by spring and well, 2000 ft. of water, 2-story brick, 4 bedrooms, bath, brick bank, cement floors in 2-story brick, 4 bedrooms, bath, other outbuildings; 1 mile to school and church. 6 miles to Brantford market. Price, \$4,500.

No. 5904-20 acres in the Township of East Flamboro, in the County of Wentworth, soil sandy, gravelly loam, level land, 4 acres orchard, watered by spring and well, 1 1/2-story brick house, barn, ridge roof, stone foundation with stable, 2-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, bath, 1 1/2 miles to postoffice, 9 miles to Hamilton, 1 mile to railroad station.

No. 5916-80 acres in the Township of Alabourgh, in the County of Elgin, soil rich sand and clay loam, drained by tile, 1 1/2 acres orchard, watered by well and river, 1 1/2-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, bath, 1 1/2 miles to school, 1 1/2 miles to Hamilton, 1 mile to railroad station, 1 1/2 miles to postoffice. Price, \$4,200.

No. 5917-100 acres in the Township of McGillivray, in the County of Middlesex, soil clay loam, level land, all drained by tile, 1 1/2 acres orchard, watered by well and river, 1 1/2-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, bath, 1 1/2 miles to school, 1 1/2 miles to Hamilton, 1 mile to railroad station, 1 1/2 miles to postoffice. Price, \$4,200.

For further list of the farms we have for sale, see today's Free Press, or send for our catalogue of farms for sale in any county north or west of Toronto.

Farms Sold and Exchanged During April

The following are a list of the farms which were sold and exchanged off our lists during April, 1910:

Fred Armstrong's 106-acre farm in the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant, sold.

John Green's 34-acre farm in the Township of Romney, in the County of Kent, sold.

Leonard Clingmire's 75-acre farm in the Township of Orford, in the County of Kent, sold.

N. C. Stirling's 100 acres in the Township of Bosanquet, in the County of Lambton, exchanged.

Albert Allen's 75-acre farm in the Township of Euphemia, in the County of Lambton, exchanged.

Walter A. Berdan's 100-acre farm in the Township of Mosa, in the County of Middlesex, exchanged.

Mrs. Harriet B. Ouellette's 15-acre farm in the Township of Anderson, in the County of Essex, sold.

John S. 50-acre farm in the Township of Euphemia, in the County of Lambton, sold.

David Campbell's 101-acre farm in the Township of Grey, in the County of Huron, sold.

George Armstrong's 150-acre farm in the Township of Grey, in the County of Huron, exchanged.

John S. 100-acre farm in the Township of Orford, in the County of Kent, exchanged.

Thirty-three acres in the Township of South Colchester, in the County of Essex, formerly owned by Basil D. Plant, sold.

One hundred and thirty-acre farm in the Township of Colchester, South, in the County of Essex, formerly owned by Frederick Rheame; exchanged.

George Pook's 50-acre farm in the Township of Colchester, South, in the County of Essex, exchanged.

Nine-acre farm in the township of South Colchester, in the County of Essex, formerly owned by George Pook, sold.

George Griffin's 14-acre farm in the Township of South Colchester, in the County of Essex, sold.

Robert Maskelyne's 53-acre farm in the Township of Woodhouse, in the County of Norfolk, sold.

Samuel Bagshaw's 100-acre farm in the Township of North Orillia, in the County of Simcoe, sold.

Walter Evans' 117-acre farm in the Township of Esqueving, in the County of York, sold.

George McLean's 125-acre farm in the Township of Romney, in the County of Kent, sold.

John S. Griffin's 80-acre farm in the Township of Alabourgh, in the County of Elgin, sold.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, LTD.
78 DUNDAS ST. Telephone 696 LONDON, ONT.

BOARD OF CONCILIATION
Will Deal With Trouble Between G. T. P. R. and Telegraphers.
[Special to The Advertiser.]
Ottawa, May 6.—A board of conciliation and investigation has been established by the labor department under the industrial disputes act, to deal with matters in dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and its telegraphers with reference to hours and conditions of labor.
The board consists of Judge McGibbon, of Peel County, Ontario, chairman, Donald Ross, Barrie, representing the company, and W. T. Lee, of Toronto, representing the men. The board will meet in Winnipeg.
Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will clear the sour stomach, sweeten the breath and create a healthy appetite. They promote a flow of gastric juice, thereby inducing good digestion. Sold by all dealers.

STILL MORE HONORS

FOR THEODORE R.

Made Doctor of Philosophy by King

Frederick's University, Norway.

Christiania, Norway, May 6.—King Frederick's University conferred upon Theodore Roosevelt today the degree of doctor of philosophy. It was the third time in the history of a century that the degree had been given a foreigner.

The exercises occurred in the amphitheatre of the university. King Haakon presided with the town being at his right and faced a notable assemblage, including the Premier and other members of the cabinet, the Nobel prize committee, the diplomatic corps, the faculty of the university and many persons distinguished in civil life.

NORWOOD'S BIG BLAZE
At Least a Dozen Stores and King's Hotel Burned—Loss \$100,000.

Peterboro, May 6.—The big fire, which broke out at Norwood in the Reynolds block at 12:30 a.m., was not under control at 2 a.m., after having destroyed property amounting in value to \$100,000.

No details are obtainable as yet, owing to all telegraphic and telephone communications with the town being cut off, but at least a dozen stores and other places, including the King's Hotel were destroyed.

NO STRIKE THREATENED
Though G. T. R. Employees Are in Conference With Officials.

London Advertiser.

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 "Buffalo, N. Y.—J. Seldenberg, Editor, 150 Madison Street.
 Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Newspaper Agency, 175 Madison Street.
 Louisville, Ky.—Kentucky International News Company.
 Toronto—Toronto Hotel News Stand; Western House News Stand.
 Entered at the London (Canada) post office as matter of the second class.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 7.

THE DEATH OF EDWARD.

Edward the Seventh, King of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the British dominions over the seas, is no more. In a few days his mortal remains will be laid away with the pomp and ceremony befitting kings, and there he will sleep among his ancestors.

The peremptory nature of the summons will deepen the emotion which every British heart must feel. Evidently death must have been making stealthy approaches long before the King or his medical advisers took alarm. He seemed to carry the burden of nearly three score and ten years as lightly as a flower. His apparent good health, his buoyancy and unflagging zest of life, promised a reign that would carry him into a green old age. He has been cut down in the maturity of his experience and at the height of powers which had been exerted for the welfare of the empire and of humanity. This is the tragic side of the calamity.

History will assuredly give Edward the Seventh a high place in the roll of British kings. His reign has been short, measured by years, but it has been crowded with events and he has filled it with a record of useful activities. Superficial observers who, before he assumed the crown, regarded him as an amiable flaneur, gifted only with tact and social aptitudes, soon discovered their mistake. He revealed the mind of a statesman of the first order. He had served a long apprenticeship as the Prince of Wales. He had cultivated the acquaintance of men of distinction in all countries, and in all parties. He brought to the throne the fruits of 60 years of observation and experience in what the French call the haut monde—the upper world. His unrivalled knowledge of the courts and chancelleries of Europe, the network of his friendships and kinships on the continent, his bonhomie, his magnetism and native talent, made him a serviceable instrument of British diplomacy. Whatever may have been his share in initiating and shaping British foreign policy, he was a great asset to the foreign office. When the British Government resolved upon improved relations with France, the ingratiating personality of the King attracted and won the hearts of the French and prepared the way for the entente cordiale. In the eyes of the nations he became the symbol of British diplomatic achievement. This prestige he acquired without overstepping the limits of his office, and it proved of real advantage to his advisers. Few had credited this practical, efficient King with a touch of idealism, but it was exhibited in his earnest efforts in behalf of universal peace. The title of Edward the Peacemaker, conferred upon him by general consent, no doubt gave him the most solid satisfaction of his life. It crowned his reputation, and will do more than anything else to preserve his memory.

The King has died at a moment of political crisis, in which all parties and classes relied upon his judgment; but fortunately the British constitution is greater than any of its human instruments. The accident of death should not aggravate the trouble or create new apprehension. The monarchy is intact, and the factors of the situation remain the same. The contending parties may agree to a truce if the convenience of the new King calls for it, but it can be only for a few weeks or a few months. It is a serious responsibility confronting a monarch just as he grasps the sceptre, but there is no reason to believe that the course of events will be altered because Edward the Seventh has been gathered to his fathers and George the Fifth reigns in his stead. To fear the consequences of the

King's demise is to disparage his successor. The character of a prince or sovereign is seldom an open book, but so far as that of George the Fifth can be read by the public eye, he will prove equal to the test. He seems to have tried seriously to prepare himself for the duties of kingship. His extensive travels throughout the Empire were a part of the process of his education, which must have been invaluable. He has twice visited Canada, and was on the eve of a second visit to South Africa to crown the new edifice in which Briton and Boer will dwell together under the British flag. On the personal side, all reports of the King are favorable. He is domestic in his tastes and habits, and is reputed to be a model father and husband, a pattern of propriety, and extremely circumspect in the choice of his friends and his company. These are homely virtues that the British people prize. It was as their exemplar that Victoria purged her court, restored the dignity and prestige of the monarchy, and made herself beloved of her subjects. The country will be fortunate if to these qualities the King joins the common sense, the impartiality, the urbanity, the wide outlook and the human sympathies of his father. And George the Fifth will be fortunate if he can attain even some degree of the astonishing popularity of Edward the Seventh. He mounts the most illustrious throne on earth. He reigns over the greatest empire the world has ever known. He succeeds an ideal constitutional monarch. If he is wise he will be humbled by the grandeur of his destiny and the burden of his responsibility.

WARM EULOGIES OF EDWARD VII.

London Clergymen Speak in the Highest Praise of Britain's Royal Dead.

A SUCCESSFUL RULER

Prudent and a Lover of Peace—Some Tributes From His Faithful Subjects in This City.

London clergymen express the keenest regret at the death of His Majesty King Edward VII., whose wisdom as a monarch endeared him to the people of the Dominions over the Seas fully as much as did a closer personal observation win him the love of his people who saw him frequently in the old land.

His Lordship Bishop Williams said to The Advertiser: "King Edward was a master in the art of diplomacy, and sovereign of the world's most powerful empire; his personality counted more, perhaps, than that of any other sovereign, and his influence was always on the side of peace. It is no small achievement in the space of a few short years to gain the name of peacemaker, and 'blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.'"

"The British Empire and the world are richer for his example and work as a sovereign, but infinitely poorer by the removal of his experience, tact and peaceful influence in their affairs."

"Let us pray that God, who has so marvelously guided our imperial destinies thus far, will be with us yet, and give to his successor a measure of the tact and wisdom and peacemaking influence which we mourn."

His Lordship Bishop Fallon: "I feel that I am but giving expression to the sentiment of both the clergy and the laity of the Catholic diocese of London when I say that we grieve deeply at the sudden and entirely unlooked-for death of His Majesty King Edward the Seventh. I know that the prayers of all classes will ascend to the throne of God in humble petition that he may bestow his graces upon King George V., and strengthen him to walk in the footsteps of his illustrious grandfather and his noble and lamented father."

Mr. J. G. Inkster, of the First Presbyterian Church: "Edward VII. has made himself felt all over the whole civilized world as a man of wisdom, making for peace. I regard his death as a national and international calamity—especially so at this time of political crisis, when the British people need his wisdom, and the great international movement for peace needs his assistance. Let us pray that his successor may follow in the footsteps of his father, as Edward VII. followed in the footsteps of his mother."

Rev. A. J. Vining, of the Talbot Street Baptist Church: "The news of the death of our King came to me, as I am sure it did to all other true Britons, as a great shock and like all others who have watched his marvellous reign I feel that not only the Empire, but the whole world, has suffered a great loss. In many respects I regard King Edward as Great Britain's greatest sovereign. He was certainly Europe's greatest diplomat. He will be known as Edward the Peacemaker. Let us hope that his successor will display the same tact and wisdom."

Rev. Dr. George B. Sage, of St. George's Church: "The King's death will call forth an outburst of loyalty to Britain and her time-honored institutions from all classes, when it is remembered that his last thoughts were for the unity and welfare of the Empire over which he so wisely ruled."

Rev. G. W. Dewey, pastor of the Empress Avenue Methodist Church: "We stand with dazed and mute reverence and with uncovered heads in the presence of the death of the

world's greatest man and say with subdued voices, 'God Save the King,' and with loyalty and hope 'Long Live the King.'"

Rev. Richard Whiting, of the First Methodist Church—"King Edward, of tender and blessed memory, was our ruler for a period, short in years, but long in good and statesmanlike deeds. Coming to the throne at a time of disturbance he became the pacific prince, not in any compromising and weak way but with the gentling and convictions of a master soul. The sky is not clear of proboscis now, but they are not the questions of nine years ago. Those are settled and the vexatious issues now up, it would seem to our short vision, needed Edward to have lived a little while longer. The man on the streets of old London knew and loved the unconventional ruler who issued from Buckingham Palace in the democratic way and greeted him with a smile. The wider world has grown to love and revere him, and this morning sits in tears and wraps around herself the garments of a real mourning."

Rev. T. T. Shields, of Adelaide Street Baptist Church—"In the death of the King, the Empire has lost at once its greatly-beloved ruler and its most popular citizen; the nations of the earth their most skillful and their most sagacious statesman, and the world its human prince of peace. It is probable that the death of no other man in all the world could cause such universal sorrow."

Rev. James Rollins, of the "King Street Presbyterian Church: "The words upon his lips, 'I have tried to do my duty,' and he lived his life with kingly sentiment in his heart, for we know that his highest ambition was that he might ever be making peace. By his wisdom and his tact he rendered immense service to the empire and to the world, and today his lies lamented by all whom he served."

Rev. Thomas H. Mitchell, of the New St. James' Presbyterian Church: "King Edward's death is a very great disaster coming at this special time. I feel as though I have lost my father. I felt so attached to him and I think that is the sentiment of the empire."

Rev. W. H. A. Claris, of the Southern Congregational Church: "Once more our nation mourns the death of a sovereign. For the past century no people have been so blessed with true and noble rulers. King Edward, during his short reign, has proven as worthy as one of the best and most capable sovereigns who ever ruled a people, and has far exceeded the best hope of the nation. May our new ruler be guided by faith in the same God and divine law that has made our nation truly great."

Rev. E. H. Peatfield, First Congregational Church: "The terribly sudden death of our great King, who may be truly called, 'Edward the Peacemaker,' is a heavy blow to the whole empire. As a diplomat, he excelled; only in the highest official circles will it ever be known how many are the difficulties which his tact and wisdom have straightened out. Particularly in the old land it is unfortunate that King Edward should have been called home. In the present political crisis, he could ill be spared; the probability is that by his careful tact and wisdom, the present serious condition would have been brought to a peaceful issue with as little contention as possible. As it is, we can but hope for the best, and humbly say, 'Not my will, but Thine be done.'"

STEAMER FOUNDERS NEAR ST. JOHNS, Nfld.

The Normandy Goes to Bottom, But All Members of Crew Escape.

[Associated Press Cable.]
 St. Johns, Nfld., May 8.—The steamer Normandy sank 20 miles south of St. Johns early today. All of the crew reached the shore safely in the steamer's boats. The Normandy while proceeding along the Newfoundland coast, struck on Great Island, near Bay Bulls, in a dense fog at midnight, and sank within an hour.

THIBETANS MASSACRE CHINESE GARRISON

One Thousand Soldiers Put to Death in Uprising of Llamas at Lhasa.

[Associated Press Cable.]
 Peking, May 7.—A report was received here today to the effect that one thousand Chinese soldiers, members of the garrison at Lhasa, have been killed as a result of a sudden uprising of the Llamas. The report is not yet fully confirmed.

SACRIFICES FOOT TO SAVE HER LIFE

Caught in Frog on Track Woman Shows Presence of Mind.

Trenton, N. J., May 7.—The presence of mind of Miss Eleanor White, 25 years old, saved her life last night when in walking along the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Scudder's Falls her foot got caught in a frog.

As she struggled to extricate it a train running at a high speed approached. Realizing that the engine driver could not stop in time to escape striking her, Miss White decided to sacrifice her foot rather than take chances of being killed.

She threw herself to the ground, leaning as far away from the rail as she could, saying that she was sure that had she not acted as she did she would have been killed.

When the locomotive struck her foot, which was still held fast by the frog, it was so severely injured that it will be amputated. Miss White was taken, it was found necessary to amputate it. Miss White's condition was satisfactory today. She said she saw no reason to regret her action, saying that she was sure that had she not acted as she did she would have been killed.

One of the persons who heard Miss White scream as the train rushed upon her heard her say that she was one of the first to reach her side. He said that his daughter had been ill and that had she been in the enjoyment of full health and strength she would probably have been able to wrench her foot from the frog.

A Big Day Monday at Kingsmill's Fortieth Anniversary Sale

Enthusiasm is growing over this sale. Its great success is already assured. Here are some facts, features and figures for next week's selling.

WATCH OUR WINDOWS

C. J. Bonnet's Black Taffeta Silk, Guaranteed, Our Price Regular 85c Yard

ANNIVERSARY SALE

59c

About 850 yards of this famous Quality Silk goes on sale at this exceeding low price. The name is on every piece, and is a guarantee of quality and genuine value. Be sure to buy all you are likely to need of this Silk, because it is rarely sold for less than \$1.00 yard. By us regularly at 85c a yard.

New Curtains at Anniversary Sale Prices

Nottingham Lace Curtains, Anniversary Sale 90c

\$5.00 Nottingham Lace, Anniversary Sale \$3.50

Special Values at \$1.50 Pair

\$4.00 Curtains, Anniversary Sale \$2.75

These are excellent value, and the price belittles their beauty and quality.

Only 27 pair of these at this very generous reduction. See them.

We feel proud of this line. They are copies of the most expensive and exclusive designs.

These are one of the best wearing Curtains that can be bought.

When Buying Curtains at Kingsmill's

You deal direct with the manufacturers in Switzerland with one small profit added. You get a selection not excelled in all Canada, and the quantities we sell account to some extent for the Kingsmill prices.

"KINGSMILL CURTAIN SELLING" IS SURPRISING. LET US INTEREST YOU WITH SOME PRICES.

LIKE A SECOND MILLINERY OPENING.

New Millinery Just Arrived From the Fashion Centres of Europe

A certain air of distinction characterizes Kingsmill headwear, placing it quite above Millinery of the ordinary type.

An immense display of the very latest models awaits your inspection in our Millinery parlors. ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICES PREVAIL.

Another Lot of \$1.25 Feather Boas

In every wanted color. About 300 in this little lot. ANNIVERSARY SALE 49c

Room Rugs at One-Third Less Than Ever Before

Every Kind, Every Size. Over 500 Different Designs All at Great Savings.

Our numerous lines are too many to advertise, but we want to show you. We want to prove to you that Kingsmill Rug and Carpet selling is a tonic to your pocket-book.

BEFORE BUYING SEE THE HOUSEFURNISHINGS, AT

Drygoods

Kingsmill's

Housefurnishings

KING EDWARD IN LONDON IN 1860 WAS THEN PRINCE OF WALES

Big Ball in His Honor Was Given at the Tecumseh House—A Story of London in the Long Ago—Those Who Danced With Him.

The only time that King Edward visited this city was on Sept. 12, 1860. At that time His Majesty was Prince of Wales, and made an official trip through Ontario and Quebec.

Sir John Carling remembers the occasion of the visit perfectly. "It was one of the greatest celebrations we ever had here," he told The Advertiser this afternoon. "The whole city was magnificently decorated. London was a garrison city then, and there were great numbers of soldiers here, and they made a most imposing turnout as they marched to welcome the Prince. There was a great gathering of prominent persons from all over the district, and many of them were presented to the Prince."

The royal party arrived in the city early in the afternoon of Sept. 12, and as the train pulled in a royal salute was fired by the Volunteer Artillery. The Prince was met by a large committee of citizens. A handsome pavilion had been erected close to the station, and in this he was officially welcomed by Col. James Moffatt, who was mayor of London at the time, and by the committee, and a number of

members of parliament who came to London in honor of the visit.

The Civic Address.

The following sentence from the civic address seems to have struck the Prince particularly:

"The fact, that at most, it is only forty years since, in the locality where you now stand, none but the red Indians dozed under the shade of the primeval forest will sufficiently explain to your royal highness why we can conduct you to no magnificent buildings, to no sacred historic monuments, such as those which are familiar to your eye, but we are persuaded you can well appreciate the results of our industry, which, in our circumstances, are necessarily more marked by the useful than the ornamental."

The Prince's Reply.
 The Prince, in reply, said in part: "The country through which I have passed this day presents the spectacle of a population prosperous and happy. Its progress excites alike admiration and astonishment, and the industry evinced on every side has nearly supplanted

ed the trackless forests of past generations by smiling fields and pastures, reminding you of those which so many of you have quit in your youths."

The party then proceeded across to the Tecumseh House, which had been leased by the Government for the occasion. The hotel at the time was not finished.

As the Prince approached the hotel, 2,000 school children, who had been trained by Mr. Longman, sang the National Anthem, and the immense crowd which lined the streets also joined in.

In response to the continued cheers of the crowds the Prince appeared on the balcony of the hotel.

In the evening there was a military parade, a display of fireworks and a torchlight procession.

Left for Sarnia.

On Sept. 13, the Prince left for Sarnia, where he was warmly welcomed. He only spent a short time there, returning in time for the great ball held in a pavilion which had been erected in the rear of the Tecumseh House. There were more than 300 couples present at this dance. The programme was as follows:

- 1—Quadrille, Miss Moffatt.
- 2—Polka, Mrs. Watson.
- 3—Waltz, Miss Becher.
- 4—Lancers, Mrs. Howell.
- 5—Waltz, Miss Prince.
- 6—Galop, Miss Askin.
- 7—Quadrille, Mrs. Judge Small.
- 8—Waltz, Miss Hamilton.
- 9—Lancers, Mrs. W. L. Lawrence.
- 10—Polka, Miss Jennings.
- 11—Galop, Miss Meredith.
- 12—Quadrille, Miss Bell.
- 13—Waltz, Miss Gzowski.
- 14—Galop, Mrs. Rivers.
- 15—Lancers, Miss Gzowski.
- 16—Galop, Miss Hope.
- 17—Quadrille, Miss Dalton.
- 18—Waltz, Miss Paul.
- 19—Lancers, Mrs. Taylor.

20—Waltz, Mrs. James Daniell.
 21—Sir Roger de Coverly, Miss Brough.

Danced With the King.

The Miss Paul mentioned is Miss Patience Paul, and is now living in St. Thomas. She is a sister of Miss Paul, who resides on York street, and still has the dress which she wore on the occasion when she danced with the Prince.

The Prince left London about 11 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 14 for Niagara Falls, and there was an immense turnout of the volunteer firemen, members of trade societies and citizens. Before leaving London the Prince received addresses from the board of trade, signed by D. Farrar, president, and Charles Hunt, vice-president; from St. Andrew's Society, signed by J. Wilson; the Synod of Huron, the magistracy, the militia and the Volunteer, who were represented by the late Benjamin Nash.

TWENTY-FIRST COMING TO LONDON

Windsor, May 7.—Col. Laing, commanding officer of the Twenty-first Regiment, has received definite notice from the district officer that the Windsor Regiment is expected to take part in manoeuvres near London.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is Chamberlain's Liniment drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. Sold by all dealers.

RED ROSE TEA

Costs no more than ordinary Teas, but in the cup you find the difference, because you are at once delighted with the smooth strength and delicious flavor of Red Rose Tea, so different from other teas.

You will find a new pleasure in tea when you try Red Rose. Just order a package today.

RED ROSE TEA

"IS GOOD TEA"

Your Grocer will recommend it.

ADVERTISER PATTERNS
BEAUTY PATTERN COMPANY.



8718—A NEW AND ATTRACTIVE MODE FOR THE LITTLE GIRL.

The pretty little over-dress here illustrated can be most attractively reproduced in white or colored pique, which is as suitable for wear in winter as well as summer. The surplus front and short sleeves finished in button-holed scallops, render the mode very dressy, but any other mode of decoration may be adopted, such as insertion or edging. The blouse waist is in kimono style, the front and back being cut in one piece. A belt of the material encircles the waist, or one of leather may be used. For a girl 8 years 2½ yards of 36-inch material will be required for the making. Sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12 years. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in stamps or silver.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

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

Name

Street Address

Town

Province

Measurement—Bust Waist

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

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

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

For

Pimples, Boils and All

Other Eruptions.

Is Distinguished for its Unequalled, Radical

and Permanent Cures. Its

Record is Positively

Unparalleled.

Impure Blood is common in the spring, because of the unhealthy modes of living during the winter, and it is the cause of the loss of appetite and that tired feeling as well as the sores and eruptions that occur at this time. Be sure to take Hood's this spring.

Found It Excellent—"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it an excellent blood purifier, healing ulcers in the head, causing deafness. I cannot recommend it too highly and intend using it again this spring." Mrs. John F. Moll, Niagara Falls, Ont.

every word and action, and little by little he made himself almost necessary to the woman, he had always loved. Unconsciously Marion drew herself down to lean upon him; he was generally near, always ready with a gift of sympathy, willing to suggest or to understand her suggestions, invariably tender, never intruding, swift to efface himself when he judged she needed him most. So that soon it became a natural thing for Marion to look forward almost eagerly to his coming, and to watch his going with a sigh.

"If I'd only known," she said a dozen times. "If only it had been possible for me to look into the future, Harold loved me once; and he is no murderer. Oh, God, why should I have to bear this weight of sin and sorrow."

She searched her heart carefully, and thought that the sense of gratitude that possessed her in Fortescue's presence was merely another name for love. She shrank from the disclosure, but at the moment of her greatest shrinking Fortescue was there with easy words of tenderness, infallibly respectful, but deliberately allowing her to see the effort he was compelled to make to hide his love. A cunning man, a serpent make the grass, a deadly canker slowly worming its insidious way into a man's home; throwing out suggestions with apparent innocence, feeding the flames with a deft hand.

"I don't see you about much with Scroggs," he said to her one day. "What's the matter? You used to be inseparable. Suppose he's too busy to be the lover any more?"

"He is so much with the child," she said, quick to defend the absent man against any insinuation. But Fortescue read beneath the loyalty, and the sense of effort it cost her to make the defence. He exerted himself still more; he ostentatiously relieved her of much worry; he seemed to belong to the house by this time; but he never let his hand as yet to strike the final blow. That would come later, he must prepare the ground before the seed was sown. But as he took his departure one day he passed Scroggs in the grounds, a gentle Scroggs, playing playfully with the child. And Harold Fortescue, the man who had been saved by that man, glanced scowlingly back after he had passed with a curt salutation.

"You've had your innings," he said, "but mine is coming on." Had Marion appealed to her husband she would have found him even ready to advise and help; but no, she wrapped herself up against his over-assertion and let the insidious memory of Fortescue's gentle tenderness eat slowly into his brain. Until the precipice yawned dangerously before her feet.

CHAPTER XXXV.

A Mother's Misery.

Spring opened piously to summer, and radiant sunshine chained the world. Summer faded to autumn, and melancholy brooded over Merrythought Hall. The situation was unchanged. Husband and wife met in public as ever; Scroggs was inevitably attentive and courteous to his wife; Marion acted her part bravely, as it is given to women to act with breaking heart, and the child still clung to its father, almost ignoring its mother, content only to be with the grave, strong man. It was all in vain that Marion would give her a scant attention for just so long as it took him to tire; and then, at the sound of its father's step, or the hushed softness of his voice would break away gladly from its mother's arms and fly to meet the one being he loved most on earth.

He was growing fast; after his illness he had taken at a rate almost unbelievable. Though barely two years and a half old, he ran about like a child of four; he talked a lot, pleasing prattle; sweetness grew upon him daily, and Marion, as she sat all this, found her dull resentment grow. Everything was being slowly taken from her; her husband's love had gone long since; the child merely tolerated her; nothing remained of her treasures. It was a marvellous how self-communion can change a woman's nature. She can so feed herself on suspicions of the wildness that gradually those suspicions become to her obvious facts. From being a light-hearted, happy girl, Marion Scroggs had changed, in six months or so, to a hard woman. Of course, the shock of her alarming discovery had done much towards this end, for there is hardly a woman living who could discover the man she loved to be an undetected criminal, and still go on the same. But she had brooded much on the changed state of affairs. She had magnified trivial things, until, look where she would, she could find no light. If only her child's love had been spared to her. That would have made all the difference. With his warm softness to company her through the weary days, she might have grown gentle and forgiving, willing to hear her husband's defence, but it was not to be. She was alone on a frozen island; none could understand her—none save one. She thought very kindly of Fortescue now, and he was careful that she should.

"Send Master Mervyn to me," she said one day, after a prolonged course of unsatisfactory thought. She was sitting in her boudoir—her own sanctum sanctorum. It was furnished as her room at Greatheart Priory had been furnished; her old familiar treasures were displayed everywhere. It was but another instance of Scroggs' early kindness; he had made it his duty to imitate her old room, thinking that thus she would know a little further happiness. There was only one difference between the two rooms. In a prominent position of her boudoir was displayed a quaint old secretaire, a delightful specimen of Jacobean work. This secretaire was never touched by unhalloved hands—Marion invariably dusted it herself. For it had been her father's own; it was one of the relics of the dead time she had treasured hungrily. It was perfectly empty; after the death a careful search had revealed nothing of importance. Very old, it stood shakily on its legs—the shutting of a door caused it to quiver perilously. Nowadays Marion spent much of her time at this old desk, her elbows resting on the dry rotting wood, gazing into infinity, for by so sitting she felt herself drawn nearer to her father.

"Master Mervyn is with master," said the nurse deferentially. Marion preserved an immovable face until the nurse had gone. Then she rose to her feet, a quick spasm of anger contorting her features.

(To be continued.)

Though the accidents in the streets of New York are increasing in number, the proportion of fatalities is growing less. Out of the last 17,000 accidents, 1,200 were classified as serious.

Mothers' Day Tomorrow--Seven Ages of Motherhood



[By John B. Gruelle.]

Oh, mother, that I could do for thee
The things thou hast done for me;
That I could pay back a thousandth part
Of the love thou bearest me;
That I could give thee the strength I hold,
Now that thou growest old;
That I could strengthen thy feeble step,

And let not thy hand grow cold!
Oh, mother, that I could give to thee,
Now that thou canst not see—
That I could give back the sight, my dear,
That thou hast given me!
Oh, mother, that I could give to thee,
Now that thou leavest me—
Oh, mother, that I could give to thee
The life thou hast given me!

CYNTHIA GREY'S CORRESPONDENTS

Dear Miss Grey: (1) Which side of the plate should the fork lie on when not in use? (2) When the plate is to be removed from the table, should the knife and fork be placed together on the plate, or apart with side dishes between?

RUTH.
A.—(1) Right. (2) The former. It is bad form to pile other dishes on the plates when removing them.

Dear Miss Grey: (1) Please tell me how to get rid of rats that gnaw holes through a cement floor in the cellar? (2) Who wrote "Mother Goose Rhymes"?

A.—(1) Fill these holes deeply with absorbent cotton and moisten the cotton with formaldehyde. Then cement holes over again. (2) Nobody knows.

Dear Miss Grey: I am 18 and mother won't let me go anywhere. Do you think that is right? WORRIED.
A.—Your mother is the best one to advise you. Remember that I do not know the circumstances. Certainly would not advise a girl to go against her mother's wishes.

Dear Miss Grey: How can one destroy bugs on rose bushes? N.
A.—As a florist or buy a preparation at a drug store for that purpose.

Dear Miss Grey: I have tried borax to keep ants out of my kitchen, but without result. Please help me. P. E. M.
A.—Try cayenne pepper.

COOKING RECIPES

Molded Fruit Salad.

Take one pint of pineapple juice, heat and add to it two tablespoonsfuls of gelatine moistened with cold water, and a piece of bay leaf. When dissolved remove from fire and set in cold water and stir until it commences to congeal, removing the piece of bay leaf. Have ready one pint of mixed fruit, apricots, seeded white grapes, oranges, sliced figs and Maraschino cherries. Put a layer of fruit moistened with the gelatine in the bottom of mold, then a layer of fruit, and so on, alternating layers of fruit and gelatine. When full set on ice until firm. Use canned pineapple juice and more sugar if not sweet enough.

Nut Bread.

(Requested by Regular Subscriber)—Two cupfuls flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one half cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of sweet milk, one-half teaspoonful salt, one-half cupful nut meats, one egg well beaten. Let stand twenty minutes. Bake one-half hour.

Cream Dressing for Salad.

Yolks of three eggs, beaten light; one teaspoonful of mustard, one of salt, a dash of cayenne pepper, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, same of melted butter, one-half cup of cream, one-half cup of vinegar; add the whites of eggs, beaten stiff, and cook in double boiler until thick. When cold thin with cream and pour over salad.

Garnishes.

One of the most convenient is the tiny red radish, which may be used whole or cut into roses. The small red and yellow tomatoes make beautiful garnishes, and beets are an old-fashioned favorite, either whole in slices or rings. Whites of hard boiled eggs are chopped fine or cut into rings or lengthwise into petals. Rings from red or green peppers, sliced or whole. Olives, tiny pearl onions, shrimps, are all used. Tomato, mint and cucumber jellies cut in cubes are pretty garnishes.

Pea Souffle.

Heat one can peas with a tablespoon butter and seasoning. Mash. Beat in two whipped eggs, one-half

plant milk and five tablespoons flour with one tablespoon baking powder. Beat hard. Fry on hot griddle.

Tapoca Pudding.

Soak one cup tapoca in a pint of milk for three hours. Add a quart of milk and soak another hour. Heat in double boiler. When tapoca is soft, add cream two tablespoons each of butter, sugar, and add two beaten eggs, and gradually beat in the hot tapoca. Add minutes.

Nut Cakes.

Grind one-half pound pecan nut meats and mix with one-half pound powdered sugar and one-eighth cup flour. Beat whites of three eggs stiff double boiler. When tapoca is soft, add cream two tablespoons each of butter, sugar, and add two beaten eggs, and gradually beat in the hot tapoca. Add minutes.

PLAYTIME STORIES

WHERE THEY BUILD CASTLES IN THE AIR



BY GEORGE JACOB SPINNER.

When the Elves their work had done,
Off they scampered, every one,
And Sweet Slumber then crawled in;
Through the Key-hole long and thin;
When young Tousel Head he spied,
He rushed up to him and cried:
"Ah, dear Tousel, come with me!
Once more Dreamland you can see;
And I'll take you up to where
They build Castles in the Air.
And you'll see some buildings, then,
That live in the minds of men;
There Vain Thoughts from Idle Minds,
And Crude Schemes of many kinds,
You'll see all o'er the ground;
And Poor Judgments by the pound,
You'll see piled in stacks so high—
Those that Feeble Minded buy,
To be taken back to Earth
By some men of Little Worth—
(Such are Men who're always known
Not to have Minds of their own.)
From all this you then can draw
Lessons from Old Nature's Law:
That True Wisdom must be sought,
And by Man cannot be bought;
That to be both Just and Right,
And Temptation always fight,
Is most worthy of us all—
From the Big down to the Small." Then young Tousel rubbed his eyes,
Looked up to the Morning Skies,
Saw the Sun's rich Golden Gleam,
Stretched, and said: "I didn't dream!"

FASHIONS.

Marqueesettes are popular for summer lingerie dresses.
Belts and girdles are very fashionable.
Evening dresses are extremely brilliant in color. Scarlet and emerald green silks and satins are good fabrics.
Green is the most popular color in millinery just now. It even surpasses the chandelier red.
A new box-pleated flat collar, a two-section Dutch collar and gauntlet cuffs to match them, are late novelties.
Girdles, sashes, rosettes and bows

of silk or velvet ribbon are used on summer dresses.
Many of the new hats have trimmings arranged at the back, particularly tips and wired bows of malleable lace.

READ THIS, GIRLS.

Marcel Boulanger, a noted French writer, gives this sane advice to girls: "Remember, girls, that your faces really matter little or nothing. To preserve for a long time the illusion that you are fresh as the morning, and to show off dress to the best advantage, you must study your bodies above everything else and become mistresses of the art of movement and charm. Never allow yourselves to become 'slack,' carry yourselves well, keep in good health and keep your minds keen. And, above all, don't become round-shouldered and crooked by constantly sitting in one position for hours playing bridge. Take plenty of fresh air and exercise and live as life ought to be lived."

The Cost of Living Increases.
There are two reasons for this—the increased cost of production and the demand for expensive goods. One item of expense is the household meat bill—butter's meat is extravagantly high. CLARK'S MEATS offer a most cost saving of one-quarter to one-half and are always ready.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WITH TEething, COLIC, and ALL THE BRUISES AND SWELLINGS OF THE CHILD. IT SOOTHES THE GUMS, ALLEVIATES PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold all over the world.

Among the important movements contemplated in Japan are the quadrupling of the Tokyo-Yokohama Railway, and the improvement of the Kioto-Kobe line.

Minaid's Liniment Company, Limited:

Dear Sirs,—Your MINAID'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throats, colds and all ordinary ailments. It never fails to relieve and cure promptly.

CHARLES WHOOTEN.

Post Melbourne.

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Asthma, bronchitis, rheumatism or gout, nervous and chronic diseases in general, lung trouble and debility, a specialty. Obesity also scientifically treated. Office hours, 1 to 2 p.m., 6 to 7 p.m., or 'phone for examination appointment.

Your specific case, after thorough examination, will be treated scientifically, either by electro-therapeutics, mecano-therapy, osteopathy or curative physical culture. R. C. Barkley, principal, is a graduate of the latest systems of Druggists' Healing. The only institute of its kind in Western Ontario 67-c-t

Every Woman

is interested and should know the wonderful benefits of MARVEL WHITING SPRAY. The new Vaginal Spray. Best and most complete. It cures instantly. Ask your druggist for it.

If she cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—valued. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Ltd., General Agents for Canada.

Don't keep your savings at home—you cannot tell what may happen to it.

Money deposited with this company is absolutely safe, and it earns 3½ per cent interest, compounded semi-annually.

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THE WILTSHIRE

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Atlantic City, N. J.

THE GREATEST RESORT IN THE WORLD

is an ideal spot to spend May and June. This seaside metropolis offers every diversion and every comfort known to seashore life.

HOTEL DENNIS

situated directly on the ocean front, surrounded by its own spacious lawn, which joins the beach and boardwalk. Most liberally-appointed and liberally-conducted hotel on the New Jersey coast.

400n-21 WALTER J. BUZBY.

ENTIRE TOWNS DROP INTO CHASMS

Nearly Two Thousand Dead in
Costa Rican Quake.

CARTAGO HARDEST HIT

Crazed Couriers Bring Terrible Tale of
Death From the Interior.

Port Limon, Costa Rica, May 6.—Interior Costa Rica has been devastated by earthquakes. Much of Cartago is in ruins. Conservative tabulations late this afternoon place the number of dead at 1,800.

The country to the north and northeast of San Jose has been cleaved open. Entire villages have been undetermined and lost in the maw of the quake.

Telegraphic communication between here and San Jose was lost for 24 hours. As it is now, only a feeble line tells the story of death in the interior.

Cartago probably has suffered the greatest pecuniary loss. The Temple of Justice, erected by Andrew Carnegie, was wrecked to the ground, just as scores of humble huts surrounding it were razed by the earth-twisting.

It has been impossible to get the full truth of the disaster that interior Costa Rica has suffered. It was in mountain country that greatest damage was done, so far as lives are reckoned. The first estimate of 500 dead is only a puny accounting of the disaster.

The earthquake smote its blow at sunset of Wednesday. In the flash of an eye scores of buildings went down in Cartago. The Carnegie Palace of Justice crumbled into dust. The earth opened beneath it. The Carmine church went in much the same manner.

Towns Wiped Out.
In the mountain country there were scores and scores of villages and humble settlements that dropped out of sight. The loss accruing from damage to banana and rubber plantations alone is enormous.

The first news of the calamity was brought to San Jose by half-crazed couriers from the interior. From villages to the north and northwest there came the same story of death and devastation.

Between Cartago and San Jose no refugees have come in. There are no refugees. It seems, according to couriers, as if death had suddenly stricken the entire country.

Government tabulations from San Jose, accounted from the courier's relations, place the number of dead at 1,800. Probably it will run more than this number.

Details are unobtainable here. An attempt to get the names of towns destroyed were futile.

"Almost everything is gone," in the only response that specific queries being.

Port Limon was rocked with the earthquake, but there was no damage here.

Throughout the day special trains arrived here bringing the wounded, who have filled the hospitals, and many private houses, surrendered for the purpose by their owners. Hundreds of survivors are camped outside the ruined city awaiting transportation to other points.

They are being fed at the public expense. Seven carloads of provisions have been dispatched from here and Alajuela.

Many students at the college of the Silesian Fathers were killed. Only three of them escaped uninjured.

50 YOUNG WOMEN PUNISH A MASHER

Pummel and Kick Kisser While
Factory Men Hold Doors
Against the Police.

New York, May 6.—A tattered and disheveled youth, his back scratched, and limping from bruises that covered his body, was rescued today from the clutches of 50 intemperate girls, one of whom, it was charged, he had tried to embrace. In Harlem court, before Magistrate Corrigan, the youth said he was Frank Lombardo.

May O'Connor testified that she worked in the factory of the Manhattan Novelty Company, where 100 girls and 50 men are employed. She was in a hallway, she said, when Lombardo stepped from behind a pillar and seized her about the waist, planted a kiss on her lips. She seized him and screamed for help. Then her girl friend's and a group of men workers came to her rescue.

"We girls did him up good and plenty," said Miss O'Connor. "The men stood about and prevented any one from interfering with us until they thought we had taught this young masher his lesson. We beat and scratched him until we were tired, and then we kicked him."

Policeman Sullivan said the men kept the glass door of the factory closed on him, and he witnessed the beating, but was powerless to rescue Lombardo until the door was unlocked. Lombardo denied the charge and was much concerned over the damage to his clothing. When sentenced to five days in the workhouse, Lombardo said he would rather stay there a month than encounter the same girls again.

**FATE OF POACHER
STILL IN BALANCE**
Ottawa, May 6.—No action has yet been decided upon by the department of marine and fisheries concerning the American fish tug Sprudel, which was captured last week. The department has received merely the wired reports of the capture, and has not yet sufficient data to decide whether or not the vessel shall be confiscated.

AN OTTAWA SUICIDE.
Ottawa, May 6.—Thomas Ryan, a horse trader, who was known about the city, committed suicide today by jumping from the Suspension bridge, just below the Chaudiere Falls. No cause is known for the suicide.

The splendid work of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets is daily coming to light. No such grand remedy for liver and bowel troubles was ever known before. Thousands are seeking them for curing constipation, sick headache, biliousness, jaundice and indigestion. Sold by all dealers.

THE CAREER OF EDWARD SEVENTH

Late Ruler Was Born 1841 and
Became King 1901.

KNOWN AS PEACEMAKER

Visited Canada, United States and
India and Was Great Sportsman
—Interesting Incidents.

After a private education Edward went to Christ Church College, Oxford, subsequently attending Trinity, Cambridge. The year 1860 was memorable for a visit which he paid, as Prince of Wales, to the United States and Canada. In the former he was received with the utmost cordiality, while the enthusiasm of the Canadian people knew no bounds. On finishing his university course he joined the military camp at the Curragh, and it was during this period that the nation was overwhelmed with grief at the death of the Prince Consort, who succumbed after a brief illness. In the year following his father's death, and to fulfill the wish of the deceased Prince Consort, the Prince was educated in the Holy Land, under the guidance of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, afterwards Dean of Westminster. In 1863 he was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council, and took his seat in the House of Lords at Duke of Cornwall. It was at about this time that the estate at Sandringham, in Norfolk, was purchased for him out of the savings of his minority, his town residence being fixed at Marlborough House.

His marriage to Princess Alexandra, daughter of Christian IX, King of Denmark, took place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on March 10, 1863. Alexandra, by her charm of manner, immediately captured the hearts of the British nation, and the poet laureate, Tennyson, uttered public sentiment when he sang we are all of us Danes in our welcome to her. A grant of £40,000 a year was made by Parliament.

The Royal Couple.
The children who have been born to the royal couple were Prince Albert Victor, afterwards Duke of Clarence, who was born on Jan. 17, 1864. The births followed of Prince George, Duke of York, 1865; Princess Louise, who afterwards became by marriage Duchess of Fife, 1867; Princess Victoria, 1868, and Princess Maud, 1869, the latter marrying Prince Charles, second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark.

The long reign of the royal couple brought Edward and Alexandra more prominently before the public notice than would otherwise have been the case. All the social functions of royalty were usually fall to the lot of the reigning sovereign, and the Prince, by her son and his consort, and by their tact and affability they obtained a position probably unique in the annals of royal houses.

The deep hold which Edward had on the affections of the people was evidenced in the year 1871, when a mild attack of typhoid developed into a dangerous illness, and for many days his life was despaired of. Public thanks giving was held on Feb. 27, 1872, throughout the British Empire, which was one of the most imposing and affecting demonstrations the world has ever seen. At this time owing to great labor disputes, the air was to a certain extent filled with republican talk. This movement, however, collapsed, and has never since been revived.

India Tour.
In October, 1875, he left for his memorable tour throughout India, where he, during the seventeen weeks of his tour, travelled 8,000 miles by land and 2,000 miles by sea, visiting the courts of all the feudatory princes. The rajahs were enchanted by his tact and urbanity. This visit led up to Victoria's assumption in the following year of the title of "Empress of India." On Jan. 14, 1892, at a party given for the Prince and the reigning house by the death of Prince Albert Victor. At the time of his death he was engaged to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, popularly known as Princess Mary, and the great satisfaction had been expressed by the nation at his contemplated union to an Englishwoman. The broken thread was, however, reunited in July, 1893, by his marriage to the brother of the deceased prince, Prince George, who, it will be remembered, made a tour of Australia and Canada in 1901.

The enormous task of carrying out both the late Queen's jubilee, in 1897, and 1897, mainly fell on the shoulders of the Prince of Wales. At the latter unparalleled celebration he rode on the Queen's right at the great procession to St. Paul's Cathedral, and as admiral of the fleet presided at the naval review at Spithead, a spectacle which has never been equalled in the world's history.

In 1898 the Prince fractured his kneecap while staying with Prince Ferdinand de Rothschild. In December, 1899, occurred an incident which sent a thrill throughout the whole English-speaking world. While passing through Brussels he was fired at by a half-crazed lad named Sidpa, but happily no injury was done.

Ascends the Throne.
The King ascended the throne in 1901, a date which will long live in the memory of his subjects, owing to the dramatic illness and the subsequent operation which postponed the coronation festivities.

King Edward was a great figure even outside the confines of the Empire. He was recognized in Europe as among the first of modern diplomats, and his earnest labors on behalf of peace and a better understanding with his neighbors received remarkable tributes from high official quarters. He is regarded in France as the real author of the "entente," as the sincere friend of all peace-loving people, a man who more than any other stood between that nation and Germany at the time when French prestige had waned with the successive disasters to the Russian arms and the Moroccan incident was being played up by the Kaiser as a pretext to humiliate his western neighbor. The personal efforts of King Edward saved France from the threatening danger, and Europe from a bloody conflict.

Averted Hostilities.
Again, as is well known now, he has played an influential part in restraining the Scandinavian crisis from developing into active hostilities, and his wise advice to King Oscar, coupled with the influence he has brought to bear on Norway through the royal house of Denmark, did much to pave the way for an amicable settlement of what threatened at one time to develop into an open rupture.

Not only in these instances, but in a hundred cases the King has used his

great personal influence in the cause of international amity and goodwill, and there is more than a prospect that the final verdict of history will name him "Edward the Peacemaker."

There are probably few sportsmen who were able, like King Edward, to look back on half a century of deer-stalking, or who have achieved such a splendid record in that difficult branch of sport. Indeed, long before he was allowed to handle a gun, his majesty was serving his apprenticeship to tracking that most coy and elusive of animals under the eye of his father, the Prince Consort, who was an enthusiastic and skillful deer-stalker.

It was not long, however, before the young prince proved himself his father's superior, for he quickly surpassed him as a deadly shot, and stories are still told in Highland circles of his early feats of marksmanship. On one occasion in the Forest of Mar—one of the two largest forests in Great Britain, extending as it does over 80,000 acres of cleared ground—no fewer than seven splendid stags fell to his gun, some of them being brought down by what seemed impossible shots; and on another occasion he secured five stags with six consecutive bullets, in one cast of the head of the animal alone being visible over a rock nearly a quarter of a mile away. Later, when shooting with Lord Tankerville at Chillingham Park, he laid low the "king of the herd" with one shot, his first shot, although the animal had long proved too much for several of the best shots in the kingdom.

Hunting Incident.
His experiences of stag-hunting in France were not equally happy, for its story contains one incident that might easily have been a tragedy. During his visit in 1868, with the Princess of Wales, to the Court of Napoleon III., a grand stag-hunt was organized in the Forest of Compiègne.

The incident is thus graphically described by an eyewitness: "The pace had become very fast, but, of course, it was all mere child's play to the Prince, who had often ridden to hounds at home. Thus, with the ease of an experienced horseman, he rode well in the van of that keen gallop between the lofty colonnades of trees. Three frightened red deer suddenly started out, bounding diagonally across the Prince's path. The first two cleared him, but the last—a big fellow in a dreadful state of panic—crashed against Marigman's horse, striking him on the shoulder and cutting his clef off his legs. The Prince of Wales took a long flying leap, Marigman fell, sprang up, and bolted after the buck, while a great shout arose on every side. 'What misfortune! The Prince is injured! He is killed!'

"But, happily, the Prince, who had alighted on the moss between the trees, was, though shaken, uninjured. He promptly dismounted, and handed a specimen of his mettle. While various officers of the hunt were striving to catch Marigman, his royal highness ran up to his spare horse, The Czar, and resumed the chase. It was not long, and with such cool, smiling alacrity, that the Frenchmen, even the Prince de la Moskowa, remained for an instant quiet wonderstruck."

His Career as Hunter.
But he had much more exciting and dangerous adventure than this during his Indian tour, thirty years ago, when an enormous tiger sprang on his head, and he was nearly killed. He promptly dismounted, and resumed the chase. It was not long, and with such cool, smiling alacrity, that the Frenchmen, even the Prince de la Moskowa, remained for an instant quiet wonderstruck."

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YOUNG WINGHAM WOMAN ACCIDENTALLY KILLED

Another Falls Victim to "Didn't Know-It-Was-Loaded."

Wingham, May 6.—This town was the scene of a terrible tragedy today when Mrs. Edna Finlay, a young woman of 34, was accidentally shot by Edward Thompson, a grocer's boy. Mrs. Finlay was assisting a Mrs. Robertson about the house when Thompson entered with some groceries and picking up a gun that stood in the room playfully pointed it at Mrs. Finlay, not knowing it was loaded.

Immediately there was an explosion and Mrs. Finlay dropped off the table to the floor, dead.

The evidence on which the indictment was returned in Judge Kersten's court was supplied by Rep. Charles A. White, of O'Fallon, Ill., and Rep. H. J. Beckmeier, of Cairo.

Specifically, the bribery charge against Browne is based on the assertion that he gave White \$500, at a hotel in Chicago, late in May, 1909, as alleged compensation for White's vote for Lorimer for senator.

**PHOTOS BY WIRE
AND WIRELESS**
Inventor Arrives in New York to Introduce the System in America.

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YOUNG WINGHAM WOMAN ACCIDENTALLY KILLED

Another Falls Victim to "Didn't Know-It-Was-Loaded."

Wingham, May 6.—This town was the scene of a terrible tragedy today when Mrs. Edna Finlay, a young woman of 34, was accidentally shot by Edward Thompson, a grocer's boy. Mrs. Finlay was assisting a Mrs. Robertson about the house when Thompson entered with some groceries and picking up a gun that stood in the room playfully pointed it at Mrs. Finlay, not knowing it was loaded.

Immediately there was an explosion and Mrs. Finlay dropped off the table to the floor, dead.

The evidence on which the indictment was returned in Judge Kersten's court was supplied by Rep. Charles A. White, of O'Fallon, Ill., and Rep. H. J. Beckmeier, of Cairo.

Specifically, the bribery charge against Browne is based on the assertion that he gave White \$500, at a hotel in Chicago, late in May, 1909, as alleged compensation for White's vote for Lorimer for senator.

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The 'Royal' Line to Europe

Sailing From
Montreal and Quebec to Bristol

Triple Screw Turbine Express Steamships

"ROYAL EDWARD" and "ROYAL GEORGE"

Triple Screws, 12,000 Tons, Marconi Wireless, Deep Sea Telephones, Passenger Elevators, Six Passenger Decks.

The "Royal Edward" will inaugurate the fortnightly service of the Canadian Northern Steamships, Limited—The Royal Line—from Montreal and Quebec to Bristol, on Thursday, May 26.

The twin ships, the "Royal Edward" and the "Royal George," are the fastest triple screw turbine liners in the Canadian service.

The British port is Bristol (two hours nearer than Liverpool). Special trains alongside steamers, within 110 minutes of London. The steamers are driven by the newest type of turbine engines, insuring a maximum of speed and minimum of vibration. Their equipment is the finest ever seen in the St. Lawrence—large staterooms, spacious social apartments, sheltered promenade decks, artistic furnishings, perfect service, and ventilation by thermo-tank system, the fresh air being warmed or cooled as required.

For full particulars, rates, booklets, schedule of sailings, etc., apply to local agent, or write to H. C. BOURLIER, General Agent, Canadian Northern Steamships, Limited, Toronto, Canada. 731 ty

Best Appointed Steamers.

The Most Picturesque Port.

Only Four Days at Sea.

Wilson, of Chicago, and Rep. Michael S. Link, of Mitchell, Ill., were indicted on charges of perjury by the special grand jury, which for a week has been investigating the election. May 26, 1909, of William Lorimer, of Chicago, to the United States senate, and other alleged doings of the Illinois Legislature.

The evidence on which the indictments were returned in Judge Kersten's court was supplied by Rep. Charles A. White, of O'Fallon, Ill., and Rep. H. J. Beckmeier, of Cairo.

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For folders, rates, etc., apply to F. R. Clarke, W. Fulton or E. J. Russ, of write H. Foster Chaffee, A.G.P.A., Toronto, Ont.

STEAMER BELLEVILLE
Leaves Hamilton 12 noon; Toronto, 7:30 p.m., Tuesdays, for Bay of Quinte, Thousand Islands, Montreal and intermediate ports.

TORONTO-MONTREAL LINE.
Steamers Toronto and Kingston. Commencing June 1 steamers leave Toronto 2 p.m. daily, except Sunday. From July 1, daily, for Rochester, Thousand Islands, running rapidly St. Lawrence to Montreal, Quebec and Saguenay River points.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION
BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—7:45 a.m. 10:30 a.m. 11:25 a.m. 11:35 a.m. 11:50 a.m. 12:00 p.m. 12:10 p.m. 12:20 p.m. 12:30 p.m. 12:40 p.m. 12:50 p.m. 1:00 p.m. 1:10 p.m. 1:20 p.m. 1:30 p.m. 1:40 p.m. 1:50 p.m. 2:00 p.m. 2:10 p.m. 2:20 p.m. 2:30 p.m. 2:40

News from Western Ontario

AYLMER LADIES' INSTITUTE

Election of Officers for the Year—Preparing for the Annual Meeting.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Aylmer, May 7.—The interior of the G. N. W. telegraph office has been remodelled and much improved.

Frank Burthwick, who has been visiting friends in Orillia, has returned home.

Fred Paupet has accepted a situation with Beattie Bros., bakers, St. Thomas.

A. S. Rennie, formerly of this place, now of Linwood, is improving after a six weeks' attack of pneumonia.

Earl Campbell entertained a number of his friends on Tuesday evening.

A number of our citizens rose this morning between 3 and 4 o'clock in view of the comet.

Mrs. (Dr.) Lawrence, of St. Thomas, is visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Kingston.

Frank Trim was in Sincere on business Thursday.

Ladies' Institute.

A very enthusiastic meeting of the ladies' institute was held on Wednesday afternoon, when important business was transacted. As the annual meeting will be held on June 9, it was decided to omit the regular June meeting.

Mrs. James W. Gillett very kindly consented to entertain the delegates, who will be here. The following officers were elected: Programme committee, Mrs. W. White, Mrs. George Harp, Mrs. M. Griffin; president, Mrs. John Trim; vice-president, Mrs. M. Griffin; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Susie Marlatt; assistant secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Fred Holder; district director, Mrs. D. McLennan; auditors, Mrs. John Brown, Mrs. Frank Paupet; board of directors, Mrs. M. Lyons, Mrs. W. W. White, Mrs. Farthings, Mrs. George Copeland; Mrs. T. Hammond, Mrs. S. Hemmingsway, Mrs. Garner. The auditors' report was accepted. A delegation was also chosen to put on the programme at Richmond on Tuesday next. Those who will take part are: Mrs. D. McLennan, Mrs. S. Hemmingsway, Mrs. Copeland, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. J. Trim, Mrs. Garner.

CLARK--NASH

Pretty Wedding at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nash, Watford.

A pretty wedding took place on Wednesday, May 4, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nash, Watford, when their only daughter, Winnifred, was united in matrimony to Mr. W. W. Clark, of Seattle, Wash. The bride entered the drawing-room, leaning on the arm of her father, while the wedding march was being played by Miss Edith Graham, who was assisted by Mrs. B. Horne, B.A., performed the ceremony in the presence of the near relatives of the bride and groom. The bride was unattended, and looked charming in a gown of white, embroidered silk, with trimmings of Irish lace and ribbon, and carried a bouquet of bride's roses. Mr. and Mrs. Clark intend leaving shortly for their home in Seattle, Wash.

NILESTOWN.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Nilestown, May 7.—Miss Mary McKellar, of London, was visiting Lela Barrows lately.

Mr. Charles Walker, former school teacher, passed his examination at Toronto with honors. His many friends here are glad to learn of his success.

Mr. Robert Dalziel, our minister here, is also congratulated on having very successfully passed his examinations. He visited the day school lately and gave the scholars a choice little talk upon "Our Flag."

That school project on foot of late, which very materially concerns this section, rubs up against a very chilly shoulder. So far as the greater number of ratepayers here look upon the matter, they consider it a non-essential undertaking for the present at least.

In the late electrical storm the lightning put up a sort of "spy" game at the home of John Barrows, Nilestown. There was a blinding flash of lightning, a terrific peal of thunder and instantaneously the house was filled with a blue flame and a stinging odor of fire was apparent.

The family felt sure the house must be on fire, and some rushed to one room and some to another, but fortunately there was nothing of the kind. The only damage done was the smashing of the large front window panes.

Jack Frost is considerably in evidence these days, leaving his white-tinted early morning calling cards all about.

Rev. Mr. Agnew, superintendent of the Dorchester circuit, will preach here Sunday morning at 10:30.

BROWNSVILLE.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Brownsville, May 6.—A. King and son Willie are spending a few days in Toronto.

Mrs. Hoshel, of Port Burwell, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. E. C. Branson.

Mrs. Fred Brown and children visited her parents, William Nanciville, of Ingersoll, on Sunday.

Mr. Calvert visited at H. D. Smith's, of Tillsonburg, on Sunday.

Thomas Leach and Ed. Corbett called on friends in Ingersoll on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Mathew Smith, jun., visited friends in Aylmer on Wednesday.

E. Agur received the sad news of the death of his sister, Mrs. J. James, of Nilestown, on Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Agur attended the funeral on Friday.

A. J. Robertson attended the funeral of his cousin at Dundas on Monday last.

Mr. P. Mathews, of Dunnville, is relieving Mrs. Curtis, M. C. R. operator, for a while.

WATFORD.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Watford, May 5.—Mrs. Charles McCormick, St. Clair, Mich., called on Watford friends this week.

Mr. W. Wyatt and Miss Clara Tye returned Tuesday to Stratford, after a pleasant visit here with Mrs. Tye.

Mr. F. Eccles, Sault Ste. Marie, visited his uncle, J. F. Elliott, this week.

Harold H. Lawrence, Toronto University, is home for the holidays.

Mrs. W. W. Clarke and Mrs. W. J. Doan were in London this week.

Mrs. D. Gillies and Miss Mamie Moir were in Hensall this week, attending the funeral of the latter's grandmother, the late Mrs. Moir.

Mrs. Frank Clark, Warwick, has moved into this town and occupies the Williamson house on St. Clair street.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett, London, were guests of Mrs. S. E. Thompson this week.

Miss Hazel Marwick and Mr. Edward A. Kidd were married on Thursday, April 22, by Rev. M. Kelly. Mr. and Mrs. Kidd will reside on the 12th line of Brooke.

Mrs. Margaret Harrower has returned home.

Never hesitate about giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to children. It contains no opium or other narcotics, and can be given with implicit confidence. As a quick cure for coughs and colds to which children are susceptible, it is unsurpassed. Sold by all dealers.

ORGANIZED EFFORTS TO BOOST STRATFORD

Civic Council Club Take Hold in Earnest—Importance of Advertising.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Stratford, May 7.—A meeting of the Civic Council Club was held in the Y. M. C. A. Thursday evening. Ald. Brent, H. Dempsey, Geo. Langan, Geo. Ed. Wegerast, B. Atkings, also Mayor Knechtel, Mr. Turner, and City Clerk Gerrie being present. It was decided advisable that a sufficient sum be set aside for the advertising of Stratford by views, etc., the leading illustration of the city and monthly periodicals in Canada as well as in neighboring cities of the republic. It was also decided to arrange with the Grand Trunk Band for a series of concerts twice a week, May 1 to Oct. 1, inclusive. Other important matters were discussed, viz., the setting aside of a suitable city dumping ground, the providing of a market shelter for the protection of farmers, the assessment for street frontage, and the matter of automobiles exceeding the speed limit. The advisability of spending the Civic Council Club's funds with a view to advertising the club and increasing the membership was also discussed, it being considered advisable to leave the matter over to the fall, when it would be a much better time to boost the club.

Romeo public school has been closed till Monday next on account of a number of cases of diphtheria. The rooms are being thoroughly fumigated with a view to prevent the spreading of the disease.

PETROLEA POINTERS

Death of Driller Joshua Huggins in West Africa—Foundation Laid for New Bank.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Petrolia, May 7.—Word has been received here of the death of one of the many Petrolia drillers now in foreign lands, Mr. Joshua Huggins, of Petrolia, who had been away over two years, was drilling for a French company at Assinie, Ivory Coast, West Africa, and at last reports was in good health. The news was received by cablegram, with no particulars as to cause of death. Much sympathy is expressed for the bereaved widow in her very sad affliction.

The Baptist Church here is preparing to hold its annual convention on Sunday, May 15, and has secured as its speaker for the day, Dr. A. L. McCrimmon, of McMaster University, Toronto.

The foundation for the new Bank of Petrolia and Greenfield streets is completed, and the erection of the superstructure will be pushed ahead as rapidly as possible. It is expected to be ready for occupancy about September.

Rev. A. L. Beverley, of Forest, will preach missionary sermons in Christ Church on Sunday next.

Mrs. S. M. Lowery and children left Petrolia on Wednesday to join her husband in Port Arthur, where they will reside in future.

Mr. Harry E. Bicknell was home for a few days this week before going to Brandon, to assume his duties as instructor in art and elementary science at the Collegiate Institute of that city.

ALVINSTON.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Alvinston, May 7.—One of this vicinity's best-known and highly-esteemed pioneers passed away at her home, 62 Selden street, Detroit, on Monday, in the person of Euphemia, relict of the late Wm. S. Campbell, aged 78 years. She was born Jan. 15, 1832, in Knappdale, Scotland, coming to this country over 50 years ago, and until last June she had been a resident of Alvinston. She suffered a paralytic stroke and was ill for several weeks before she came. Deceased leaves the following children: Mrs. Margaret McIntyre, of Stratford; Mrs. George Campbell, of Wall Lake, Mich.; Mrs. (Dr.) J. Gosnell, of Seattle, Wash.; Misses Edna and Sara, of Detroit; William, of Detroit, and John of Mossa. The funeral was held at the Presbyterian Church, here, on Wednesday on the arrival of the 3:25 P. M. express. Rev. E. McDermott, her pastor, conducted the service, which was very largely attended. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful. Interment took place in the Kilmartin cemetery. The following were the pall-bearers: Rev. Anderson and Dugald McKellar, Neil Livingston, Thomas Warren, Duncan McGugan and N. A. Leitch. Besides deceased's children and numerous relatives in this vicinity, the following attended the funeral: Mr. Malcolm and Miss McLean, of Ekfrid, and the Misses Williamson, of Detroit.

Miss J. W. Wanless returned yesterday from Sarnia.

Miss Kate Campbell, of Detroit, is the guest of Mrs. D. C. Munro.

Mrs. W. J. Snyfield, Seattle, Wash., is the guest of relatives here.

Mrs. K. Marsh, of St. Thomas was the guest of Mr. J. R. Woodrow recently.

Mr. John Myers, of Hamilton, is at Aughrim where his mother is ill.

The marriage of Miss Pearl Thompson, of Alvinston, to Mr. J. H. Leonard, of this place, took place in Alvinston on Wednesday, May 4.

Mrs. Ed Evans and Miss Ethel are visiting relatives in London.

The E. Y. P. S. is holding a social evening in the church next Monday night. Programme and lunch.

The Ladies' Guild will meet with Mrs. James McDougall next Thursday afternoon.

DOINGS IN DELAWARE.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Delaware, May 6.—Mrs. Warren Smith and daughter Edna, of Talbotville, were visiting friends in Delaware for a few days this week.

Mr. George Andrews, of Reese, Mich., who was visiting friends here for a couple of weeks, has now gone to London to see some of her friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Arlett were in Sarnia on Sunday, attending the funeral of the late J. H. Yarwood.

Mr. W. Codling, of Forest, and Messrs. Ridley and Doull, of Arkona, were guests of Mr. R. I. Smith a couple of days this week.

Miss Vest Vall is spending a few days with friends in London.

Mrs. John Smith and children, of London, are sojourning at the Cudney home.

The board of trade held their regular monthly meeting on Monday evening. The members present were Professor Bowman, of London, to whom was sent a sample of mineral water for analysis. The professor says the medicinal properties of the water are equal to any

and superior to many of the mineral waters of either Europe or America.

The committee of the board appointed to wait on the council to obtain the privilege of putting in a set of scales adjacent to the town hall, reported favorably, and Mr. Wm. Barker will have a set of scales put in, with a suitable building and yards for the accommodation of those who wish to patronize him.

The entertainment given by the Delaware Dramatic Club in the town hall on Friday evening was such a complete success that the club have arranged with Komoka people to repeat the comedy of "Cupid's Capers," in the hall there next Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Henry Acres and daughters, Hester and Ida, spent Wednesday in London.

Fruit growers in this section are getting very much concerned about the cold weather. They fear the crop will be ruined by the heavy frosts.

Mrs. W. H. Acres and Miss Myrtle Glennie spent a day in the city the first of the week.

MANY SARNIANS HEAR HERBERT BOOTH

The Church Crowded at Early Hour—Interesting Figures Re Tunnel Traffic.

SARNIA REPRESENTATIVE—Mr. Geo. H. Huggins, 111 Charlotte street, Telephone 218.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Sarnia, May 7.—Herbert Booth, son of the famous General Booth, gave his illustrated lecture on "The Early Christians" in the Central Methodist Church here on Thursday, and long before the hour of 8 o'clock, the large audience of Sarnians of that sacred edifice were well filled with people. Mr. Booth, who resembles his venerable father, is certainly one of the best speakers that has visited Sarnia in a number of years. His lecture is interesting and instructive from start to finish, while the views which were really works of art, served to impress on the minds of the audience the scenes of Christ's trials and triumphs of the early Christians.

At the regular meeting of Point Edward Village Council held recently the salary of Chief of Police Patterson was increased 25 cents per day.

The Music Club's Next Concert.

The Tuesday Music Club are sparing no pains to make their concert to be held at the Alexandra Apartments next Thursday evening, May 12, a grand success. The programme is one of Detroit's leading tenor singers, will be the leading artist, and he will be assisted by Miss Whipple, also of Detroit, and Mr. Coulter, of Port Huron. Sarnia lovers of music should not fail to avail themselves of this their first opportunity of hearing Mr. Nichols.

Tunnel Traffic.

The following figures from the annual report of Col. Ellis, collector of customs at Sarnia for the year ending March 31 may be of interest to the people of Sarnia: Number of cars passing through the tunnel eastbound 163,649; westbound, 214,238. Total number of passenger trains east and west, 2,920. Cash receipts, \$270,029 16. Total number of cars handled by Pere Marquette ferry: East, 33,037; west, 62,354.

Sunday at the Churches.

Central Methodist—Rev. W. H. Barroughs, pastor. In the morning the services will be in honor of the older people and those who attend are asked to wear a white flower, preferably a white carnation in honor of "mother." In the afternoon, Mr. R. V. LeSueur will address the Sunday school at 3 o'clock. The pastor's evening topic will be "The call to the West," a missionary theme.

Devine Street Methodist—The pastor, Rev. J. E. Holmes, will preach at house on Adams street, in the morning, subject, "Mothers' Hallowed Influence." A white carnation worn by all members of the congregation; 7 p.m., memorial service for the King. "Our Empire's Great Loss in the Death of a Noble King."

STONE TOWN NEWS

Citizens Shocked by News of King Edward's Death—\$20,000 Bonus Delayed.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

St. Marys, May 7.—The sad news of the death of His Majesty King Edward VII, received about 7:40 last evening, was a shock to the whole community. The bells of the town hall were not yet rung in the belfry, Mayor Willard asked Father Kelly to have the R. C. Church bell tolled, and he readily consented. The powerhouse whistle also gave out about 8 o'clock, and for about ten minutes, with a few seconds of interval between each blow.

A public meeting is called for Friday evening, May 13, to discuss the proposed bylaw, which is going before the ratepayers on May 20 for their endorsement. A number of speakers conversant with the matter will take the platform and answer all questions asked.

Word came on Thursday evening of the dismissal of the appeal of Prof. Wm. Dale to quash the \$20,000 bonus bylaw of Blanshard, which was carried last November by a majority of the voters of the St. Marys and Western Ontario Railway Company. It is, however, reported that Prof. Dale, who went to Toronto yesterday, will appeal to another court. So to all appearances the bonus will not yet be handed over for some time.

The board of water, light and heat commissioners met last evening. The secretary presented a complaint by Chief Frank Young, of the overflow of the water tank near the G. T. E., and that the premises of residents in the vicinity received unrequested showers of water, especially if wind was in the southeast. The superintendent was instructed to have it stopped.

J. A. Spearin, of the Ontario House, asked for a greater pressure of water. The superintendent was instructed to look into the matter.

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The Young-Old Man

"The bicycle is distinctly of value in the interest of everything that is physical and morally ennobling and elevating. We commend it most highly for the old and young, for the sedentary and active, and for all who desire to exemplify the saying, 'Sana mens in sano corpore.'"

Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, D.D., S.T.D., Bishop of Pittsburgh.



If you get all the exercise and fresh air that nature demands every day of your life, you are going to be a very young-old man. And it's great to feel "young" when you are "old".

Bicycling will do more for you in this respect than any other form of pleasurable exercise. And a good bicycle gives your outing "Pullman comfort".

PERFECT

It has all the new inventions including the Hercules Coaster Brake, Hygienic Cushion Frame and Sill's Handle Bars. Besides that the PERFECT BICYCLE is made of the highest quality material and carries with it our absolute guarantee.

Ask about these new features in the bicycle—They give the going "Pullman Comfort" and save the wheel the wear that goes to the rigid frame.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

The Canada Cycle & Motor Company, Limited
TORONTO

WM. GURD & CO., Selling Agents, London.

ders be left with Superintendent Reynolds to tabulate and report on at the meeting to be held next Wednesday evening.

Warrants were issued for accounts amounting to \$387 54.

WALLACEBURG.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Wallaceburg, May 7.—Last night a trained dog show was held on the street in front of the Temple Theatre.

The streets were crowded and the little son of Henry Krähling, who was among the spectators standing in the road, was run over. He was immediately carried to the office of Dr. Mitchell, where it was found that he was not as seriously hurt as he appeared to be.

Mrs. Charles Beck has purchased the house on Duke street occupied by Edward London.

The W. C. T. U. met at the home of Mrs. James Smith on Thursday.

Names of people from a distance are gradually coming in for the "Old Boys' reunion." A large crowd is expected, and everything is being done to make the reunion a great success.

"The Message" is one of Tracy's best; full of romance and adventure—a fascinating plot fascinatingly treated.

Through the office of Col. C. McD. Townsend, engineer in charge of river and harbor work here, the war department is making preparations to remove the derelict hulls of the schooner M. A. Martin, which now rests on the muddy shoal below Belle Isle.

In the near future one of the Government's engineers will make a survey of the dismantled hull that has been one of the landmarks of the Detroit River for years. An estimate will be prepared and the old barge will be dynamited as a menace to river navigation. The Martin was built in 1865. She measures 175 feet in length and 32 feet beam

YOUNG MAN—
A BANK ACCOUNT
WILL GIVE YOU
CONFIDENCE
ON YOUR
WEDDING
DAY—
START NOW.

AFTER YOU MARRY the girl of your choice a bank account will come in handy. Besides, the man who saves his money is thought more of by his employer and is given the position of responsibility over the man who spends all he makes.

MAKE THIS BANK YOUR BANK.

The Bank of Toronto

THREE OFFICES IN LONDON:

CORNER RICHMOND AND KING STREETS
CORNER DUNDAS AND ADELAIDE STREETS.
CORNER RICHMOND AND JOHN STREETS.

Halley's Comet

Will be noticed less by the public than your costume or suit if soiled and wrinkled. Appearances count these days. Be sure that yours is right. If not, let us make it so. Our DRY CLEANING PROCESS excels all others.

Your gown or costume if cleaned by us will look LIKE NEW.

"My Valet"

Dry Cleaning Works

Cleaner of Ladies' Gowns, Costumes, Waists, Etc. Our Gentlemen's Valet Service Is Perfect.
PHONE 1721. WAGON CALLS.

THE HEART OF THE HEART

Hotel Cecil

LONDON England

TARIFF (no charge for attendance and light):
Bedroom (Single) from \$1.25
" (Double) " \$2.25
Bedroom, Bath & Sitting Room from \$6.25
Breakfast from 6c, 75c, 85c.
Lunch from \$1.00
Dinner \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.50
per day

OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET, CONTAINING MUCH INFORMATION, FREE. APPLY: CLOUTIER SYNDICATE, 435 CONEDALE, RATION LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO

MYSTERIOUS FIRE AT INGERSOLL

Ingersoll, May 7.—A fire broke out on Charles street yesterday afternoon in the premises of W. Noe. The fire had considerable headway before it was noticed, and when the brigade was called it was impossible to save the building. It was totally destroyed. The people managed to save a sewing machine and an organ. There was no insurance. The origin of the blaze is a mystery, as there was no fire in the house at the time. Mr. Harry Mayberry, barber, King street east, has disposed of his shop to Mr. Davis, of Orillia, for \$250.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

For Columbia and Edison machines and records, call at Williams' Piano Company, 261 Dundas street. 291f-t

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

HAMILTON PAID ENORMOUS INTEREST

Hamilton, May 7.—For the use of \$165,000 for 30 years, the city of Hamilton has paid the neat sum of \$297,000 in interest alone, being at the rate of 6 per cent. Waterworks debentures to the amount of \$165,000 were issued in 1880, and they are being redeemed now.

The city treasurer was surprised this morning to figure out that the city had paid such an enormous amount of interest. City debentures are now selling at 4 per cent.

FINTON IN COURT REMANDED FOR WEEK

Hamilton, May 7.—Thomas Finton, charged with the murder of his father, Elijah Finton, at Stony Creek, appeared at the police court this morning, and on request of Crown Attorney Washington, was remanded until Thursday next. No evidence was taken.



LATE KING EDWARD SEVENTH.

LONDON ENVELOPED IN GLOOM FLAGS FLOATING AT HALF MAST

Church Bells Told Out the Sad News—Crowds in Front of The Advertiser Bulletins—Seventh Regiment Band in Armories Rendered the Dead March From Saul—A Period of General Mourning.

"The King Is Dead!"
The news flashed on the bulletin boards spread with great rapidity last night.

It was shortly after 7 o'clock, when The Advertiser received a flash saying that the King of England had died. There was a large crowd of baseball fans awaiting the scores, and when the bulletin was posted, they were awed into silence, and they slowly melted away.

The news was soon circulated all over the city, and from 7 o'clock until midnight, hundreds of people came to The Advertiser bulletins to make certain that there had been no mistake.

Tolling of Bells.
The church bells commenced tolling shortly after half-past seven. St. Paul's Cathedral bell was the first, followed by the First Methodist Church, St. Peter's Cathedral and others.

The tolling startled the citizens, and constant inquiries were made as to the cause. Telephones rang incessantly, asking the cause of the tolling. "The King died a few minutes ago," was the answer. The news came as a great shock, many holding the phone for some seconds, apparently dazed by the tidings.

Flags at Half-Mast.
Flags were soon flying at half-mast. Mayor Beattie was notified, and he ordered the city flag to fly in honor of the dead sovereign. Flags on the Government buildings were run to half-mast, and although dark, the signs of mourning were in evidence. At Wolseley Barracks, the Union Jack was lowered at "Retreat," and this morning the royal standard flew at half-mast.

Crowds came down town to see if there would be any demonstration, but there was none. The people quietly went home, and except in front of the newspaper offices, there were few on the street.

At the Armories.
At the Armories, the Seventh Regiment were taking part in their weekly drill. Lieut.-Col. A. A. Campbell was in command when he was told the news. He immediately called the regiment to attention.

"I have sad news for you," he said.

"King Edward VII, one of the greatest rulers the world has ever seen, is dead. We sorrow greatly because of his death. He was a sovereign whom we loved and revered, and we regret greatly his loss at this critical moment."

"His last words: 'Well, it's all over, but I think I have done my duty; should be an encouragement to us. If we do our duty to ourselves, to our family, to our country, and our God, we, too, may die as happy as the King.'"

The Dead March.
The Seventh Regiment Band, 40 strong, under Bandmaster Slater, struck up the Dead March, from "Saul."

The soldiers stood at attention like veterans, and during the half hour the sad weird music of the march sounded, whose strains had not been heard for some time.

The band finished, the soldiers were dismissed, and drill was called off until a week from Monday. It was the intention of the regiment to parade to church on Sunday, but this was called off out of respect for the dead King.

Will Wear Crepe.
The officers of the regiment will wear bands of crepe on their arms for three months, as a sign of mourning for their sovereign.

Col. W. E. Hodgins, D. O. C. was at the Armories, and when the news came to him, he immediately ordered the flag at half-mast.

He could not give any information as to what changes would be made in the military demonstration planned for May 24.

The sorrow of the people was sincere. Among the old-timers the visit of the King here in 1860 was still fresh in their minds, and they spoke of him with reverence and love.

A Special Meeting.
A special meeting of the council will be called to see what plans for a memorial service will be made. It is probable that a service will be held in one of the large churches, and the death of the King suitably commemorated.

DOG BITE MAY CAUSE DEATH OF COUPLE

Aged Man and Wife in Hospital and Their Recovery Is Doubtful.

Toronto, May 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Christie, of Niagara-on-the-Lake, are now in the General Hospital suffering from rabies, and owing to their advanced age it is doubtful whether they will recover. Each is more than 60 years old. The animal which bit them was killed after a long chase, and the head sent to Dr. Amyot, provincial analyst, who found positive signs of advanced rabies in the animal. As the dog bit several other dogs at Niagara-on-the-Lake, it would not surprise the officials if other rabies patients came to Toronto from there.

A few days ago Mr. Christie went to the kitchen of her home, and was attacked by the dog, which had run into the house and was lying on the floor. The animal took a piece of flesh from one of Mrs. Christie's legs. She screamed and her husband rushed into the kitchen, only to be attacked and bitten in almost the same place. He drove the dog out of the house into the woodshed, from where it escaped, and ran about, biting and snapping at other animals in the village. Neighbors were notified, and a general alarm was sounded through the village, with the result that the animal was cornered and shot.

Since the first of February, there have been 115 rabies patients at the hospital.

General Hospital, 60 of whom showed absolute signs of rabies. As the rabies in the country are now being put out in pasture, the provincial authorities state that there is more need than ever of enforcing the rabies regulations to the letter, and notices will be sent out to that effect.

DR. McLAREN DEAD

Pastor of Union Chapel in Manchester and Author.

London, May 7.—The Rev. Dr. Alexander McLaren, of the Union Chapel, Manchester, died yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. McLaren was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1826. He was educated at the Glasgow High School and Glasgow University. He was graduated from Stepney, now Regent's Park College, and in 1846 he became minister of Portland Chapel in Southampton. Since 1858 he was minister of Union Chapel, Manchester. He received the degree of B. A. from London, Litt. D. from Victoria, and D. D. from Edinburgh.

He published many of his sermons and was the author of "A Spring Holiday in Italy," and a "Life of David" and other works.

Boy Scouts.

Fourteen boy scouts left the Y. M. C. A. last evening at 6:05, and marched to a point on the line of the Southwestern Traction Company, about a mile south of the city. The boys were in heavy marching order and they camped there all night. One of them fell into the creek while washing himself, but otherwise there were no mishaps.

Spray and Grow Fruit

This is the time to spray your trees and shrubs if you would protect them from the ravages of hungry insects. We can supply all necessary materials for spraying, and if you need information in regard to using them, we will gladly give it. Our prices are very low on spraying materials.

Strong's Drug Store

184 DUNDAS STREET.

Strong's Baking Powder is in a class by itself. It is the best.

WHOLE FAMILIES PERISHED

Wiped Out by the Explosion of Coal Mine in Alabama.

Palos, May 7.—Rescue parties in the ill-fated mine, No. 3, of the Palos Coal and Coke Company, are today gradually working their way toward the 2,300-foot level, where it is believed the largest number of bodies will be found. Thirty-four bodies already have been found in the mine, where between 100 and 150 lost their lives in Wednesday's explosion.

All the bodies are horribly mangled, and can only be identified from brass checks which they carried in their pockets.

In several instances entire families were wiped out by the explosion. A miner named Pennington and his three sons, are among the dead, while all the male members of the Stansberry family—four brothers—were killed.

Many women have not slept since the disaster, and a few are still waiting for news from the tomb. After vainly waiting for her son to be rescued, one woman became insane.

Representatives of the Red Cross and other societies are on the scene, and have taken steps for the relief of the families of the victims, some of whom are penniless.

Personal Mention

Mr. Victor Kemp left last night for Fort William.

Mr. Fred Bridgman of 244 Hyman street has left on a three months' trip to Winnipeg, Vancouver and Seattle. The many London friends of Mr. Edward C. Johnston will be pleased to learn that he has been appointed organist of the First Methodist Church of Mitchell. The organ is a very good one, and the church has a fine choir. He has entered on his duties and met with a very flattering reception.

Notice to Creditors

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 12, R. S. O., 1897, and amending acts, that all persons having claims against the estate of Ellen Howe, late of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, married woman, deceased, who died on or about the 14th day of February, 1910, are required on or before the first day of June, 1910, to deliver to McKillop & Murphy, solicitors for executors of the said deceased, their full names, addresses and occupations, with full particulars and proof of their respective claims, and the security (if any) held by them, and notice is further given that after the said first day of June the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given, and the executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice has not been so received. McKillop & Murphy, solicitors for executors. Dated London, May 4, 1910. 72c-t

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO 12 O'CLOCK, MAY 10, 1910, for the sale of house numbered 518 Richmond street including furnace, bath and all fixtures, to be removed by 1st of July, 1910. Marked check for \$100 to accompany tender, which will be returned unless tender accepted. McKillop & Murphy, solicitors for vendor. May 2, 1910. 62c-1/2t

TENDERS—SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Western Fair Office, Richmond street, up to Thursday, May 12, 1910, for new building to be erected at Queen's Park. Plans and specifications may be seen at above office during business hours. Separate tenders will be received for carpenter work, or cement blocks, painting and glazing, roofing, plumbing, etc. Grant accepted, James H. Brown, superintendent ground and buildings; A. M. Hunt, secretary. 72c-t

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Tenders for Power-House Equipment.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the envelope "Tender for Power-House Equipment," will be received at the office of the Commissioner of the Transcontinental Railway, Ottawa, Ont., until 12 o'clock noon of the 23rd day of May, 1910, for the connection with the shops east of Winnipeg, including water tube boilers, mechanical stokers, feed water heaters, engines, generators, pumps, etc. Plans and specifications may be seen in the office of the chief engineer of the Transcontinental Railway, Ottawa, and in the office of the district engineer of the Commissioners at St. Boniface, Manitoba.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied by the Commissioners, which may be had on application to the chief engineer at Ottawa, or to the district engineer at St. Boniface, Man.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Canada, payable to the order of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for a sum equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender.

Any person whose tender is accepted shall within ten days after the acceptance thereof sign the contract, specifications and other documents required to be signed, and in any case of refusal or failure on the part of the party whose tender is accepted to complete and execute the contract, the Commissioners, the said check shall be forfeited to the Commissioners as liquidated damages for such refusal or failure, and all contract rights acquired by the acceptance of the tender shall be forfeited.

The checks deposited by parties whose tenders are accepted will be deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General of the Dominion of Canada, and the due and faithful performance of the contract according to its terms.

The check deposited by parties whose tenders are rejected will be returned within ten days after the signing of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders. By order, P. E. RYAN, Secretary. The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway. Dated at Ottawa, April 27, 1910. Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Commissioners will not be paid for it. 62c-1/2t

BEDDING SALE

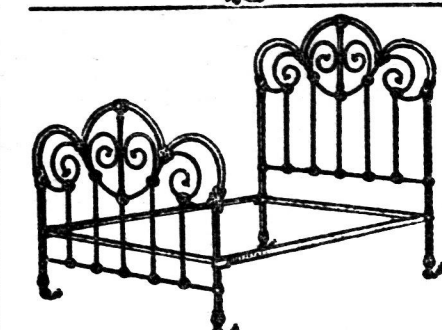
A CARLOAD OF BEDS TO BE PUT ON SALE NEXT WEEK

We purchased a carload of Beds, Springs and Mattresses from a factory that needed the ready cash. They gave us such a tremendous reduction that we could not resist this opportunity of putting on a sale of Bedding at this time of year when everyone will appreciate it so much. If you intend buying any Bedding this housecleaning time, don't fail to call next week.



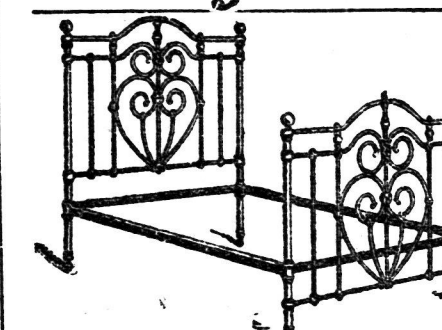
\$6.95

For this \$11.00 Bed; very heavy design; brass pillars; in white or green. We have ten other designs at this price **\$6.95**



\$7.95

For this \$12.50 Bed; heavy brass centre. We have eight other designs at this price **\$7.95**



\$5.95

For this \$9.00 Bed; brass top rod. We have twelve other designs at this price **\$5.95**



\$4.95

For this \$7.50 Bed. We have over 100 different designs on one floor; all on sale, from **\$1.60, \$2.50, \$3.00 up to \$150 Brass Beds.**

SPRINGS

One hundred Springs to be sold this week.

Our \$2.50 Springs **\$1.95**
Our \$3.50 Springs **\$2.50**
Our \$4.00 Springs **\$2.75**
Our \$5.00 Springs **\$3.25**
Our \$6.00 Springs **\$3.75**
Our \$8.00 Springs **\$5.00**

MATTRESSES

One hundred Mattresses must go this week.

Our \$2.50 Mattresses **\$1.85**
Our \$3.50 Mattresses **\$2.49**
Our \$4.00 Mattresses **\$2.75**
Our \$5.00 Mattresses **\$3.25**
Our \$6.00 Mattresses **\$3.75**
Our \$9.00 Mattresses **\$6.00**
Our \$12 Mattresses **\$8.00**

THE ONTARIO FURNITURE CO

228-230 DUNDAS STREET.



One Powder Cures One Headache

Each box of Omond's Headache Powders holds twelve powders, and sets you 25 cents. Your headache TURED for 2 cents, and safely, too. Isn't it worth the money? OMOND. THE LITTLE DRUG STORE, 468 Dundas Street. Phone 1429.

I. M. Old Roofing

Stands the weather. Is reasonable price. Is easily laid. Is saturated with pure Trinidad asphalt. Contains no products. Is made from the finest water felt.

Costs: 1-ply, \$2.00 square; 2-ply \$2.25 square; 3-ply, \$2.50 square. NAILS, CAPS, AND CEMENT SUPPLIED FREE.

Cowan's Hardware

127 DUNDAS STREET

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company's

SCRANTON COAL

\$6.50 Per Ton
Egg, Stove and Chestnut

J. M. DALY

KOALMAN. Phone 348. 19 York Street

Cleaning Lace Curtains

Here is where the first call will be in spring housecleaning. More than thirty years' experience gives us confidence that we can please you in this work.

R. PARKER & CO.

Dyers and Cleaners, 408 RICHMOND ST., LONDON, ONT

CRYSTAL LAKE ICE COMPANY

Rates, Commencing
May 1 \$1.20 per month
June 1 \$1.75 per month
July 1 \$2.00 per month
IN KING. PHONE 28.

Sewer Tenders

Tenders will be received up to 4 o'clock on Thursday, May 12, for the following: (a) Tilt Sower in Hamilton road. (b) Tilt Drain in Piccadilly and St. George streets.

A. O. GRAYDON, City Engineer. ALD. J. A. TANCOCK, Chairman No. 2 Committee.

A FOLDING BROWNIE

The latest addition to the famous line of Brownie Cameras. Takes pictures 2 1/2 x 4 1/4. Loads and unloads in daylight. Price, \$7.

J. H. BACK & CO

4 MASONIC TEMPLE.

MASON & RISCH

Pianos

Sold Only by

T. C. WRIGHT

231 Dundas Street

Bennett Theatre Building

KINDLING WOOD \$1

PER LOAD.

Delivered to All Parts of the City.

LONDON BOX CO

409 BATHURST ST. Phone 528

Logan & Ball

Funeral Directors

418 RICHMOND ST. PHONE 1263

Residence on Premises.

GRIFFITH BROS.

LEADING FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

Private Ambulance in Connection

104 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 458.

CARL MILLER, Asst. Manager.

FERGUSON & SONS

Funeral Directors

180 KING STREET.

PHONES 543, 373, 2056.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SMITH, SON & OLARKE

UNDERTAKERS

115 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 536

629 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 678

Residence on Premises.

Private Ambulance Service.

The London Conservatory of Music

and School of Elocution

announces a department of languages and art, also private school instruction. Pupils prepared for entrance and matriculation.

F. LINDFORTH WILLIAMS, Mus. Bac., A. R. C. O., principal. Phone 1101. Address, 274 Dundas street. Lottie L. Armstrong, registrar.

BEST MIXED WOOD, per load.....\$2.00

GOOD DRY SLABS, per load.....\$1.50

(12 or 16 inches long).

GREEN & CO.

495 YORK STREET. Telephone 1391.

BOYS! BOYS! BOYS!

FREE BASEBALLS

HUNT BROTHERS, LIMITED,

will give a new baseball for the return, in good condition to the City Mills, Talbot street, of every 98-pound cotton bag branded "Diamond."

Buy Coal in May

Today Is the Day

Price is lowest today,

\$6.50 per ton. Get your order in at once. Price liable to advance at any moment.

This is good advice, and we hope you take it.

Hunt Bros. Ltd.

TELEPHONE 123 OR 412.

Or call and see us.

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"Jersey Cream" Bread

The unsurpassed goodness of "Jersey Cream" Bread will make you want more.

We will be pleased to have our wagon call at your door.

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LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Messrs Angelo and Jack Cortese have returned home from Chicago, where they have been pursuing their studies in music for the past year.

—Mr. Stuart Simpson and wife, of Montreal, have been visiting Mr. Simpson's parents at 570 William street, for the last few days. Mr. Simpson is a London boy, who has risen rapidly in his chosen work and is now assistant superintendent of the dining and sleeping car service of the C. P. R. They left last night for Winnipeg, which will be Mr. Simpson's headquarters in the future.

Popular Hill Foresters.

Court Benevolence No. 165, of the Canadian Order of Foresters, will hold its annual church services on May 15, 1910, in the Disciples Church at Poplar Hill, at 7:30 o'clock.

Thanks!

Mr. Samuel Carr, of 388 Grey street, wishes to express his sincere thanks to the nurses and staff of Victoria Hospital for their patient and faithful service to him in his recent illness. Also to thank neighbors and friends for their kind inquiries.

Special Preacher.

Dr. John Neil, one of the strong, warmhearted, as well as intellectual preachers of Toronto, who has held a growing congregation there for upwards of 25 years, and who is much

A Locket and Chain

Makes a nice birthday gift. Something that will be appreciated.

Choice, varied stock just received.

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SNOW?

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Cairncross & Lawrence

Chemists and Druggists.

216 Dundas St. London, Ont.

beloved by all who know him, will preach in St. Andrew's Church tomorrow, both morning and evening.

Pupils Give Recital.

A very pleasing piano recital was given Thursday evening by the pupils of Miss Clark, at her residence, No. 245 Maitland street. The following names appeared on the programme: Misses Estella Dale, Aileen Raymond, Ella Brown, Helen Thorpe, Marjory Lyons, Zoia Patterson, Gertrude Morgan, Lily Payne, Violet Caldwell, Masters Russell Hord, Ornie Smith, and Veron Cooper.

Huron College Appointments.

The Huron College appointments for Sunday are as follows: Christ Church in the morning, and St. Matthew's in the evening, Rev. Principal Waller; All Saints in the morning and St. Paul's in the evening, Rev. Prof. Jenkins; Aged People's Home, C. C. Brett; Berlin, C. Langford; St. James, South London, assisting the dean, G. Hawkins; Leamington, J. Tully; Dresden, G. C. Heaven; Chelsea Green, F. MacDonald; All Saints', Woodstock, W. H. Roberts; Hospital for the Insane, Anson Davis and A. D. Currie; E. J. Ford, R. W. James; Simcoe, J. Cartledge; Pottersburg, A. S. H. Cree; Dorchester, H. P. Light, and Waterloo, A. A. Trumper.

Bridge Flooring Bad.

People have occasion to use the Wellington street bridge are complaining bitterly of the state of the flooring. A pile of lumber, intended to be used for a new floor, has been piled beside the bridge for some weeks, but the work has never been done. In one part of the bridge there is a hole large enough for a man to put his foot through. "If any horses go through there and break their legs the city will be liable," said a resident of the vicinity today.

"WE WERE VERY LUCKY TO GET OUR ALIVE"

Major Thos. Beattie, M. P., Tells

The Advertiser of His Escape From Cornwall Hotel.

Major Thomas Beattie, M. P., returned yesterday from Ottawa, the session having closed.

His hands are still bandaged, showing the painful cuts and burns he received by escaping from the burning Rossmore Hotel at Cornwall.

"It was an awful fire, and we were lucky to get out alive," he said. "I was awakened about 3 o'clock, and when I got up I did not know there was a fire. I happened to open my room doors and the smoke and flames rushed in. I slammed the door shut and threw my clothes out. I tried the rope, and then went down hand over hand. I thought I was near the bottom and slid down

the rest of the way. My hands were cut and burned.

He was the first person out of the building, and I saw Mr. Johnston in a few minutes. I was the only person to get out by the front part of the house. It was terrible. I lost one shoe, that was all."

KING EDWARD IS DEAD

(Continued from Page One.)

Vast Crowd Watched.

The Official Gazette, last night, by a coincidence, published the first programme of the court levees.

From early in the morning through a day of brilliant sunshine, followed by a stormy evening, with frequent heavy, cold showers, a vast crowd of people gathered in front of Buckingham Palace, awaiting news of the King's condition. Every afternoon passed into night groups stood about the gates and hung to the iron railings of the big, gold-tipped fence, watching the comings and goings of the members of the royal family, the physicians, officials and other notable persons, until the police, shortly before midnight, with a view to clearing the streets, announced that no further bulletins would be issued until morning.

Watchers Carried Food.

Then the stragglers reluctantly left their posts of vantage and sadly started homeward filled with apprehension. Some of the victors' book and making inquiries. During the afternoon the stream grew to such proportions that more than one ambassador had to wait over an hour and a half before he could reach the desk.

These visitors received no more information than the waiting crowds outside, simply being shown the bulletins which had been posted for the public.

The more intimate friends and members of the royal family were received at the entrance to the wing of the palace in which the King's apartments are located, and the officials of the household got the latest news from the sick-room. The crowd outside was an ever-changing one, the early arrivals consisting of artisans, who stopped for a brief moment on their way to work to question the waiting reporters and policemen, who had spent the night at the gates.

Women Flock to Palace.

Later in the morning women of all classes commenced flocking through Green and St. James Parks toward the palace. A few carriages and automobiles drove up with diplomats and other cars, who were soon followed by the whole social and aristocratic world of London, until the waiting row of vehicles stretched for several blocks along the street.

When the morning bulletin, which long before had been given to the press and circulated in special editions, was posted on the fence, the square was so crowded that police reserves had to be called out to make a path for the throng. The fact that there had been a feeling that the reports in the morning papers were exaggerated. The bulletin, however, showed that the King's condition was most grave, and the night faced a crowd which went home for late luncheon spread the news throughout the city.

The weather continuing fine in the afternoon, brought out more and more people, who had a long, weary and anxious wait for the advance of a bulletin, for upwards of six hours.

Silence Increases Fears.

This served to increase rather than allay the fears that the rumors which were flying about the King's death or dying were only too true. The people passed the time in watching the arrival of visitors or strolling up and down Constitution Hill, from which a view of the King's apartments could be obtained.

The announcement in the papers that a bulletin would be issued at 6:30 attracted an ever-increasing throng. They came to read the bulletin, or, if strong enough to force their way heedlessly through the masses which surrounded the fateful document. The dinner hour caused only a slight thinning out of the crowds, to be followed by the arrival of the King's physicians, who were within reach of the palace. Many women in evening dress with their escorts, left the dinner tables hurriedly and abandoned their usual visit to the theatre or other place of amusement, to come to the palace gates.

The showers, which were accompanied by a sharp wind, only drove a few away, and it looked as though the night would be filled the night long, until the police moved off those who had gathered with the news that no further bulletins would be forthcoming. Only groups of reporters remained.

An incident occurred yesterday which under ordinary circumstances would have given King Edward the greatest elation. His horse, "Witch of the Air," in which he was keenly interested, won the spring 2-year-old stake at Kempton Park amid the cheers of the race-goers.

Public Not Forewarned.

Just 24 hours after the first news was broken to the public, as from a clear sky, that the King was suffering from bronchitis, with the physicians' statement that his condition "causes some anxiety," came the official pronouncement that "his majesty's condition is now critical."

The public immediately interpreted these significant words to mean that the King's case was absolutely hopeless. The conviction pervaded London and the entire kingdom. The bulletin was transmitted to all the royal relatives before it was made public, and the rapid sequence of arrivals of royals at the palace within the next hour confirmed, so far as confirmation was needed, the most alarmist views.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Cornwall, who had left the palace shortly before the issuance of the bulletin, both women showing marked signs of grief, soon the Duke of York followed. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who yesterday arrived at Suez from an African shooting expedition, were notified and Queen Maud telegraphed from Christiania that she would start for London today.

Archbishop Visits Queen.

Sir William Robson, the attorney-general, hurried to the palace, as he explained, on urgent business, and remained half an hour. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who visited the Queen in the morning, paid a second call before dinner. He talked with the King for a few minutes and then, with signs of great emotion, to preside at a meeting. He returned to the palace at half past 9 o'clock in the evening.

All religious bodies issued calls for special prayers and special services

had been arranged for today for intercessions for the King.

The Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, Monseigneur Bourne, before he realized the King's critical state, called for special services in the churches of his diocese Sunday, while the heads of Congregational, Baptist and other denominations requested services and family prayers.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided last evening at a large charitable meeting held by his visits to the palace. He said impressively:

"Sickness and sorrow and the great issues of life and death level all earthly barriers. I ask you as Christians to stand for a minute in silence and lift up your prayers for our sovereign hanging this morning between life and death."

Audience Joins in Prayer.

The audience rose and after a minute of silence joined in the Lord's Prayer. Special services were held this evening in Sandringham, Wolveston and other churches on the King's estate.

Edward was regarded as one of the strongest forces making for the stability of the peace of the empire.

The fashionable restaurants were just emptying and a few groups of day theatre-goers were making their way homeward through the rain, while a small crowd still hung about the palace, when the streets were filled suddenly with newshoys shrilly crying "Death of the King." The papers were quickly seized, and the people discussed the momentous event quietly and soon dispersed. The streets were deserted by 1 o'clock.

As fast as a few minutes after the death of the King the home office was telegraphing the intelligence to the heads of other governments and the British diplomats and colonial officials throughout the world.

All who knew the king anticipated that his death would be sudden, and it would not have occasioned great surprise if it had occurred without warning at some social function, as a result of heart trouble.

Almost to the end he refused to take to his bed, and was sitting up yesterday in a large chair, so the palace stories go, corroborating the description of him as an unruly patient, which Dr. Ott gave to a Vienna interviewer last evening.

The last utterances attributed to King Edward were: "Well, it is all over; but I think I have done my duty." He seemed then to have reached a full realization that his end was near.

The Queen and others of the royal family and four doctors had been constantly in the sick room throughout the day. Several hours before his death the King was in a comatose condition, but he rallied slightly between 9 and 10 o'clock and appeared to recognize his family. Then he lapsed into unconsciousness, which ended in his death.

When Dr. St. Clair Thomson, the great throat specialist, was called in yesterday morning, it was expected that an operation on the throat would be necessary, but after a consultation it was decided that the lungs were the seat of the most serious symptoms.

Experts were held in readiness to administer an anesthetic, but there was fear that the feebleness of the King's heart might result in a fatal issue, and the operation was set aside as a last resort.

The body lies in the King's chamber in the northwest wing of Buckingham Palace, which is brilliantly lighted, while the rest of the great gloomy building, with the exception of Lord Knolly's office, is entirely darkened.

It was nearly half an hour after the King breathed his last when Lord Knolly walked into the office and said to the waiting reporters:

"Gentlemen, his Majesty is dead."

Taft Sends Sympathy.

Washington, D. C., May 6.—President Taft, upon learning of the death of King Edward, wrote the following message of condolence to Queen Alexandra, which was cabled to Buckingham Palace tonight:

"On the sad occasion of the death of King Edward we offer to your majesty and to your son, his illustrious successor, the most profound sympathy of the people and the government of the United States, whose hearts go out to their British kinsmen, in this, their national bereavement. To this I add the expression to your majesty and to the new King of my own personal sympathy and of my appreciation of those high qualities which made the life of the late King so potent an influence towards peace and justice among the nations."

The President also sent his military aide to the British embassy to express his condolence to Ambassador Bryce. Ambassador Bryce received an official announcement of the death of the King from the British foreign office. He appeared deeply affected and declared he would make no statement until tomorrow.

Hanged By the Neck.

No death is more certain than the end that comes to every offender treated by Putnam's Corn Extractor. Out comes the corn or wart, root and branch. Insist on "Putnam's" only. It's the best, free from acids and painless.

CONSTABLE MURDERED BY-MAN UNDER ARREST

Suspected Thief Kills One Montreal Officer, Wounds Another and Escapes.

Montreal, May 6.—Constable Fortin was killed and Constable O'Connell wounded last evening by a man whom they had arrested on suspicion.

O'Connell had made the arrest, and the thief was resisting, when Fortin came to his comrade's aid.

They were on St. James street, and as soon as the second policeman came along the man stopped resisting and seemed to submit.

The two constables, with their prisoner, were within a hundred yards of the station, when the man suddenly drew a revolver and shot Fortin through the head, killing him instantly. He then whipped around and shot O'Connell in the stomach and ran away.

Although there were many people on the street at the time none dared to interfere with the man, as he still had the revolver in his hand.

MORBID WOMAN

AUTHOR INSANE

Margaret Potter, Chicago, Girl at 18, Wrote Story of "Easiest Way" Type.

Detroit, May 6.—Mrs. Margaret Potter Black, novelist and society woman, who, under the pen name of Margaret Horton Potter, has gained fame as a novelist, has been declared insane and is now confined in a private sanatorium in Kenilworth.

She was adjudged demented at a private hearing held by a commission on March 5, at the family residence, 735 Lincoln Park boulevard, before Judge Williams, a country jurist. Physicians testified that her condition was due to "the overuse of alcohol, opium and morphine, which had impaired her nervous system."

Mrs. Black is the daughter of the late Orrin W. Potter, millionaire steel magnate, and the wife of Attorney John D. Black, son of Gen. John C. Black, who is a member of the United States civil service commission. She is a cousin of Clara Ward, Princess of Chikma, who ran away from her noble

A SKETCH OF CHARLES MELVILLE HAYS; A HUMAN DYNAMO

[By Herbert Corey.]

Charles Melville Hays, the man who took the Grand Trunk Railway out of vaudeville, was in New York the other day. Not for long. He came in the morning, went shopping during the day, and bought a new railroad and a passionate pink tie, got a line on the best way to conceal an ingrowing bald spot, and then beat it back to Canada.

He can't stay away from the job long, for he has that Grand Trunk road humming like one of those old-fashioned steamers that have a universal joint in the middle of the beam. Every time one looks at the map one can see where the Grand Trunk has taken in another link. When Hays is taken through with it he declares he

island engineer's trouble whistle. Through the steps of his career, there isn't space here to give a history of the origin, progress and ultimate development of the railroad business. He began as a clerk in the employment of the old Wabash, and he kept moving up. He had experience on several of the western roads when the Grand Trunk people got him. He spent a year in Montreal, looking the situation over, and he decided that what the Grand Trunk needed was a complete set of rails, a new right of way, a lot of cars and engines and a bank account. So he went to London and told them about it.

The Grand Trunk in those days was a sort of railway house of lords. All its real officials were titled gentry, and the only regular rule it had was that tea must be brewed at 4 o'clock. The only reform that had been suggested for years before Hays came as general manager was that conductors must wear party dress and attend to the evening. Hays spent the greater part of three years off and on in London trying to make the peers see that rolling stock was more useful than etiquette to a young and struggling road. Finally he succeeded in getting a lot of new capital and started the Grand Trunk towards success. And then the Southern Pacific needed a president to succeed Collis P. Huntington, and as Hays was in the market, he was secured.

Hays had an idea that he could take the Southern Pacific out of politics. That happened to coincide at the time with the conflict between the schemes of the late E. H. Harriman. Harriman got control of the S. P. just after Hays was placed in charge—and Mr. Harriman and Mr. Hays went to work. Hays succeeded in getting along with Hays, and Hays could not get along with Harriman. Ultimately, of course, Hays had to go—but as he happened to have a five-year contract in his pocket, he went on condition that his salary be paid him monthly for that period. For the next year, or so he had the only vacation of his life. Much of it he spent in Europe, where he learned to balance a tea tray on his knee with comparative safety, while he delivered lectures to titled persons on railroad management. The Grand Trunk people had tried to get him back as soon as they learned that he was at liberty, but didn't come easy. He was in a position to make his own terms, and he made them.

He took charge of the Grand Trunk for the second time with the title of vice-president and general manager. In the light of recent events it may be seen that another condition was tacked on that contract. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, who had been a thoroughly successful president in the stodgy British way, recently resigned that position and Hays was elected in his place. And ever since then he has been urging that Grand Trunk along the way in which should be the purchase of the other day of the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern Railroad in Michigan was simply a step to his scheme of development. It is only 100 miles long, that road, and the Grand Trunk needed it. And nowadays, what the Grand Trunk needs it gets, and pays for in cash. There is only a gap of 400 miles or so left to be closed on the Grand Trunk's extensive system in the Pacific, and when that is completed the journey around the world will be cut by a week.

Meanwhile Mr. Hays will continue to go to the office at 7 a.m. and quit at night when the train comes. He is a fine fat little man, is Charles Melville Hays. And energetic? Say! Ordinary energy acts like placid in the midst of three long toots and two short ones, that being the Rock



CHARLES MELVILLE HAYS.

will have shortened the time round the world by a week, thereby putting another crimp in the sale of the Jules Verne books.

But it wasn't so long ago that the Grand Trunk was running the B. and O. a nose finish as a vaudeville headliner. A line of interchangeable jests was manufactured especially for their use. Without entering into harassing details the comedy ran something like this:

By the man with the slapstick— "Why is the Grand Trunk like married life?"

And the man with the green whiskers would, of course, give the answer. Whereupon the slapstick person would reply: "It seems longer than it is."

But both roads began improvement a good many years ago. The Baltimore and Ohio got out of the rut first. Then the Grand Trunk officials saw a light and imported a real railroad man from these United States, as the Fourth of July orators say. Said real railroad being Charles Melville Hays, who was born in Rock Island, Ill., in 1856, and as a babe used to signal the presence of cattle in the midst by three long toots and two short ones, that being the Rock

BRITISH SHIPYARDS BUSY

Exclusive of Warships 386 Vessels Are Under Way—Nearly \$300,000,000 Worth of Orders.

This will be a boom year for British shipbuilding and engineer industries. From the returns compiled by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, it appears that, excluding warships, there were 386 vessels of 1,057,636 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom on March 31. They included 349 steamships with a gross tonnage of 1,052,887 and 37 sailing ships of 4,749 tons.

The figures of the warship tonnage show that 77 vessels with 303,335 tons displacement are being built. They include six battleships, two armored cruisers, nine protected cruisers, two third-class cruisers, 40 torpedo boat destroyers, and 11 submarines, all of British nationality.

More Warships Later. Since these statistics were compiled, four more ships, including the 25,000-ton British battleship Thunderer, have been laid down. A little later in the year work will be begun upon the two Dreadnought cruisers for the Australian and New Zealand fleets, and by

the close of the financial year 1910-11, the five new armored ships provided for in the new naval programme will have been commenced.

During the year 12 armored ships will be under construction for the British and colonial fleets. Besides these vessels there are being built in British yards two Dreadnoughts for the Brazilian navy, and British firms practically have secured orders for three Turkish battleships at a cost of \$25,000,000.

Cruisers for Other Nations. In addition to these armored ships, a large number of small cruisers is being built or has been provided for. Two are for the Argentine Republic and one for Denmark. The total cost of warships and floating docks to be constructed in the United Kingdom during the financial year 1910-11 is put at \$296,250,000. The proportion of the cost of shipbuilding which is spent for labor is estimated at 70 per cent. Spread over thirty months, this means that for nearly 120 weeks nearly 1,600,000,000 will be paid out in wages, giving constant employment for that period to an average of 182,000 men at \$8.50 per week.

MR. BIRRELL AND THE LORDS

Irish Secretary Says Creation of New Peers Is Only Way of Overcoming Obstruction—Will Another Election Be Necessary?

Mr. Birrell was the principal speaker at a public meeting the other evening, organized by the People's League at Hoxton, and supported a resolution, expressing approval of the veto resolutions, and urging the Government to use every constitutional means to pass them. He said he had just come from the House of Commons, where he had been assisting in the passing of the budget. Anything more satisfactory than the dissatisfaction there he had seldom seen. First of all, their opponents had maintained that the budget was unpopular. Secondly, they had maintained that the Irishmen, for whom he was in some sense responsible

able—(hear, hear)—could never vote for it. And, thirdly, that it would, when investigated, reveal a most lamentable deficit. Well, none of these things had happened. The budget was passing, and the House of Commons was voting for it, and it disclosed a surplus. It was satisfactory to think that now they might congratulate themselves upon the fact that the budget was going to be law. Ever since he could remember anything he and all other radicals had been fighting the House of Lords and their privileges, but he and his colleagues never dreamed in their wildest moments that the Lords would throw out the financial proposals of the Commons and stop the supplies. All these years the Liberal party had got on very well without the House of Lords. The upper chamber had mutilated the Liberal party's measures and killed their bills, but they had not killed the Liberal party. (Cheers.) No longer was the House of Lords to be permitted to exercise the right which they used to have, and which enabled them to put an

end to a Liberal government and force it to make an annual appeal to the people. The Radical party had so much to do when they got a great majority from the people that they required at least three or four years in which to keep their pledges. They demanded that time, but they could never have it unless they made it plain, as the veto resolutions did—(cheers)—that what the House of Lords did last year they should never do again. How was this to be done? Well, the people were now in a position to make their will felt without deeds of violence. Such means existed within the constitution. Some people said, What wicked and mischievous thing to create peers! But the constitution must contain within itself some means if the necessity arose for changing the House of Lords to meet the will of the people, and he knew of no constitution that was doing that other than by the creation of peers, and the creation of peers had always been considered the prerogative of the crown, on the advice of responsible ministers. There was no other way short of absolute revolution of changing the character of the House of Lords except by doing to it what was done in the case of the House of Commons, at every election—altering its character in accordance with the will of the people.

Ministers' Advice to the Crown. However undesirable and unbecoming it might appear to make such a large number of peers, that was not the fault of the Government. He knew of no other means of carrying out what was wanted, except by doing what he had suggested, or threatening to do it. Very often a threat was just as effective when it was known that there were men behind it. The Liberal party had come to the end of its tether. It could no longer go on making itself responsible for the great burdens of legislation, and for bringing forward reforms on which the hearts of the people were set, if it was to be thwarted perpetually by a non-representative chamber over which it had no control. If the people would not support the Liberal party there would be nothing for them to do but to stand on their side and resist the will of the people, and there would be no reason why ministers should not take upon themselves the responsibility of advising the crown to appoint whatever course the majority approved of for giving effect to the will of the people. There was no novelty in that. If it should be necessary to consult the will of the people again, no self-respecting man on his side having already once got a majority in his favor from one appeal to the country would ever consent to another except upon the distinct understanding that the former decision there would be no further obstacle whatever between it and the consummation of its wishes. (Cheers.) If this involved—as perhaps it might involve—an increase in the number of peers, so that it would be very inconvenient for business; but if it was necessary it had got to be done—(cheers)—and he believed that the issue would be favorable to their side. (Cheers.)

MILLIONS OF FRUIT TREES BORDER HUNGARIAN ROADS

50,000 Miles of Highway Ornamented With Fruit Trees, Which Pay the Expenses of Maintaining the Roads.

Several million fruit trees are sent out every year for the decoration of the Hungarian state roads, and for stocking the municipal and parish orchards, so that the local authorities may be able to fulfill the duty cast upon them by law to plant fruit trees on all the roads under their control—in all about 50,000 miles.

In ten years sixty-nine million fruit trees have been thus distributed by the Hungarian state, either free or at a nominal charge.

At the present rate of progress it is expected that the planting of the whole of the state roads will be completed within the next three or four years.

It is worthy of notice that in each district but one kind of tree is planted, the sort being determined by the na-

ture of the soil and the climate. This facilitates marketing.

Whether seen in flower or in fruit, avenues of cherry, almond, plum or some other kind stretching away mile after mile, greatly enhance the pleasure of a drive through the country.

Then mention should be made of the extensive planting of mulberry trees by the state, for the benefit of the state-owned silk industry. In Hungary there are more than two hundred state mulberry nurseries, from which about 250,000 strong trees, 7,000,000 three-year-old seedlings, and about 2,000,000 mulberry seeds, are sent out annually.

An excellent idea in connection with this road planting is that ministers of religion and schoolmasters are trained in tree culture so that their country villagers, and valuable prizes are annually given to them for successful work.

The results already obtained in this national undertaking justify the official declaration that in the course of a few years the produce of the trees, after allowing an ample proportion for wayfarers, will fully cover the cost of repairing the roads.

MILLIONAIRE SOAP MAKER WHO SPENDS FORTUNE ON SINGLE TAX

Joseph Fels, the American Plutocrat, Who Parts With \$250,000 a Year for an Idea—Believes Present System Is Wrong—Agitating Now in England.

Joseph Fels is a soap boiler. He began business in an humble way in Philadelphia. Now he is a millionaire several times over.

The factory of his company is the largest of its kind in the world.

Joseph Fels is healthy. If his physical and mental activity affords any indication. But he is not happy. He is not happy, because the poverty which he sees on every hand pains him, and he candidly admits a sense of responsibility for it. The system which makes millionaires and paupers at the same time, he says, is robbery. He has profited under it. But he regards himself quite as much a victim of the system as if he had been thrown out at the other end of the screen which sifts the human wheat from the chaff.

Most of our millionaires, even our very rich men, Mr. Fels concedes to be personally honest. "I don't mean to say," he asserts, "that Rockefeller, Carnegie and Morgan have been personally dishonest in the accumulation of their fortunes. I can declare that John D. Rockefeller is a mild-mannered, harmless man, personally honest, but with a mistaken ideal. None the less—"

And this ominous pause in Mr. Fels' speech is so eloquent that it has moved his hearers to believe that he says things which he never did say.

The robber, according to Mr. Fels, is the system that permits a few men to own all the land on which all the rest of the people must live, and on which they depend for the necessities of life.

And because he has been part of this system, as every one who lives in it necessarily is, he feels the responsibility for it. And he talks about the cost of shipbuilding which is spent for labor is estimated at 70 per cent. Spread over thirty months, this means that for nearly 120 weeks nearly 1,600,000,000 will be paid out in wages, giving constant employment for that period to an average of 182,000 men at \$8.50 per week.

While Mr. Fels takes a high and mighty stand against all kinds of almsgiving as abasing, he is suspected by his most intimate friends of being one of those who doesn't let his right hand know what his left hand is doing. For behind the brisk, businesslike exterior there is a very soft heart.

Mr. Fels is now in England, where he spends a great deal of his time, directing the European branch of his business and carrying the doctrine of common ownership of land to the English people. The recent campaign for the taxation of land values in England which shook the nation, was the outgrowth of agitation of which Mr. Fels was one of the pioneers, and certainly one of the largest financial contributors.

Give equality of opportunity, he contends, and monopoly must perish. Instead of a few thousand very rich men, there will come millions in comfortable circumstances, with none miserably poor.

The strong box of the multitude, of the people, he contends, is the land whence all riches flow.

The tariff is a fine tool, he avers, in the hands of any malefactor of great wealth, like an electric drill in the hands of a burglar. But it is not his dearest foe. Back of the monopolies

practicable under any tariff less the permanent brigandage of the soil, and the little Great Britain is a veritable land of bandits, the United States is composed merely of transplanted Englishmen, all doing the same.

Mr. Fels says: "Among monopolies, the basic monopoly is that which has been applied to land. My plan for ending all monopoly goes directly to the foundations of the basic monopoly, and especially to the unearned increment of land monopoly."

"I am giving my time and \$25,000 a year to the cause. I aim to put in operation in this country the single tax philosophy of the late Henry George. I am endeavoring to create a land hunger among the people of the United States—and a land hunger of this kind: It shall awaken all Americans to the fact that they, as the people of the United States, are the owners of the land, and neither corporations nor individuals can justly be the land's owners for the purpose of monopolizing it at any stage of the country's social and moral development."

"I sometimes think we Americans

by degrees that their full merit was recognized. Indeed, Miss Austen did not live to see the full and complete triumph of her genius."

Jane Austen deserves a place among the "great women of history," not only because she wrote two or three very able and interesting novels, but because she was the originator of a new departure in fiction, a departure that meant a great deal to the world aside from her own recognition.

Miss Austen was born in 1775, and in the hands of her father received a good education. Her father's library she found all of the standard works in English literature—Richardson, Johnson, Crabbe, Cowper—with which she made something of French and Italian, and was somewhat of a proficient in music and drawing.

At a very early age she was noted for her power of extemporaneous speaking, and while still a mere child was the author of several "essays" on various subjects.

By the time she was 15 she was a really remarkable person, setting forth her ideas in a clear and logical manner. In 1796, when only 21, she wrote the novel, "Pride and Prejudice." The following year she wrote her second great novel, "Sense and Sensibility," and "Northanger Abbey."

I have called these books "great," and great the world also calls them, but they were considered anything but great by the publishers of that time. They remained in manuscript for many years. Publisher after publisher rejected them when offered—rejected them with the coolness that looked fearfully like scorn.

For thirteen or fourteen years Miss Austen kept the stories locked up in her desk, but she never lost heart, never abandoned her faith in her work, and in 1811 she set herself to the task of getting her books before the public.

Their reception by the public was, upon the whole, encouraging, but it was only

are the most easily fooled and tricked people on earth. We have been fooled by a tariff so long that it is the present great advance in the price of all necessities of life, concurrently with the growth of immense fortunes to tariff beneficiaries and deepening poverty on the part of the working classes, has not aroused us to the realization of its iniquity.

The abolition of protection will result, as do all other public improvements, in raising the value of land, and will enable the land owners to collect from the landless all that the latter have previously paid in tariff taxes to protected manufacturers.

This has been the result in England; so that country is being effectively used by American protectionists as a horrible example of what they mendaciously call 'free trade.' The correct answer to these protectionists is one which the tariff for revenue men cannot give.

It is this: That the fundamental wrong must be abolished before free trade can bring any lasting benefits. So long as private individuals are allowed to retain ownership of all natural resources without adequate compensation to those whom they dispossess, they will absorb increased land values, all the municipal benefits, leaving the masses as poor as before.

"If England had followed the abolition of protection by the abolition of all other taxes on industry, and had substituted the ownership of land values, she would today be enjoying an era of universal and permanent prosperity."

To think with Mr. Fels being to act, he has managed to make a dent in Great Britain.

He has been largely the inspiration and his money has been as much as half the strength, of the now raging campaign over the taxation of the previously unearned increment of land values, and the holding of the same appertaining to the descendants of the conquering Normans, and to such other scions of the nobility as have been able to fight, contrive or buy their way out of the country.

Freshly enthusiastic over the probability of great results attending his campaign in England, Mr. Fels has returned, to be in the thick of the fray after a brief campaign at home; for this is a world war he is waging, and not a sectional one. Of his native land he says:

Landlordism in the United States is just as bad as it is in England. Its effects are as bad as they are not so apparent it is purely because we have had, until very recently, vast areas of free land. We are only transplants of Englishmen, and we have brought with us English laws, customs and institutions. Like conditions may be expected to produce like results."

A very firebrand this, in the way of a to-date political philosophy. He has money, and he is burning it. —Philadelphia North American.

FAMOUS LONDON HOUSE.

Where Sir Thomas Lawrence Lived and Painted Pictures.

Londoners and visitors to London who have had occasion to pass through Russell Square recently may have noticed that the house in which Sir Thomas Lawrence lived during the last 25 years of his life, and where he died, is doomed to destruction by the proposed extension of the Imperial Hotel. This ancient square, the home of the Osborne family, as readers of Thackeray will remember, is gradually losing its old world aspect, and one could wish that the great painter's house could have been preserved. Lawrence removed to Russell Square from Greek street, when he was well on the way to fame, and in No. 65 he received his sitters and his friends, and arranged the valuable art collection which his ample means enabled him to purchase. As one of the greatest portraitists of his day, he was called to paint the portraits of the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, Prince Bismarck, and Gen. Paton. Concerning the last Mr. Mitford has told us how the Cockskins, mounted on their small white horses, with their long spears, stood sentinel at the door.

To Russell Square came Canova, Scott and nearly all the celebrities of the day, for Lawrence was an excellent friend and conversationalist. Nor was he unmindful of his poorer brethren. "I have a petition," he wrote to Peel, "an honest watchman of our square for four years; with all certificates of good character; but alas! five years ago he was dismissed from his post. It is not possible to have him included in the new police. The house in which Lawrence lived is already marked with a tablet, and one may hope that means will be found, when the hotel extension is complete, to have the house replaced as near its original position as possible."

GREAT WOMEN OF HISTORY

JANE AUSTEN

[Rev. T. B. Gregory in New York American.]

In the study of the humble parsonage at Steventon, Hampshire, England, a bright-eyed little girl sat playing with her dolls, while her father was busy writing his next Sunday's sermon. Mr. Austen did not realize that that little girl was to write books that were to live long after all of her sermons were forgotten.

Jane Austen was born in 1775, and in the hands of her father received a good education. Her father's library she found all of the standard works in English literature—Richardson, Johnson, Crabbe, Cowper—with which she made something of French and Italian, and was somewhat of a proficient in music and drawing.

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BRITONS WITH LONG PURSES SOLVING SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Wealthy People Establish Garden Cities for Workers—Model Tenements Are Built—Paradise for Bachelor Girls Is Also Provided—Low-Priced Meals Supplied Factory Women—Comfortable Homes Rent for 50 Cents a Week.

Nobody can study social affairs in Great Britain without realizing that the old order of things is changing. Points with long purses are getting down to real philanthropic effort—throwing sops to Cerberus, if you like, but sops that are doing a great deal of good besides helping to keep the kicking proletariat quiet. Women's needs especially are in the limelight.

One of the most striking developments of British life in recent years is the growing dislike of city streets as residential quarters, and the greater demand for rural elbow room. People are craving for air and green fields as never before. Garden cities have been established at Bournemouth, Port Sunlight, Bourneville, Letchworth, Golders Green, and other places.

Shelters Bachelor Girls. The Golders Green enterprise is an improvement on all the other things by and by common consent the best thing in it is the accommodation for a colony of bachelor girls. Instead of dreary lodging houses in the middle of London, professional men are offered independent apartments where they can secure seclusion or enjoy the sociability of the club life with light and air, green fields and play grounds around them.

The apartments are a model of studied compactness and comfort. Sweetness and light are embodied in the designs. For a trifle under 47 a month a girl may have her own flat, of a bedroom, sitting-room, bathroom and scullery. She has her own electric light, meter, gas meter, hot water supply and firing, supplied at cost price by the Garden Suburbs Company. She has the full equipment for keeping house completely, but if she prefers a more common plan, she has access to the common dining-room, and a dainty common room or parlor is close at hand where she may pass the evening hours with friendly neighbors.

Curious Visitors Vex Colony. Herr Bernard Kampfmeyer, head of the German Garden Cities' Association, when over in London recently, told a reporter that he considered Hampstead had "a real paradise for the bachelor girl." A cosy colony of journalists, nurses, medical students, artists, secretaries and other professional women has established themselves there. Their only trouble at present is the constant stream of curious visitors from all countries, eager to see the latest development of suburban life. Now and then they insist on refraining from playing the piano after 11 o'clock at night, and in the tenants pledging themselves not to harbor men, cats or dogs on the premises.

The only man in this Eden is the porter at the entrance lodge and

known actor, a matinee idol by choice, makes an address, and the matron from Maid Vale or Hampstead of Upper Tooting who begins to feel she is on the borders of smart society, takes out her purse and makes an addition to the fund or signs one of the cards which are left on the chairs so that those who have not come prepared with a gold piece can promise to help by a future contribution.

For June a great ball is arranged. It will be held at Albert Hall and about four thousand tickets will be sold. Every one who attends must be a subscriber. The ball is a character from Shakespeare's play. The list of patronesses contains almost all the smart Americans in London. Cora, Countess of Strafford, will take a box and is at the head of the committee. The Duchess of Marlborough will also be a boxholder and so will Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Spender Clay and Mrs. J. J. Astor.

In July the Hon. Mrs. Lytton intends having a Shakespearean masque which will be given out of doors, possibly at the Botanical Gardens. Scenes from the life and times of Shakespeare will be given as well as bits of his plays. In this the theatrical profession will join forces with the society amateurs. It is hoped that all the provincial towns will also have masques of the same sort.

These are only a few of the schemes for making all England contribute to the National Theatre by direct subscription or by the purchase of tickets for fetes and balls. The Countess of Wemyss and her fellow workers hope that by 1916 the \$5,000,000 needed will have been all collected and the doors of the building will be open.

Professional women and men are helping as best they can. Lectures are given and the receipts from plays of forced Some of the suffragettes have turned themselves from their own particular cause temporarily and are taking part in the work. Indeed all England is uniting in this labor. It is hoped that the King and Queen will come forward with their return to England and give substantial help as well as encouragement of their interest in the project.

IRON IN CANADA.

It is now known positively that iron ores abound in practically every province of Canada. Only eight iron mines are in operation and only one of these is producing as much as 100 tons of ore in a year. It is true; but active preparations are being made in the eastern provinces for exploiting the recently proved deposits of ore on a large scale.

At present the chief Canadian blast furnaces draw most of their ore from Belle Isle in Georgian Bay near St. John's, Newfoundland, Newfoundland is very rich in iron ores and nearly 1,000,000 tons are raised annually, most of which is used in Canada. But enormous and rich reserves of hematite ore have been found in New Brunswick within easy distance of large coal fields.

Deposits of huge quantity and high quality have also been proved in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia in the east and in Vancouver and British Columbia in the west. Recent investigation conducted by the department of mines, coupled with private prospecting, inspire the hope that Canada is as rich in iron and steel making materials as the United States.—Cassier's Magazine.

The Countess of Wemyss and Mrs. Lytton have persuaded any number of titled women to lend their names for a drawing-room meeting. They have circulated all Great Britain, urging people to get up garden parties, fetes and bazaars, the tickets to be sold to swell the National Theatre fund. They have formed a company of amateur actors and actresses, most of them titled, who are prepared to give their services anywhere to raise money. They will perform one-act plays, dealing with Shakespeare and his times, or recite or sing, lending their talents and their titles to shed lustre on any entertainment for the latest English cause.

For the London part of the enterprise the Countess and her assistant have arranged a series of drawing-room meetings. Beautiful homes are thrown open so that residents from districts far from Mayfair can come and see the Duchess of So and So's mansion, and the Countess of This and That's Park Lane residence by applying for tickets to the committee or a titled lady pleads the cause, a well-

PLAYERS

ATTRACTIONS AT THE GRAND.
MondayChauncey Olcott
Thursday, Matinee and Night "Buster Brown."

Olcott on Monday.
Speaking of Chauncey Olcott, who comes to the Grand Monday, May 9, the Mail and Empire has the following:

"Plays ought to be classified before they were criticized. Some have their merits tested, while others should be measured only beside those of their own peculiar type."

"Ragged Robin," in which Mr. Olcott returns belongs to the latter class. For these romantic trifles are the only vehicles which will serve to exploit the talents of a group of actors. Foremost among whom stands Mr. Olcott. In the production of "Ragged Robin" there is not a requirement which has not been met and the dancing of fairies in the May morning, the calling of the Banishes, and the dance of the will-o-the-wisps over the marsh land, all contribute to the fanciful element. Mr. Olcott makes his usual strong appeal chiefly through the medium of his voice. Mr. Olcott and his company play the Grand for one performance only, and are sure to be greeted by a large house."

"Buster Brown" Thursday.
The production of the musical extravaganza, "Buster Brown," which will have two presentations at the Grand Thursday, May 12, is the original and the only company presenting "Buster Brown" on the road. "Buster Brown" is a musical extravaganza in three acts. It is first, last and all the time a triumph for both producer and management alike. It is absolutely useless to attempt to describe the beauty of the costumes and the stage pictures, of the dances and marches. At every point and in every detail the management shows its artistic mastery. The word "Magnificent" in its proper sense is the only one which fits this gorgeous production. There will be a special matinee Thursday, when popular prices will prevail."

Lillian Russell Coming.
Lillian Russell will be seen at the Grand, Thursday, May 9, for one performance only, in a new comedy, "The First Night," by George V. Hobart, author of "Wild Fire," her last season's success. The story was written with Miss Russell in view, and it fits her perfectly, and her work is of a sort that establishes her in an entirely new field. New York sat up and noticed with gasps of surprise the rapid strides forward in the histrionic art that Miss Russell has made, and it was one of the chief matters of interest in the receptions accorded her."

Miss Billie Burke's First Visit to Canada.

Miss Billie Burke in "Mrs. Dot" will be the attraction at the Grand Victoria Day, May 24. She is an American girl—she was born in Washington, D. C., in 1886—who made her first appearance on the stage in London about seven years ago in musical comedy. She left the musical stage to become "Mrs. Dot," the leading woman. Charles Frohman saw her then and immediately engaged her as John Drew's leading woman in "My Wife." Her success in that piece was phenomenal and the following season Mr. Frohman made her a star, presenting her in "Love Watches." That was only last season, but Miss Burke is one of the most popular stars in America."

Anna Held's 12-year-old daughter, Miss Liana Carrera Held-Ziegfeld, arrived last week from her convent school in France, to visit her mother. The visit had been planned as a pleasant surprise for the latter."

Douglas J. Wood, who will be the leading man of the Auditorium Players, the new stock company which W. A. Page is to establish at the Auditorium, Baltimore, this summer, is now leading man with the Ben Greet Players."

When Lawrence Irving returns to London he will produce there the play which Sothorn used under the name of "The Fool Hat Said in His Heart." Mr. Irving, however, will rename the play, "The Unwritten Law."

No Hospital for Him

SAVED JUST IN TIME.

Mr. Lewis MacPherson, of Dunvegan, Inverness County, Cape Breton, had been suffering tortures from his kidneys and bladder, which were terribly inflamed. Finally, his doctor could do nothing more for him and advised him to go to the hospital.

A neighbor, who had used Gin Pills—but read Mr. MacPherson's letter.

"It affords me more than ordinary pleasure to convey, not only to yourself but also to all sufferers from kidney and urinary troubles, the instant and complete cure that Gin Pills effected in my case."

"I suffered untold misery even when under treatment from the best doctors for over ten months, and nothing seemed to do me any good or relieve my painful condition. My trouble was inflammation of kidneys and bladder."

"I finally determined to take my doctor's advice and go to the Victoria Hospital at Halifax, for treatment."

Two days, however, before my intended departure for the hospital, a neighbor called and, happening to have a Gin Pill in his pocket, insisted on my taking it. I did so, and six hours after taking it the results and benefits I derived were simply nothing more or less than miraculous. Instead of going to the hospital, I sent for a box of Gin Pills with the result that I am a cured man. I recommend Gin Pills to everyone suffering from kidney trouble."

LEWIS MACPHERSON.
It is just as we say, you see—Gin Pills do cure kidney and bladder troubles when all else fails. Take them on our positive guarantee of relief or your money back.

Dealers everywhere have Gin Pills at 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50. Sample sent free if you write National Drug & Chemical Company, Limited, Dept. G, Toronto.

in a repertoire of fifteen plays. She says it will be her last visit to America."

Julian Mitchell has been visiting St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, Dresden, London and Paris in search of novelities for "The Follies of 1910." He engaged four Russian dancers. In looking for a beauty chorus he was convinced that the best chorus both for beauty and ability could be had at home."

Nat Haines and "Billy" Vidocq rank next to McIntyre and Heath as the oldest and most popular black-face comedy alliance on the stage today. They became comic partners in 1883, and continued the confederation five years, when they separated. Vidocq and his wife, Lottie Wilson, joined a touring company, and later organized

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and directed several companies of their own. In 1909 the two comedians joined forces again, only to separate thirteen years afterwards in 1902. The earnest solicitation of managers, effected a reunion of them this season, and both now declare that it will not be broken until they retire from the stage."

Henry Miller is to produce a new play by Charles Rann Kennedy called "The Idol Breaker," in which Edith Wynne Matthison is to have the principal feminine part. Mr. Miller will also produce a play by Langdon Mitchell called "The Second Generation."

There are thirteen musical numbers in "Tillie's Nightmare," but Marie Dressler, the star of the production, is not at all superstitious. She says that Friday is her luckiest day and that thirteen is just of the same importance to her as any other number."

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The letters we failed to write, the message we forgot to send are what arise suddenly, before us when it is too late for either word or letter to comfort. "It is only carelessness," we say: "we always meant to write, but there was so much to do."

Just listen for a moment to the homely advice of a verse-writer, who knew the loneliness of the old home, and who spoke from the wisdom of his heart:

Don't go to the theatre, lecture or ball,
But stay in your room tonight;
Deny yourself to the friends that call,
And a good long letter write.
Write to the sad old folks at home,
Who sit when the day is done
With folded hands and downcast eyes,
And think of the absent one.

Don

A Glimpse at Life in Great Britain--Happenings in England, Ireland and Scotland Briefly Chronicled

ENGLAND

THE RUBBER CRAZE

Over 150 Rubber Companies Organized in England in Six Months.

Over 150 rubber companies have been floated in the last six months in England, and the craze is spreading to the new style of buttonless morning coat.

Britain published more books and new editions last year than ever before, namely, 16,722.

More than half a million houses have been built in London during the last forty years.

The only two countries in which the mile is of equal length are Great Britain and America.

Coverly has the biggest automobile factory in Europe, employing 4,000 hands, and increasing.

Owing to the rush of shareholders to unload, there has been a drop in the price of rubber shares in London.

Wm. Anderson, the mayor and only freeman of Thornaby-on-Tees, who has died, assisted in making the first Armstrong gun.

Mr. John H. Scott, 36 years treasurer to Northumberland Miners' Association, died lately at Newcastle in his 73rd year.

General Booth, who celebrated his 81st birthday on April 10, received many congratulatory messages, including one from the Queen.

Harry Lauder says he had an uncomfortable feeling at having to sing at Sunday entertainments in America, and won't do it again.

The Cunard Company disposed of the liner Umbria for £20,000. The vessel will be broken up by the Forth Shipbreaking Company.

Mr. Roosevelt is presenting to the British Museum a collection of natural history specimens obtained by him on his recent hunting expedition.

The funeral of the late Mr. Thomas White, of Hampton Court Palace, London, the oldest tennis player in England, took place lately at West Molesey.

Anthrax has broken out at Barthomley, Cheshire.

A case of smallpox has been notified at Bury.

The law now permits London taxicab drivers to smoke.

A universal race congress is to be held in London in July, 1911.

Wages are higher in England than in either France or Germany.

In Holloway alone last year 6,530 women were committed for drunkenness.

Mr. Isaac Earley, a resident of East-garston, celebrated his 103rd birthday recently.

Covent Garden is flooded with Tasmanian apples, and the crop is said to be a record one.

Apart from subscriptions there was a loss on last year's musical festival at Birmingham of \$5,860.

The King has been pleased to confer the honor of knighthood upon Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K.C., M.P.

British military commanders are beginning to prohibit excessive cigarette smoking by young soldiers.

Birmingham is 113 miles from London, and the train covers the distance without a stop in two hours.

FOOD BILL AT ZOO.

Cost of Feeding Animals in the London Zoo Last Year was \$4,616.

The animals in the London zoo cost £4,616 to feed last year, as compared with £4,517 in 1908. Among the items were 38,000 loaves, 6,391 rats, 4,877 mice, 3,342 sparrows, 45 cwt. of monkey nuts, and over 96,000 bananas.

The war office has notified that several cases have recently been brought to light in which medals and decorations were being sold for a price.

The mayor of Bradford has presented Henry Martin, a workman, with £5, from the Carnegie fund.

Lat at night an old man fell into the River Trent, and although he could not swim, he jumped in and pulled him out.

John L. Sullivan, the noted heavy-weight, who is in England on a twelve weeks' engagement, has been appearing at two London music halls in a boxing display. Sullivan is very proud of his meeting with the King when Prince of Wales.

The number of candidates for commissions in the army last year was 584, against 1,100 in 1907 and 1,190 in 1905, however, candidates are not allowed to go forward until they have passed a much higher qualifying test.

On April 30, the London City Steamboat Company will inaugurate a ten-minute service between Battersea Park and Greenwich.

The London Cabmen's Mission Hall, Gray's Inn road, which is held in trust from the charity commissioners for 90 years, at a rent of £50 a year, is to be sold for £600, unless any authorized person objects.

COURTING COUPLES.

Crowd Out Regular Church Congregation at Evening Service.

The rector of Walford, near Chelmsford, is in a dilemma. Courtship couples from town have been coming to the evening service in such numbers that the regular congregation is crowded out. In consequence the church officials are at a loss to know what to do.

Mr. J. W. Lamplough, the driver of the mail cart between Driffield and the Holderness villages, has had painfully destroyed his well-known grey pony, which for over fourteen years had rendered faithful service. In this period the devoted animal trotted 78,000 miles.

At Potticote, a 1867 25 mill rose and blue postage stamp of Spain realized £22, the stamp having an inverted frame, an exceedingly rare error.

The sight of a gallant male thrush

routing a cat which was hovering around its nest of young ones, was witnessed in Victoria Park, Dover, recently. The cat was high up in the tree, and the bird attacked it directly with its beak, until the feline invader fell in disgrace.

Rev. H. W. and Mrs. Hutton lately celebrated the 50th anniversary of their wedding by attending the marriage of their daughter, Miss Isabel Hutton, with Mr. Mence, a master at Lincoln Grammar School. Mr. Hutton has been rector of Lincoln Cathedral since 1877.

Retiring, after 25 years' service in the London city police force, Inspector Truvelo expressed his satisfaction that he had never once been compelled to draw his truncheon during the whole of that period.

As the result of several inmates of the Billerica workhouse, hiding when the guardians were visiting, and thus being temporarily overlooked, a parade was held, and twenty able-bodied men were invited to look for work.

Forty years ago a copy of the French ether, "L'Abolition," was sold for fifteen pence. On Wednesday a fine impression made no less than £640 at Christie's. Mervyn died of starvation in 1868. His corpse was recognized until someone could profit by it.

By 11 votes to 9 Douglas (Isle of Man) town council rejected a proposal that they should let the basement of the meat market to a meat importing firm for the curing of Chinese pork. There is a strong feeling of prejudice against the Chinese.

The wedding took place at the Lan-cheshire Parish Church, Durham, of the Welsh millionaire, Mr. David Davies, M.P. for Montgomeryshire, and Miss Penman, daughter of Mr. L. T. Penman, of Broadwood Park, Lancashire.

It is stated that if a heavy horse touched a conveyance it would be broken down, and there would be a serious flood in the Eton district. The Windsor council is urging the Times conservancy to build a new weir.

It has been decided that remains of the font in Stratford-on-Avon, which is believed to be the one at which Shakespeare was baptized, shall be lined with lead and zinc, and repaired as far as the base.

The death is announced, in his 38th year, of Lieut.-Col. William Henry Snell, the "father" of the Honorable Artillery Company. He claimed to have received the first volunteer force in London.

USE OF THE BIRCH

Old-Time Customs in Regard to Whipping Are Still in Force.

No new regulations in regard to whipping have been issued, the Home Secretary announced on Tuesday. He believes that when a boy is birched it is usual to divest of clothing that part of the body on which the birching is to be applied.

Miss Helen Gladstone, a daughter of the late Mr. W. E. Gladstone, is leaving Southwark, where she has been engaged since her father's death in 1898.

Fire occurred at the upholsterer's works of C. and M. Davis, Mile End, London, and caused damage estimated at £30,000, and temporary loss of employment to 450 workpeople.

"Mr. Gladstone once slept in the bed you were in last night, sir," said the hotelkeeper. "Ah," answered the visitor, "Mr. Gladstone must have been a great man, for that's more than I could do."

Sir Thomas Selby Tancred, Bart., was discovered in a dying state on a sea in Hyde Park, London, and succumbed shortly after admission to St. George's Hospital.

Last year 874 aliens came naturally, and 321, and Russia 242. Among the King's new subjects is Mr. Samuel F. Cody, the aeronaut, formerly of the United States.

The death occurred at Guildford, London, on the 8th inst., of Mr. David Williamson, head of Williamson & Sons, a firm with a wide reputation for old English furniture, whose warehouses have been visited by members of most of the royal families of Europe.

Liverpool's death rate for the first quarter of the year is the lowest on record. The medical officer of health has informed the health committee of the city that the medical inspection of school children is proving a very valuable help, and is having an influence on the death rate.

A woman giving evidence at the London sessions said, "I met him one night while he was going home. He said, 'Oh, Alice, I am so glad to see you. I love you, and I cannot live without you.' Then he kissed me. 'Was he making love to you?' counsel asked. 'I could not say,' was the reply.

The well-known contractor and builder, Sir Walter Scott, Bart., whose firm constructed the first London tube, passed away at Mentone, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. Sir Walter, who was in his 84th year, had been in the city for some time, and eventually became one of the largest contractors and builders in the country.

A GENERAL'S MEDALS

Viscount Hill's Coveted Trophies Sold For Over Five Thousand Dollars.

The decorations and medals of General Viscount Hill, who died in 1862, were sold at auction by the London and Manchester and the Old Guard from the field at Waterloo, sold at Sotheby's for £1,010. Two Victoria Crosses sold for £101 and £84 respectively.

The Rev. Canon Paul, vicar of Finedon, and father of Mr. Herbert Paul, formerly M.P. for Northampton, celebrated his 90th birthday recently.

Part of a burnt Roman ship containing coins, an incense cup, pottery and human remains, has been found buried in the mud at Christchurch, Hampshire.

The Princess of Wales has accepted the invitation of the Duke of Devonshire and committee to become an honorary member of the British Empire League.

Private William Freestone, of the old Fourth Light Dragoons, who took part in the Balaklava charge, has died at Wandsworth, aged 76, the result of an accident.

A conductor on the Great Western Railway of England has retired after fifty years of service, and it is estimated that during that time he travelled 3,270,000 miles.

Lord Pembroke is sending the Kaiser six young Italian cypresses raised from seed at Wilton House, Wiltshire, the gardens of which delighted his majesty during his stay there.

A Lowestoft fisherman, who was sentenced to two months' imprisonment

for neglecting his children, was said to have eaten food given by neighbors to his starving little ones.

For attempting to get on the Great Eastern Railway with an old ticket from which he had erased the date, John Johnson, a Leyton cutter, was fined \$9 and \$12 costs.

Mr. John Lupton, of St. Paul's School, London, was appointed headmaster of King Henry VIII's School, Coventry. The post is worth about £2,500 per annum. There were 155 applicants.

Hard pressed at Waltham, a fox scrambled on the roof of the post-office, and when one of the whips climbed up after him he dived down the chimney of a public-house. All attempts to dislodge him proved futile.

Another new steamship service that has been arranged for Belfast since the opening of the Royal Edward dock, is that between Wexford and Bristol.

When Mr. G. Nugent, Conservative candidate in Northwest Staffordshire, was deposed at the general election he dismissed his servants and gave up the manor house in the division. A chauffeur named Price accordingly sued him at Westminster county court for wages in lieu of notice and certain expenses. The judge found for the plaintiff on a claim for \$90 and costs, and for the defendant, on the counter-claim for wages in lieu of notice of all clothes which had defendant's buttons bearing his crest.

TONS OF GOLD COIN

The Liner Mauretania Recently Carried \$5,000,000 in Specie.

The Mauretania reached Liverpool lately with specie on board. The cargo, valued at £1,000,000, comprised a half-ton of gold coin in 80 special kegs, and 36 tons of silver in 1,100 bars. The gold was sent to London from Lime street station by passenger train.

Deaths recorded at Yarmouth for a recent week include those of seven persons, whose ages total 576 years and 10 months. The oldest was an 89-year-old woman, Mrs. Stevens, who died recently at Trowbridge, Wiltshire.

Twenty-two children were a short time since selected by the London guardians for emigration to Canada.

Chatsworth is to be reopened to the public on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays during May, June and July.

Ebbers at the Leyton baths are being allowed on certain days to practice life-saving by swimming in their clothes.

Nearly a mile and a half was covered by the procession at the funeral of Sir Frederick Thorpe Mappin, a Sheffield manufacturer.

Alderman Joe Moore, mayor of Malmesbury, Wiltshire, has undertaken to raise £1,000 for the famous market cross from ruin.

Lord Charles Beresford has been informed by the war office that the authorities are strengthening the defences of Gibraltar.

Frederick Moore, ex-captain of the Southend lifeboat, who died recently, helped to save 150 lives, and had many narrow escapes from death.

Mr. G. Blazier, who has sung in the choir of All Saints, Putney, for 55 years, has been presented with a purse of gold and an address.

A cat ran up a tree in Bloomsbury Square recently, and through fright, refused to come down till the branch was sawn off the following day.

In the little Yorkshire town of Hedon, and in the neighboring village of Preston, two sisters recently celebrated their golden wedding. On the same day, May 7, 1860, at St. Augustine's Church, Hedon, the Misses Jane and Elizabeth Eggleston, attended by one bridesmaid, were respectively married to Thomas Tomlinson, a farmer, and Thomas Boves Johnson, postmaster of Hedon. During the 50 years which have elapsed Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have practically lived in the same house, and their children have for a few months while it was rebuilt, and for the whole of the half-century the two sisters have resided within about a mile of each other.

A memorial to the reformer of burglars and founder of the Pentecostal League, was dedicated at Norwood Cemetery.

IRISH-GROWN TOBACCO

The Cultivation of This Crop Is Now Meeting With Success.

The experiment of tobacco-growing in Ireland is now meeting with success.

Mr. Arthur Maxwell, of Cardiff House, Lusk, Dublin, left personal estate worth £14,199.

An Irish chiroprapist announced that he had removed from all the crowned heads of Europe.

Only Irish representative peers, of whom the maximum number is 251, are entitled to seats in the House of Lords.

The Archbishop of Dublin states that 80,000 members of the "catch-my-pal" temperance movement have been enrolled.

A familiar figure in Belfast for many years has been Canon Charles Scott, incumbent of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, whose death, after a brief illness, is announced.

In connection with the opening of Belfast new giant graving dock, which is approaching completion, a petition has been prepared praying his majesty to visit Ireland and perform the opening ceremony.

The death is reported of a remarkable old lady named Mary Tuite, at Kilnattick, Rathgar, Kildare, whose age was given on her coffin as 115 years. Within a few days of her death lived a Mrs. Cranley, who is said to have attained the extraordinary age of 124 years.

The Government has decided upon reducing the extra police in County Roscommon by 30 men.

One of the oldest inhabitants of Coleraine, Mr. John Crossley, who was born in 1815, died recently.

Jane Cunningham, aged 10, lost her life while attempting to drown a cat in a disused quarry hole near her home at Ballyhoyle.

Mr. J. Leonard, secretary of Tralee harbor board, has been granted an in-

crease of salary from \$750 to \$1,250 per year.

The lord lieutenant has appointed Dr. O'Connell Redmond, F.R.C.S., to the commission of the peace for the borough of Dublin.

A member of the R.I.C.—Dublin Castle's police force—was ordered to pay a fine of \$10 and costs for assaulting three civilians.

The "Kilkenny Journal" recently attained its 148th birthday. It has been published for 148 years, and has been published throughout its long life.

Peggy McGurk, the Carrickmore, County Tyrone, centenarian, who was reputed to be the oldest person in the United Kingdom, was on the 1st of April found dead in her bed. Last month she celebrated her 110th birthday.

COST OF SPORT

Irish Hunt Club Spends at the Rate of \$1,375,000 a Year.

Mr. F. Barbour, M.P.H., speaking on the subject of hunting in Ireland at a recent meeting of Irish hunt-club delegates in Dublin, said that Ireland was hunted by 89 packs of foxhounds, and the number of stag-hounds, with 1,600 couples of hounds. He estimated the cost of maintaining the horses kept in connection with the hunt at £50,000 a year. The rent and maintenance of coverts and cost of earth-stopping and deer-finding, would amount to £5,000 a year. The cost of the hunt was £1,375,000 a year.

An amusing incident occurred recently in Dame street, Dublin, opposite the mouth of Parliament court. A cab had just turned out of Parliament street when a dog, which was scattered on the muddy pavement, the contents of which—half-pennies and halfpennies—were scattered on the roadway. The money was the proceeds of a collection at one of the churches on the quays, and it was being conveyed to one of the banks in charge of a clergyman. A crowd of willing helpers gathered round the dog, which was scattered on the muddy pavement, and a crowd of youngsters—street arabs—soon arrived, who helped themselves to handfuls of the coin.

Among the emigrants who sailed from the Clyde on the 26th of March was Mr. William Burns Begg, a great-grand-nephew of the poet, Robert Burns.

Mr. W. Coventry, overseer of telegraphs, at Glasgow postoffice, has been appointed postmaster at Pitlochry. He is a native of Dumfries.

Mrs. James Black, Montrose's oldest old age pensioner, has died. She was born in the parish of Fourdoun in 1812.

The desired extension of Dundee burgh boundaries would increase its area to 7,074 acres, its population to 184,188, and its rental to £299,327.

One of the heroes of the famous "Nin Red Line" died on the 30th of March in Glasgow, in the person of Wm. McLeay, a native of Inverness.

DOG DETECTIVES

Bloodhounds Trace Fowlhouse Robber to His Home—Confessed Crime.

An instance of the use of bloodhounds in connection with police work has just occurred in East Lothian. Early in the morning it was found that a fowlhouse on a farm near Haddington, had been broken into and fowls stolen. Three bloodhounds were taken to the place, and they speedily discovered a dead hen hidden under a straw. On being laid on to the scent they made a straight course for the house of John Newman, employed on the farm. Bloodhounds found on Newman's trousers, and on being arrested he pleaded guilty.

The rateable rental of Edinburgh is estimated at £2,905,208, and the assessment in the £2 for police purposes is only 3,474d.

Business is improving at Kilwinning. Some of the firms are employing extra hands.

The Art and Loan Exhibition was closed on the 2nd of April. The sales amounted to over £200.

Edinburgh public works committee have agreed to recommend that £800 be voted from the common good fund for music in the public parks during the summer.

Lord Rosebery attended a banquet on the 5th of April, and on behalf of the Royal Company of Archers, presented to the company a presentation portrait of the captain-general of the company, the Duke of Buccleuch.

The death is announced of Col. Joseph Newbigging Smith, a former commander of the First Lanark Rifle Volunteers, and one of the original members of the force. Col. Smith was born in the parish of Carnwath in 1838.

Oban's new postoffice has been opened for business. It cost over £2,000, has a frontage of 82 feet to both Albany street, and Shore street, and is two stories in height.

A leading position has been taken by Miss Sibylla Campbell of Stonefield, who founded classes in lacemaking more than two years ago for Tarbert girls, and which already are on the high road to success.

Oban on March 28 a fine display of the aurora borealis was seen in the northern sky for about an hour.

Wm. Tennant, who was a sergeant in the Seventy-second Highlanders, and held a commission in the Indian army, had died in Edinburgh at the age of 91. He was one of the bodyguard at the christening of King Edward.

A man of splendid business ability is the Earl of Dalkeith, who received birthday congratulations the other day on completing his 46th year. He is heir to the Duke of Buccleuch, and for years has superintended the huge estates, running into some eight counties, which bring the dual rent roll to about £1,000,000 a year.

The provost of Dumfries states that the cost, amounting to £1,500, of restoring the main steps of the landmark of the burgh, has been defrayed by Mr. James H. McGowan, of Ellangowan, who was for 50 years chamberlain of the burgh. The council expressed their appreciation of the gift and resolved to offer to confer the freedom of the burgh on Mr. McGowan.

LICENSES CUT OFF

Edinburgh Commissioners Reduce the Number—City Still Has 712.

The Edinburgh licensing court has reduced the licenses in the city by ten. There are now 307 public houses, 28 hotels and 377 grocers' licenses.

The Duchess of Sutherland is organizing a Celtic society in the county to encourage the native language, music and song of the Celts.

The crofters of Idriah, Uig, have resolved to take forcible possession of a farm in the district.

There has just been published a volume entitled "Reminiscences and Reflections of an Octogenarian Highlander."

SCOTLAND

CLYDE IS BUSY

Shipbuilding Business Is Now in a Flourishing Condition.

Clyde shipbuilding is in a flourishing state. Orders amounting in the aggregate to 180,000 tons have been received.

During March 1,652 convicted persons were sent to prison from courts in Glasgow, as compared with 2,293 in the same month last year.

Scotland was victorious over England in the association football match at Glasgow on April 2. There was an attendance of fully one hundred thousand.

About 8,000 passengers left the Clyde on the 2nd of April for various points in North America.

Paisley schools rejoice in a record attendance of 98.3 per cent.

The continent Sunday school seems to be spreading northwards. Forty-seven golfers were counted playing on the Aberdeen links the other Sabbath.

Mr. W. A. Baird will sell his Erskine House domain on the southern shore of the Firth of Clyde. It extends to about 4,350 acres, of the annual rental of about £5,000.

Aberdeen market was on the 30th of March overstocked with 700 tons of whitefish.

Each constable in the Aberdeen police is allowed 38 days per annum off duty, and the pending police bill will give him 52 days more, and will cost the city \$101 per annum.

Quite a large number of wildcats have been trapped lately in the Highlands, and especially in the wilds of Glenmoriston.

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STRANGE RACE OF OUTCASTS IN THE ISLAND OF CEYLON

The Rodiyas Have No Inter-
course With the Other People
—Their Degrading Work—
Government to Make a Deter-
mined Effort to Raise Them.

There is in Ceylon a community of people who are, like the Indian pariahs, absolute outcasts from all society. They dwell in their own separate villages, remote from other habitations, and have no intercourse with the rest of the island folk. They are forbidden by immemorial custom to hold a single rod of land as private property; they are not permitted to follow any recognized trade or occupation; they may not cross a ferry or draw water from a well; if they meet another native on the road, they must cover away to one side lest their proximity should pollute him. They must not wear any garment other than a scanty cloth tied round the waist and reaching only to the knees; male and female alike, they must keep the upper part of the body bare; if they are covered when they meet another native they must strip off the covering for not to do so would be a deadly insult. They gain their livelihood, if they labor at all, by the most degraded of work, making ropes from the hides of cattle, an occupation abhorred from its ancient association with the hangman. They also prepare the skins of monkeys for use in making the native drum or tom-tom. They are paid for these in kind. They deposit their handiwork outside the houses of their purchasers; if the ropes and skins are needed, they are taken and boiled rice is left in their place. Naturally, this people, living for centuries under a system so insulting, is in every way shameless and degraded. Most of them live as itinerant beggars. They creep warily to the back of a house, and, standing at the lawful distance, call monotonously for alms. So deeply ingrained is the sense of the degradation of the people and the contamination of their contact that not even the lowest servant will go near to turn them away. It is told of a Sinhalese police officer who was ordered to arrest a Rodiya murderer he replied: "Impossible; but I can go near his hamlet and shoot him." The Rodiyas beggars attend all places of festival, and especially the harvest home, and never fail to extort a contribution by their shameless importunity. The men are often well-made and not ill-favored; sometimes tall and of a pleasant, light-brown complexion. The women are many of them among the finest specimens of womanhood in the East. They wander about the countryside, giving displays of dancing and juggling. Their moral code is very low.

Of late years, under the British Government, this unhappy tribe has made some advance in material things, though the social stigma remains. Many of them have reclaimed acres of waste land, raised grain and vegetables, and by selling their produce in the larger bazaars where European civilization has banished the edge of old-time prejudices have made enough money to buy a piece of good land from the crown. The crown, be it noted, for no private person would deign to buy land from a Rodiya. The crown, however, has been much interested in many villages where the Rodiyas have bought land even from the crown, for the villagers have thought it an insult that a Rodiya should be a property-owner among them, and have harassed him in every way in the occupation and development of his purchase. Fortunately, in the courts of law, the Rodiyas can gain an impartial hearing, though here, too, they are handicapped by the difficulty of obtaining witnesses to give evidence on their behalf. As regards education their condition is deplorable. They could not be tolerated in schools along with other children; their parents would be an abomination. Nor have they had any schools of their own until recent years, when a mission has started work among them. Under these circumstances they have had no opportunity of improvement; they have sunk lower generation after generation. But now it is the intention of the Government to make a determined effort to raise them. Their children are to be educated in properly-organized schools established in their villages. They are to be given opportunities of becoming landed proprietors, and efforts are to be made to teach them agriculture. They are to be taught trades, too, and markets are to be found for what they produce. In all transactions with Government officials the Rodiyas are to be addressed by the usual pronoun "thou"; the women are to wear a covering over the upper part of their body. It is hoped that these efforts will begin to raise them from their degraded state of life and place them on a higher plane, resulting in the end in their emancipation from their present position as utter outcasts from society.

The origin of the Rodiyas is lost in obscurity. Popular tradition among the Sinhalese states that they are the descendants of royal huntsmen who were banished and degraded for an abominable crime; they served up human flesh before the king on a day

when they had been unsuccessful in the chase. There is no reason to think that this story is anything more than a myth having its source in a natural tendency to assume a terrible cause for so terrible an effect. Brahminical influence must not be lost sight of. Among Orientals, in whose philosophy life was all misery and death a happy escape from the extreme form of punishment would not be death, but a continuation of life under conditions which should add to its misery by every conceivable means. So the Rodiyas would be the descendants of people condemned for various crimes to this form of punishment; and their ranks would be added to from time to time. There are, moreover, authentic records of cases where offenders guilty of high treason and similar crimes were cast out by the Kings of Kandy to join the Rodiyas, their wives and families being cast out with them. This would explain the fine physique of this people, for some of the best blood of Ceylon must flow in their veins, recruited as they have been from the ranks of noble and fair blooded princes. It has been thought, on the other hand, that the Rodiyas are the representatives of some foreign race, oppressed and degraded by their conquerors. There is, in fact, a reference in the Mahawansa, the Sinhalese history of Ceylon, to a village of outcasts in Ceylon, in the fifth century A. D., of Hindu origin, and it is supposed that these people had immigrated from the coast of India and were of Chandala blood, a tribe so degraded that their shadow was pollution. So far, however, as physical tests are concerned, there seems little to distinguish the Rodiyas from the rest of the Sinhalese, while their language only differs in a few words peculiar to it which approximate mainly to the Gipsy tongue; it is easy to understand how an outcast people would pick up many words from a wandering tribe like the Gipsies.

In considering the origin of the Rodiyas, one cannot but be struck by the strange resemblance between their position in Ceylon and that of the Cagots and Caquex in the Pyrenees and in the plains of Bretagne, Poitou, and Guienne. There is hardly a point in which they differ. The Cagots and Caquex were not drawn water from a public well, but the name of a bridge with the bare hand; their persons were contaminating; they had to

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S NOVEL OF CANADIAN LIFE

[From the London Daily News.]

"She had no one beside her with whom to share these secret thoughts and passions—these fresh contacts with life and nature. Was it always to be so? There was in her a longing, a 'sehnsucht' for she knew not what."

Such is the feeling of Lady Merton, the young widow who is being married to a Canadian in the Canadian Pacific Railway in company with her delicate brother. Fresh from the civilization of aristocratic England and the ancient atmosphere of Italy, she found herself in the "agreeable society of Europe," and becoming "absorbed in a rushing present; held by the vision of a colossal future." It was in the wilderness that the spell was broken, and she found herself in a new world, one day to be the home of a new race; in these lakes, the playground of the Canada of the future; in these fur-trails and scattered cabins, above and west, that she and her brother had come out to see."

Lady Merton is, like so many of Mrs. Ward's heroines, a romantic, eager, impetuous young lady; she finds herself captivated by the boundlessness of the scene which is unfolded before her eyes as the train rushes on; her heart is glowing at the thought of the pioneers who have settled in this vast, wild country, who have wrestled with the elements, who are spreading over it and creating a new, rapidly developing nation; the sense of it, the progress, the roughness, and the daring which it implies appeal to her imagination and open in her feelings which seem opposed to those of the settled, conventional notions which have been habitual to her amid the politics, art, society and culture of Europe. With effusive delight she bursts into admiration of the new land.

Here one sees it all—all, at once—as a great march—the march of a new people to its home. Fifty years ago, wolves and bears, and buffaloes—wild creatures, and the great movement had not begun—and now, every week, a new town!—the new nation spreading, spreading over the open land, irresistibly, silently; no one setting bounds to it, no one knowing what will come of it!

Two Types.

These conflicting appeals of the old country and the new expanding country influence her in the very practical and important matter of choosing a husband. Arthur Delaine has come all the way to Canada with the real object of claiming her affections. She had been uncertain about her feelings for him, and she had allowed him to share the comfort of the special saloon which the railway company had put at the disposal of herself and her brother. At home he belonged to her own social circle. He was just forty and unmarried, a man of old family, easy disposition, and classical tastes.

The air of Canada, with its seeming strength and promise of virility, is enough to persuade Lady Merton that there was nothing in him which would satisfy the new ardour she had discovered in herself. The answering note is struck by George Anderson, a broad-shouldered Canadian, engineer on the line, one of those men who has "done things" in the traditional story book manner. She was at once struck by him as a man who was "a practical man," and was yet "conscious of the romance of Canada." She discovers that he has a hatred of cant, that he is capable of swift action, that he has power in influencing men, that he is becoming a force in Canadian politics, representing the ardent hopes of those who regard Canada as a nation, in process of becoming, rather than as a colony of England.

He talks, perhaps, with more vagueness than romance when he imitates her enthusiasm.

Where in Europe can you match the sense of boundlessness we have here—boundless space, boundless opportu-

wear shoes to protect the earth from pollution, and they bore a red mark on the shoulder to warn travellers of their identity. Though allowed to become Christians, they had a separate entrance into the church, a separate bowl of holy water, and a separate burial ground. Their descent is equally uncertain; it is thought by some that they were sprung from Gothic or Moorish oppressors overcome and expelled from the pale of society for their past enormities; by others, that they were the representatives of alien religious, Arians, Jews, or Mahomedans, and loathed and abhorred on that account from men when religious toleration was inconceivable. There is no proof in either direction; but there is one striking similarity between them and the Rodiyas which suggests a like origin for both western and eastern pariahs. As I have said we find the Rodiyas engaged in making ropes from hides of cattle, an occupation held in particular abhorrence from its association with the hangman. In the same way, the Cagots were carpenters, and the Caquex were ropemakers, and both trades were alike infamous at an early period because the carpenter furnished the gibbet and the ropemaker the halter for the executioner. This fact supports the idea that the origin of the loathing in which these people were held may be found in this association between them and the hangman. Now it is a fact that the Cagots and the Caquex were the same people as the Sinhalese kings executed were always drawn from one class—namely, that degraded section of the community known as Chandalas. This class may be connected with the Chandalas of India mentioned in the Mahawansa; that it was a most degraded society is certain. There was, at a later date, some confusion between the two classes, the Chandalas and the Rodiyas, and the term was eventually absorbed in the sense of Rodiya. The Rodiyas, however, occupied a position inferior to the Chandalas, and seem to have been attached to them as servants. One indication of this is to be found in the fact that whilst the Chandalas are extinct by absorption into the surrounding peoples, the Rodiyas still exist as a distinct tribe, too low to have any hope of absorption by the Rodiyas, would in their capacity as servants, be the makers of the ropes which the Candala executioner used for his opprobrious trade, and would be the objects of an even greater contempt than that with which their masters were regarded. Some such origin as this for the degradation of the Rodiyas seems most probable—it accounts not only for the intensity but for the persistence of a loathing with which the tribe was regarded.

G. F. PLANT (Ceylon Civil Service).

Here is an opportunity for the host who desires to serve "something different"—and better.

PATERSON'S
Cambridge Wafers

The new biscuit made from cream of wheat. Crisp, dainty and appetizing. "They really taste fine," epicures say. Your grocer sells them—just only.

Made by Paterson of Brantford

HOW HE GOT THE NAME "MARK TWAIN"

The Expression Means Two
Fathoms, and Mr. Clemens
Appropriated It.

The story of the manner in which Samuel Langhorne Clemens got his pen name is well known, but it may not be inappropriate at this time to give it, as the famous humorist tells it himself in his narrative of "Life on the Mississippi." As a boy at Hannibal, Mo., he developed a longing to be a steamboat man, and in fulfillment of this ambition he secured a position as "pilot" on a small and somewhat rickety boat that bore the name of Paul Jones. After a brief apprenticeship on the Paul Jones, young Clemens found a berth on a larger boat and began his real work as a pilot. His first experience at the wheel, after the boat had swung into the great river, he describes as follows:

"My imagination began to construct dangers out of nothing, and they multiplied faster than I could keep run of them. All at once I imagined I saw a shoal water ahead. The wave of coward agony that then surged through me came near dislocating every joint in me. . . . Captain and mate sang out instantly and both together: 'Starboard lead there! And quick about it!'

"This was another shock. I began to climb the wheel like a squirrel; but I would hardly get the boat started to port before I would see new dangers on that side. Then came the leadman's sepulchral cry: 'D-e-e-p four!'

"Deep four in a bottomless crossing! The terror of it took my breath away. 'Mark Twain! three! Mark Twain! three! Quarter-less-three! Half twain!'

"This was frightful! I seized the bell-rope and stopped the engines. 'Quarter - twain! Quarter - twain. Mark Twain!'

"My hands were in a nerveless flutter. I could not ring a bell intelligently with them. I flew to the speaking-tube and shouted to the engineer: 'Quick, Ben! Oh, back the immortal soul out of her!'

And then he turned to find the captain and other members of the crew laughing at him. They had played a joke on him, and it was with the memory of this initiation as a river pilot fresh in his mind that he signed articles. 'Mark Twain' meant two fathoms, a dangerously small depth of water for the boat on which the young pilot was serving.

FURS DEARER.

Prices at the Wholesale Spring Sales in Europe Much Higher.

"Everything that can be called fur will be immensely dearer this year," said an American fur expert who has attended the wholesale spring sales in London and the less important sales in Leipzig. "Record prices were established in every kind and no kind was neglected. Increased prices are not due simply to the constantly diminishing supply of skins which are speculative, but to a growing demand."

"Long-haired furs will be the favorites, with silver fox leading at prices double those of 1908. Seal was in great demand, 20 per cent. increase. Even skunk has doubled in value."

"The supply of very fine sables was extremely limited, as the catch last season in the Siberian district, from which the best qualities are obtained, was almost nil. The animal has been nearly exterminated, and the Russian Government is considering the question of prohibiting trapping them for a time. As much as \$500 was paid for a single skin which ten years ago would have been dear at \$100."

"Mink is 25 per cent dearer. There was a great demand for Hudson Bay sable, and bear seems to be coming into vogue again."

"One cause of these higher prices is the appearance in the market of a new purchaser, well supplied with money to spend. Germany, which formerly bought only the cheapest furs, is now taking the best without haggling about the cost."

TRAPPER'S FOREST REMEDIES.

How He Cures Snow Blindness and Treats Grip.

"Outside of battling with weather conditions the serious troubles encountered by Maine fur trappers are snow blindness and influenza," said Benjamin G. Flood, who is engaged in the fur business and is an expert trapper.

"When one becomes snow blind from long tramping above scaled and glaring drifts and the outside world is made up of alternating bars of white and darkness the sufferer whittles two broad disks of tough spruce wood until they are thin, cuts a transverse slit in it to fit directly over the line of vision and goes wandering about in the semi-darkness until he recovers, perhaps assisting nature to some extent by bathing his inflamed eyes in a decoction of witch hazel bark seeds."

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cured from bushes which grow beside the camp.

"For influenza or grip the trapper employs the old Indian remedy. It consists of digging a circular hole in the snow, fencing it about with stout sticks stood on end, filling the sides of the hole with heated stones, throwing the camp blanket above the sticks, wetting down the hot stones in cold water and finally getting inside and remaining until almost parboiled. The patient also drinks quarts of strong and hot hemlock tea, and if that fails tries arborvitae or cedar tea, that is even stronger.

"In case all cures fail," added Mr. Flood, "as is not infrequently the case, the victim dies in his blanket bunk and often remains there for a year or longer for the wild squirrels to snicker at and for some prowling woods wanderer to find and bury with homely tenderness, taking the store of furs in payment for the obsequies. It is estimated that 15 per cent of the solitary trappers perish in the woods every winter."—From the Washington Herald.

OLDEST TENNIS PLAYER.

At 72 Still Played the Game—Famous Court Built by Henry VIII.

Mr. Thomas White, the keeper of the Royal Tennis Court at Hampton Court Palace, died on Friday, April 23, in his 74th year. Mr. White, who was the oldest tennis player in England, and probably in the world, was able to take an active part in the duties up till about six months ago.

A native of Cumberland, Mr. White early learned to play the old game of tennis in a court at St. James' street, Haymarket, and had taken part in many notable matches both in England and in America. The last match he played and won was a handicap at Manchester in October, 1892, in which he had to meet some of the best professional exponents of the game. On this occasion his son, Alfred White, who for seventeen years was keeper of the Duke of Devon's court at Shrew Lodge, Richmond Park, and who has played with the King there, was second to his father in the match.

Thirty years ago Mr. White was appointed to be the keeper of the famous old tennis court at Hampton Court Palace, which is believed to have been built by Henry VIII, and in its time it has been the scene of many an interesting match in which English and foreign monarchs have taken part.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYSPEPSIA.

The population of New South Wales on Dec. 31 numbered 1,645,445, an increase for the year of 40,456.

A handsome monument has been erected over the grave of ex-President Grover Cleveland at Princeton, N.J.

"Fruit-a-tives" sweetens the stomach, increases the flow of gastric juice, strengthens the stomach muscles, and insures sound digestion. The wonderful powers of this famous fruit medicine are never more clearly shown than in curing the apparently hopeless cases of dyspepsia and Constipation. Fifty cents a box, 6 for \$2.50 or trial size, 25c. At dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

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SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENAY

Queen Alexandra, when she visits the House of Commons, as she did just before leaving England for her cruise in the Mediterranean, does not occupy a place in the regular ladies' gallery, but in the private gallery from which the women of exalted rank hear the debates. The occasion of the Queen's presence at the House was the maiden speech of the Hon. Neil Primrose, Lord Rosebery's youngest son, whom she has known from early childhood, and who has always been a particular favorite. Comparatively few people are aware that behind the cage-work or "grille" which conceals from view the ordinary feminine listeners of a debate, there is a separate and smaller gallery in the corner, divided from the other by a wall, and which is reached by an entirely different entrance, namely, from the private residence of the speaker in the Palace of Westminster. During the many years when the bigger ladies' gallery was closed, following the invasion by the suffragettes, who had poked banners from between the bars, hurled petitions on the heads of the members below, and reviled them from the gallery, the smaller gallery, known as that of the speaker, or, to put it more correctly, that of the speaker's wife, remained open. The question was then raised as to whether the authorities had any right to leave this open, while closing all access to the larger ladies' gallery. Whereupon it was explained that the speaker's wife, in question, was virtually part and parcel of the speaker's private apartments, and as such under the control of his wife as her own drawing-room in the palace.

The speaker's wife, however, holds this corner of the grille gallery, subject to certain privileges of entry, which are almost prescriptive rights. Thus, the Prime Minister's wife is entitled to a place here, and it was from this gallery that the late Mrs. Gladstone watched over the Grand Old Man, night after night, for many years, with the most touching devotion. How little existence of this gallery is known is shown by the fact that in the London illustrated papers, which might be supposed to be most correctly informed, Mrs. Gladstone was always portrayed, pictorially and in print, as watching her husband from the bigger ladies' gallery, which she rarely if ever entered. Foreign royal ladies, and also the Queen and the princesses of Europe, when they attend debates in the House of Commons, invariably listen to them from the private gallery—not of Mr. Speaker, but of "Mrs. Speaker."

Countess Adam Tarnowski, who has been fighting so prominently in the entourage of King Edward at Biarritz, must not be confounded with the Countess of Tarnowski, the same name, whose trial at Venice on charges of having instigated the murder of Count Komarowski in that city, is attracting such world-wide attention, and bids fair to become the talk of the year. Only the most distant relationship exists between Adam Tarnowski, husband of King Edward's favorite partner at bridge, and the much older Count Adam Tarnowski, who is now leading a particularly gay and festive life at St. Petersburg, "dans le monde on l'on s'amuse," while his wife is being tried for murder at Venice.

The first-mentioned Adam Tarnowski, who was formerly attached to the Austrian embassy at Washington, where he will be remembered by many, is now connected with the embassy of Emperor Francis Joseph in London, and is married to a Princess Marie Czartoryska, of Russian Poland, a wonderfully fascinating and brilliantly clever woman, in whose witty remarks and amusing conversation King finds a great deal of entertainment. Indeed, throughout his entire stay at Biarritz, not a single day has passed without the Tarnowskis dining and lunching with him, either at his hotel and at the resorts organized in his honor elsewhere, or without his becoming their guest at the lovely Villa Lointaine, which the count has rented at Biarritz for the season.

It is understood that the Tarnowskis went to Biarritz in deference to a hint that their society would be agreeable to the King during his stay there. They are in high favor at present, and Countess Marie seems destined to become at any rate, during the approaching London season, one of the powers at court and in society.

ECZEMA IS CAUSED BY IMPURE BLOOD

IT IS BANISHED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS, BECAUSE THEY MAKE GOOD BLOOD.

Ask any doctor and he will tell you that eczema is caused by impurities in the blood; that nothing can cure it that does not reach the blood—that outward applications are worthless. That is the reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have always proved so successful—they act on the blood, and in acting on the blood they banish those eruptions and pimples, relieve the irritation and itching and give perfect health. They have cured thousands of cases where poor blood has resulted in disease. Among those they have cured is Mrs. Anna Williams, Aymer, Ont., who says: "I suffered a good deal with eczema and did not get anything to help me until I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These freed my blood of all impurities and gave me speedy relief. I am, therefore, a natural and enthusiastic in praise of these pills." A medicine that can make rich, red blood will cure anaemia, rheumatism, neuralgia, indigestion, heart palpitation, the ill effects of childbirth and of womanhood and a host of other troubles—simply because these troubles are the result of bad blood—that is why they always cure the above troubles and give the glow of health to pale cheeks. Sold by all medicine dealers or direct at 50 cents a box of six boxes for \$2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

The other members of the King's particular set at Biarritz have been Mrs. Cornwallis West, Mrs. Laurence Lowther, Mrs. George Keppel, the Marquise de Jancourt and her sister, Mrs. Hartmann. Both of the latter are quite elderly ladies, especially Mrs. Hartmann. She is an old friend of the King, and was compelled by her bankruptcy 18 months ago to surrender her tenancy of the White Lodge at Richmond Park, which had been lent to her by him for life. She has since obtained her discharge from the courts by paying up every cent of her liabilities. It is well known that at the public sale by auction of her jewels, her favorite gems and trinkets were purchased by an agent of Queen Alexandra, to the tune of several thousand pounds, and were subsequently returned to her by royal friend. The King has restricted his intercourse with her exclusively to the little party that I have named, instead of mingling with the regular spring colony at Biarritz, as in previous years.

Miss Flora Sackville-West, who has just made her debut as a dancer on the stage at Paris, and who is seeking engagements in London and on the other side of the Atlantic, she is reduced to this to earn the money that she and her brother Henry have spent in the latter's futile attempts to establish his legitimacy, and his right to the peerage and such estates of his father, the late Lord Sackville, is the divorced wife of M. Salomon, formerly of the French diplomatic service, but now a journalist in Paris. Salomon was attached to the French embassy at Washington when he became engaged to Miss Flora West. For Lord Sackville, with a complete disregard of official proprieties and of social usages, had brought his illegitimate daughter, borne to him by the Spanish dancer, Pepita Duran, to live with him at the British legation at Washington, a thing which he would never dare do at Madrid, where he had been stationed before going to America.

The marriage of Salomon took place at Paris, after the return of Lord Sackville to Europe; and at the moment when the bride's parentage was mentioned, the timely coughing of her father and of several of his friends prevented any one from hearing the fact mentioned that she was not legitimate.

The marriage turned out unhappily. Salomon had been sent shortly after the wedding to St. Petersburg with his bride. But life at the French embassy there proved so expensive that the young couple, who were very extravagant, became quickly involved in serious financial difficulties.

They thereupon appealed to Lord Sackville, who was very wealthy, for assistance in the shape of a sum down and a far larger annual allowance. He refused their demands, and Salomon, with the idea of terrorizing his father-in-law into compliance, threatened him with the public revelation of the scandal in connection with the birth of his children; and with this object in view he summoned his brother-in-law, Henry Sackville-West, from that time, and impressed upon him that there were serious doubts as to his legitimacy, and that there was any recognition as the father to his father's peerage estates. Henry, in obedience to these arguments of the Salomons, first of all visited his father at Knole, in Kent, insisting on recognition, and when this was denied, he suggested a war upon the gentleman. It was Mme. Salomon, that is to say, Flora, who provided funds for the initial legal expenses, paying her jewels as well as all the wedding presents she had received from Washington friends.

The financial difficulties in which the Salomons had become involved at St. Petersburg had resulted in his retirement from the diplomatic service, and when after the failure of the initial steps of the lawsuit against the late Lord Sackville, the couple found themselves without resources, they parted company, and eventually were divorced, each bringing charges against the other. Salomon in particular objecting to his wife's friendship for the son of a famous French statesman.

"The immediate clue," said he, "was a curious knife, almost like a cork-screw, and said to be a surgical instrument used in America, with which the deed was perpetrated. The man was well connected, and his father held an official position in Ireland, but his family would have nothing to do with him and would contribute nothing towards his defence. He was, of course, a homicidal maniac. When I saw him on the morning after his last attempt he was in a most pitiable condition, shaking and near to faint, and evidently suffering from delirium tremens. Though I have not the slightest doubt that he was Jack the Ripper, it was impossible to get further evidence at that time, and as the woman lived I doubt if she survived her injuries very long—it was impossible to bring in a capital charge. Before further evidence could be obtained the man had died in prison in a criminal lunatic asylum. I am not sure which."

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that a man should be careless of his opportunities. There is no higher or better impulse in man than that to better himself. But two things the seeker after wealth must be careful of: first, that he respect the possessions of others; and, secondly, that having achieved distinction or material wealth he use his power and wealth for the betterment of society. His true self prompts him to do this; his baser self urges him to seek self-enjoyment. Any man knows that it is better to give than to receive. Why is this? The giving is prompted by the inner voice—the infinite in man—is the citizen-voice speaking to the individual. A man's duty towards his fellow-man is to render a helping hand. It is his duty to obey this divine inner voice. It may cause the loss of property, the loss of so-called friends. The wealth that can only be won by falsehood is not worth possessing; the friends that can only be held by double-dealing are not worth keeping. A clear conscience and an untainted heart are godlike possessions. The heaven of righteousness in the world is the men who are true to themselves, who through self-knowledge and self-respect are incapable of being false to any man.

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JACK THE RIPPER DIED IN PRISON

Identity of the Murderer Who Startled London Years Ago.

Sir Robert Anderson's reminiscences are still bearing fruit. His note on the identity of "Jack the Ripper" has elicited the following letter to the London Daily News from Mr. George Kellbell, the well-known criminal lawyer, who, as it happens, was also associated with the Parnell commission: "Seeing the means at his disposal for insuring accuracy, it is remarkable that Sir Robert Anderson should have fallen into blundering concerning the identity of Jack the Ripper. The latter was not a Jew, but an Irishman, educated for the medical profession, and, for reasons, disclosed by relatives. Just prior to the Whitechapel murders he had been getting his living as a fireman on a cattle boat, and, having been suspected and watched by the police, was arrested in the very act of mutilating a woman who, as by a miracle, recovered, and, looking like a ghost, gave evidence at his trial. The writer defended the man before the magistrate, but at the central criminal court he was represented. He was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, and died, I believe, in prison."

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50,000 Boxes Free

If You Have Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Let Me Send You a 50 Cent Box of My Remedy Free



Deformity in Chronic Rheumatism
John A. Smith and His Remarkable Remedy for Rheumatism. Cured Himself First, and Now Offers 50,000 Boxes of His Remedy Free

I will give away 50,000 fifty-cent boxes of my remedy for rheumatism to demonstrate its great value in rheumatic conditions. My remedy is not made of obscure ingredients. It is made of such well-known remedies as Potassium Iodide, Poke Root, Gualac, Resin, Stillitina and Sarsaparilla, and anyone familiar with drugs will at once realize its great value in rheumatic conditions.

Some people seem to think that rheumatism is an incurable disease. I know it is not, because I was told years ago when I had it so bad, that I could never be cured. But I was cured by the above ingredients, named the remedy "Gloria Tonic," because I experienced such glorious relief from its use. "Gloria Tonic," of course, did not cure me in a day, nor in a week, but my own case proves that rheumatism can be cured.

There are some rheumatic sufferers who will never be cured, even if their cases are slight and easily curable. This is due to the fact that they do not understand what rheumatism really is. They try a remedy a short time, and if relief comes, they stop. This class of rheumatic sufferers usually take their affliction to the grave.

Bear in mind that rheumatism never makes in the body over night. Sometimes it is the system for years before it makes itself known. It is nothing but excess of uric acid in the blood that causes it. Cold, wet, or damp may make it known suddenly, but the rheumatism was there long before.

You pay the same price for the hosiery you are now wearing as you would for Pen-Angle Guaranteed Hosiery. Yet it isn't nearly so serviceable as Pen-Angle. We are so positive of this that we doubly guarantee Pen-Angle Guaranteed Hosiery to wear longer than any other cotton or cashmere hosiery, we care not what make or brand.

This is Our Double Guarantee

We guarantee the following lines of Pen-Angle Hosiery to fit you perfectly, not to shrink or stretch and the dyes to be absolutely fast. We guarantee them to WEAR LONGER than any other cashmere or cotton hosiery sold at the same prices. If, after wearing Pen-Angle Guaranteed Hosiery any length of time, you should ever find a pair that fails to fulfill this guarantee in any particular, return the same to us and we will replace them with TWO new pairs FREE of charge.

Buying hosiery on this plan you cannot lose a single cent. If Pen-Angle Guaranteed Hosiery fails to fulfill the guarantee in any particular we will ourselves to give you back, free of charge, twice as many pairs as you pay for.

The largest hosiery mills in Canada stand back of this astonishingly liberal guarantee. It will be fulfilled to the last letter.

Remember, the wear is not the only thing we guarantee. The fit, the comfort, and the permanence of the dyes are also guaranteed. Could you ask for more?

Pen-Angle Hosiery is made by an exclusive patented process. It is the only Seamless Hosiery, made in Canada, that has the shape knitted into it.

The ordinary way to make Fashioned Hosiery is to stretch it into shape while wet. Such hosiery loses its shape after one or two washings.

Ask your dealer to show you Pen-Angle Guaranteed Hosiery. Our guaranteed lines have a guaranteed slip in each box. Pen-Angle trade-mark is on the hosiery, too. If your dealer cannot supply you, state number, size and color of hosiery desired and enclose price, and we will fill your order direct.

FOR LADIES.
No. 1764. Black Cashmere hose. Medium weight. 2-ply leg, 4-ply foot, heel and toe. Black and colors. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.
No. 1150. Cashmere hose. Medium weight. 2-ply leg, 4-ply foot, heel and toe. Black and colors. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.
No. 1200. Cotton Hose. Made of 2-ply Egyptian cotton yarn, with 3-ply heels and toes. Black and colors. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$1.50.

FOR MEN.
No. 2404. Medium weight Cashmere half-hose. Made of 2-ply Egyptian cotton yarn, with 3-ply heels and toes. Black and colors. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.
No. 569. Vining weight black Cashmere half-hose, 4-ply body, spun from pure Australian wool. 9-ply silk stitching in heels and toes. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.
No. 220. "Everlast" Cotton Socks. Medium weight. Made from 4-ply Egyptian cotton yarn, with 3-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.
Dept. 22 PENMANS, Limited, Paris, Canada.

COAL VS. GEMS.
From time immemorial India has been noted for precious stones. For thousands of years it has been a land of much display of gems and jewelry. The average European or American hardly think of India without some glint of diamonds in his mind's eye. In a more modern and less celebrated way, Brazil likewise has been a country of diamonds and gold. A few famous stones and many small ones have made a vast land of forest and plain, plantation and wilderness sparkle before the world.

Last year India produced diamonds worth \$4,575, and coal valued at \$13,322,801. In the same year the amber mined in India was worth \$1,771. The yield of rubies and sapphires was more important. Their value was officially reported as \$22,288. The petroleum produced in the same year was estimated at \$3,416,227. In Brazil the value of the coffee crop of the year is greater than the market price of all the diamonds found in that country in a century.

So the practical dwarfs the ornamental in this line of business. It is a period which belongs to iron rather than to gold, to coal far more than to all the precious stones and gems of the earth—Cleveland Leader.

MAN SELLS HIS SKELETON.
Twenty years ago Albert Vystrom, of Stockholm, signed a contract with the Royal Swedish Institute of Anatomy, making over his body after his death to the institution in return for a sum of money. Since then he has come into possession of a large fortune, and has been seeking to cancel his contract with the institute.

The matter was brought before the law courts, but according to mesage from Stockholm, on Monday, the

If You Give
Knives, forks, spoons or fancy serving pieces as Christmas presents, and the pieces are stamped
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
your friends will know they have received the best that is to be had in silver plate.
Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS

Hammer Head; a Story of the Bush

[By W. H. Ogilvie, in Pall Mall Magazine.]

They were selling off the surplus stock on Thalangra Station. The Thalangra brand was well known, and drovers, shearers, station managers and bushmen of every class and kind crowded round the ring to bid for the outstanding, broken and unbroken four and five year olds. These were disposed of at high prices, and then a few old cast-off stock horses, who had served their day, were submitted for sale. Most of them showed signs of wear and tear, and went at low prices to the teamsters and swagmen who had come along on the chance of picking up some old slave very cheaply, which might serve well enough for walking with bullocks or carrying a pack along the road at a foot pace. Old and worn out as most of these horses were, they yet showed signs of good breeding and a toughness of head and eye which was quickly recognized by good judges of horse-flesh. It was generally understood that they had all been good ones in their day. One by one they were led in and led away the property of new owners at a price that in some cases amounted to only a couple or three pounds.

A ripple of laughter spread itself round the ring when a very old roan gelding with a ewe neck and prominent ribs and the quaintest hammer head of extraordinary length, was bouncing into the arena with a youthful gaiety of action strangely at variance with his age and grotesque appearance.

"You may laugh, gentlemen," said the auctioneer, a fine judge of horse-flesh, "but this is a tried, good horse, they tell me—a horse of more than ordinary stamina and courage. Who'll give me a bid? Will anyone start him at a five? Four pounds? Three pounds? Two-ten? Come, gentlemen, look at his head!" (Loud laughter.) "He's a game one, as any horse man can see. One pound, to start him?"

"Five bob," ventured a dirty-looking teamster in cabbage-tree hat. "Six and ninepence!" said a jackeroo, sucking at a needle-mouth pipe held up down in his mouth. Again there was a good deal of laughter, which increased when the old horse solemnly shook his long, hammer-like head. "He evidently don't want you for an owner," said the auctioneer, quick to seize his opportunity. "The dialle is quite true," returned the jackeroo, taking his pipe out of his mouth the better to voice the retort. He was an Oxford man, and objected to be scored off by a country auctioneer.

"I'll give you a pound for him," said a kindly-eyed, brown-faced squatter, who was standing close to the auctioneer. "Thank you! A pound I'm bid. One sovereign I'm bid. Any advance on a pound? Are you all done? Go—"

"For two years I had pain in my heart, back and left side. Could not draw a deep breath or lie on left side, and any little exertion would cause palpitation. Under advice I took Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy and Nerve. I took about thirteen bottles, am in better health than I ever was, and have gained 14 pounds."

MRS. LILLIE THOMAS, Upper Sandusky, Ohio. For many years Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy has been very successful in the treatment of heart troubles, because of its tonic effect upon the heart nerves and muscles. Even in severe cases of long standing it has frequently prolonged life for many years after doctors had given up all hope, as proven by thousands of letters we have received from grateful people.

Price \$1.00 at your druggist. He should supply you. If he does not, send price to us, we forward prepaid. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Toronto.



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MONTREAL, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, 54

COWAN HARDWARE COMPANY, LONDON.

fast as you like! I don't believe Tom Mallan has a better horse in his stable than you, and I'd rather trust my child's chance of life to you than to the best he can lend me!"

They raced over the sandhill, past the front of the little bush hotel, where a few late-drinking revellers stumbled out of the door at the sound of the galloping hoofs.

"Looks like Jim Duncan," said old Mallan, joining the rest. "I don't know that horse he's riding."

"It's the Boss, right enough," said Jack Wilson, one of Duncan's own men, "an' he's ridin' an' a screw he bought at Thalangra, and a little after what he's ridin' him for; he'll be going for the doctor for his kid, now!"

"Well, good luck to him, poor chap," said old Mallan. "I know what that game means, and it's not a bonny ride!"

And the roan forged gamely on into the darkness, tugging at the reins as though his only object were to reach Bourke before the dawn.

Jim Duncan felt happier than he had done for many long hours. It was the helpless inaction that had unmanned him. Now he felt that he was doing something. He pulled up his reins, and the horse's head came up and he galloped on at a steady pace.

Twenty-five miles from Bourke the roan horse was still cantering on, and still the reins were tight between his hands. They passed a little camp of teamsters sleeping round their dying fires. Bullock bells were clanking and jangling in the ridges, and a blue cattle dog ran out and peered at the horse, who shied and pulled harder than ever. Duncan swore loudly at the cur, and tightened his arm upon the sleeping child, and his own thigh upon the saddle.

He pulled the good horse into a walk, but always it was the roan himself who quickened the pace to a canter, as though he understood the value of time, and the need for a special effort.

Even if alone. The supreme importance of the crisis, which people scarcely seem yet to realize, makes me appeal, almost with passion, to those leaders who have the opportunity of rendering so supreme a service to their country.

Lord Ridley, the chairman of the Tariff Reform League, is wholly opposed to Lord Rosebery's suggestion. He writes as follows:

"I venture to express a hope that no sign will be made of dropping a policy which Unionists are practically unanimous in regarding as vital to the Empire, which won the party over 100 years ago at the last election, and which merits a majority in the present House and was the subject of an important and most opportune pronouncement by Mr. Balfour in your very same issue of yesterday."

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A New style Gas range

Double cooking top; no "stooping" necessary while cooking or baking

Model H is a new 1910 style of gas range. It will soon achieve great popularity. With Model H you can cook a meal with the greatest ease and convenience. You will never be crowded for room. The cooking top is double size—equal to eight burners and a simmering burner. And just note the convenient location of the baking and broiler ovens. No "stooping" is necessary when putting in or taking out pies, cakes, steaks, etc.

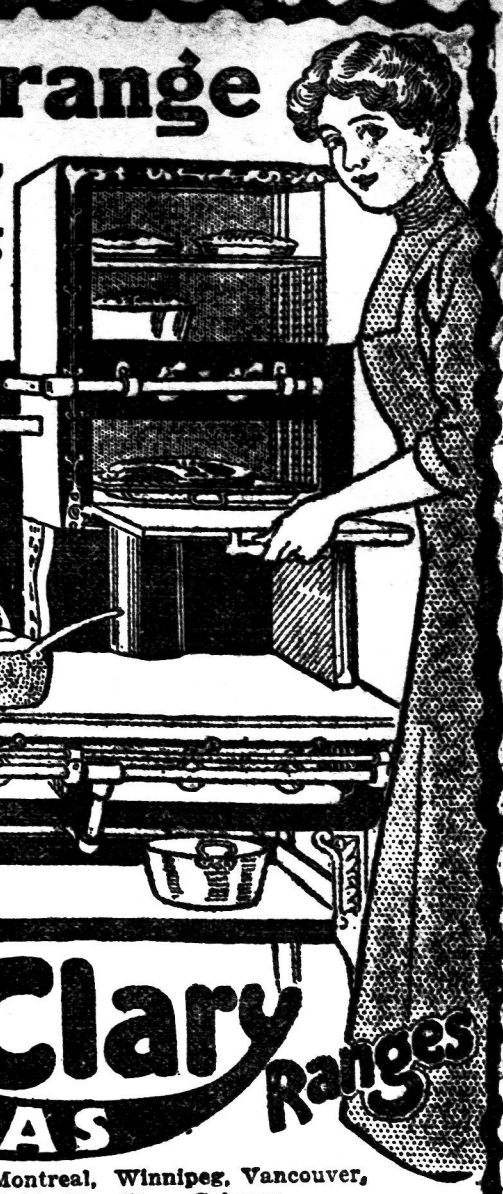
The broiler and drip pans are smoothly coated with white enamel. You can wash and clean them as thoroughly as you can an enamelled sauce pan. You can change the oven from a circulating to a direct action oven by simply moving a slide.

Be sure and see Model H at the nearest McClary agency. Also look at the other seven styles of McClary Gas Ranges. Each style can be supplied with or without two burner extension, oven thermometer, water heater, reservoir, high shelf, high chimney top. Can be changed from artificial to natural gas in a few minutes.

McClary Gas Ranges are up-to-date in every particular. Your money cannot buy bigger value.

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B., Hamilton, Calgary.

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drafted to Bow street, and four years later was appointed to the position of assistant jailer there, succeeding to the post of jailer in 1887.

As nearly as can be estimated, Sergt. Bush has had 17,000 ordinary prisoners under his charge, and at least 1,000 men who have been extradited to almost every part of the world. His prisoners included Dr. Nell Cream, the notorious poisoner; Prince, who murdered William Terris, the actor, and some of the best-known thieves and swindlers of modern times.

His influence over some old offenders was very great. This was especially marked in the case of "Mog, the Fireman," who, thanks in a large measure to Lady Henry Somerset, is now a reformed character. Mog, a tall gaunt man, with dark piercing eyes, and ringlets of raven blackness, was possessed of enormous strength. On one occasion she went behind a policeman who was standing near Merryweather's establishment in Bow street, and taking him in her arms as though he had been a child, deposited him on the pavement on the opposite side of the road, before he had realized what was happening.

Sometimes, after being sentenced for one of her little freaks, Mog made use of her great strength, and it required the united efforts of several officers to remove her from the dock. She always became as meek as a lamb, however, when Sergt. Bush was in his quiet manner. "Now, then, Margaret, this way, if you please," said Lloyd's Weekly.

The ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, Limited MONTREAL.

"ENDS OF EARTH" A STRANGE CLUB

Composed of 300 British and American Wanderers.

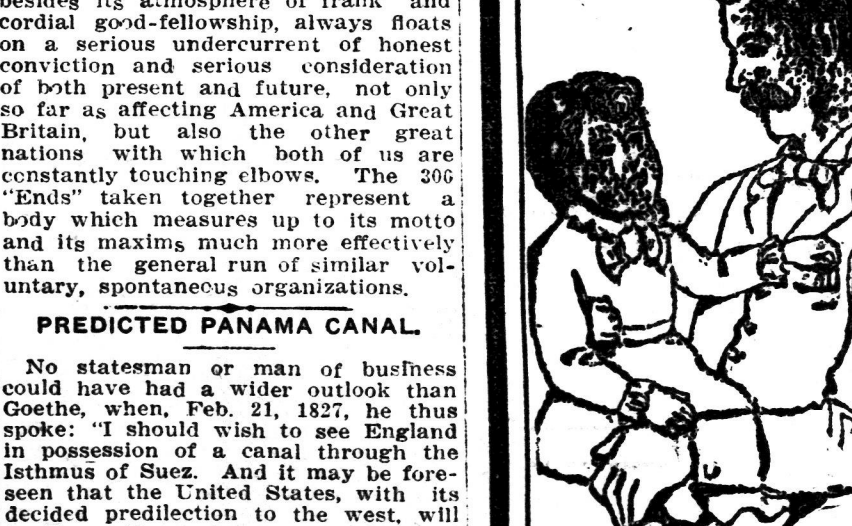
"The Ends of the Earth," that unique and beneficent organization, for which an equally remarkable combination, Mark Twain, of blessed memory, Rudyard Kipling and Admiral Dewey, were the ostensible and international sponsors—of "good fellows who speak our language and have no axes to grind," has just completed its membership roll of 300 by two notable accessions. Sir Ernest H. Shackleton, whose "Farthest South" lecture has won him global opinions and friends everywhere, and Admiral Sir G. Ascheton, Curzon-Howe, descendant of the family famous in French and Indian and revolutionary wars, and soon to exchange the commands of the Mediterranean squadron for that of the great Portsmouth naval yard and station. The roll of "The Ends" is one of the most interesting and auspicious documents, each name standing for something actual and specific, selected by a careful "working committee" and with scrupulous regard to the substantial, friendly purpose and spirit of the organization to unite in great and personal bonds the two great Anglo-Saxon powers.

"The Ends" is a class by itself, without initiation fee, dues or charges other than those incident to the annual dinner, which, besides its atmosphere of frank and cordial good-fellowship, always floats on a serious undercurrent of honest conviction and serious consideration of both present and future, not only so far as affecting America and Great Britain, but also the other great nations, with which both of us are constantly touching elbows. The 300 "Ends" taken together represent a body which measures up to its motto and its maxims much more effectively than the general run of similar voluntary, spontaneous organizations.

PREDICTED PANAMA CANAL.

No statesman or man of business could have had a wider outlook than Goethe, when, Feb. 21, 1827, he thus spoke: "I should wish to see England in possession of a canal through the Isthmus of Suez. And it may be foreseen that the United States, with its decided predilection to the west, will in 30 or 40 years have occupied and peopled the large tract of land beyond the Rocky Mountains. It may, furthermore, be foreseen that along the whole coast of the Pacific Ocean, where nature has already formed the most capacious and secure harbors, important commercial towns will gradually arise for the furtherance of a great intercourse between China and the East Indies and the United States. In such a case it would not only be desirable, but almost necessary, that a more rapid communication should be maintained between the eastern and western shores of North America, both by merchant ships and men-of-war, than has hitherto been possible with the tedious, disagreeable and expensive voyage around Cape Horn. It is absolutely indispensable for the United States to effect a passage from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean."

ULCERS, BOILS, SWOLLEN GLANDS, BLOTCHES, PIMPLES, AND ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES ARE COMPLETELY CURED BY THE NEW METHOD TREATMENT



YOU CAN ARRANGE TO PAY AFTER YOU ARE CURED

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Send for Booklet on Diseases of Men "THE GOLDEN MONITOR" FREE

If unable to call, write for a Question List for Home Treatment

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All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat no patients in our Windsor office, which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows:

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Write for our private address.

and I am certain that they will do it.

Would that I might live to see it!"—J. F. Rhodes, in Historical Essays.

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Each of these brands is guaranteed absolutely pure, and the choicest Sugar of its kind in the Dominion.

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21

"Spring Fever" is just another name for Biliousness, Irregular Bowels, Upset Stomach.

What you must do is to get the blood pure—by stirring up the liver—making the bowels regular and the stomach sweet. The quickest, and surest, and pleasant way to do all this is to take Abbey's Salt. It's the best spring tonic.

25c and 60c a bottle.

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Write for our private address.

and I am certain that they will do it.

Would that I might live to see it!"—J. F. Rhodes, in Historical Essays.

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THE GIRLS OF MANDALAY

They Do the Business, Smoke Big Cigars and Wear Ear-Plugs—Marriage Customs—Women Do Not Change Their Names.

[By Frank G. Carpenter.]

Mandalay, Burma.—Come with me to the bazaars and have a look at the girls. We are in the old capital of Burma, walking through immense buildings filled with stalls, in which hundreds of laughing women are sitting upon platforms with goods piled around them. Here is one selling silks. She has the most delicate pinks, blues, yellows and greens, all striped with some other gay color. They are intended for skirts, and will be wrapped tight around the person and fastened with a knot at the waist. See, a girl has come up and is making a purchase. The fair merchant takes a cigar as big as my wrist out of her mouth and lays it aside while she measures the goods with a yardstick. A half dozen girls are sitting on their heels nearby watching the sale. Their backs are turned, and I observe their silk skirts gleaming to their plump bodies. The Burmese maid wears neither corset nor bustle. The skirt falls straight to the feet, inclosing the legs so that they look like double pipes wrapped in silk. The upper part of the body is clad in jacket and shawl.

Now look at the ears of those girls. They are shaped like beautiful shells, except at the lobes, which are decorated and plugged with cylinders of gold, silver or amber. They are bareheaded, and their long black locks are done up in a knot on the crown. Every girl wears two or more bangles, and a diamond ring sparkles on the hand of the merchant as she measures the cloth.

The Women Do the Business.

Now turn about and look through the bazaars. There are thousands of women buying and selling, and hundreds of peddlers moving about with trays on their heads. Here comes one with fresh fruits. She has a bowl of coconuts and bananas and cries out her wares as she goes. Behind her is a flower peddler, and further on are maidens with vegetables, fish, fruit and all sorts of things, a fish woman selling a trout from which she has chopped off the head. The fish bleeds as she handles it. She has plugs in her ears and her lips are wrapped around a mighty cigar at which she puffs as she weighs out the fish.

We go to the street of the tailors. Here girls are sewing on machines worked by hand. They will make you a dress while you wait. We stop before a pretty silk seller, and I buy a yellow-striped skirt to suit home. The girl sits on her feet, her little brown toes peeping out of the pink skirt which is wrapped tightly about her. She looks innocent and I feel safe in making the purchase at her own price. She offers me a whiff from her cigar as I handle the goods, and upon my refusing gives it to her sister and then comes down to business. She pulls out one piece of bright silk after another and explains the good points of each, laughing and chatting the while. In the end I find I have paid three times what I should, but the girl was so charming it was worth twice the money.

Ear Plugs and Womanhood.

All the girls here wear ear plugs. They cannot enter society without them. As a maiden approaches the age of coming out, which is usually at twelve or thirteen, her ears are bored, and the ceremony is as important to her as the first long dress is to her American sister. The ceremony is formal, and it must be done when the stars are propitious. The family consults the fortune teller for this occasion, and a big feast is prepared. All the relatives and friends attend in their best clothes to witness the piercing. This is done by a professional earborer, who uses needles

of pure gold for the rich and silver ones for the poor.

When the exact moment has arrived the girl is laid down upon a mat in the back of the room and her relatives hold her while the earborer thrusts the golden needle through the lobe and twists it around into a ring. This he leaves in the ear. The other ear is treated likewise.

While this is going on the bands play, and after it there is a feast. It takes the ear some time to heal. When it is quite in the process of enlarging the hole begins. The needle is pulled back and forth until the sore heals. It is then taken out and a little cylinder of finely rolled gold is pressed in. This is gradually enlarged from week to week, stretching the hole larger and larger, the cylinder being kept in until it grows to the proper size. Such people as cannot afford gold or silver, put stems of elephant grass in their ears, inserting stem after stem until at last the hole in the lobe will contain a bunch as big round as a thumb. After the hole is well healed the plugs or hollow pipes are inserted.

Some of the women stretch their earlobes until they grow to an inconceivable size. I have seen men's ears with ear lobes so large that a napkin ring could be thrust through one, and it is not uncommon to see a Burmese maid with a big cigar thrust through one ear. There was not a merchant in the bazaar at Mandalay who could not have used her ears for cigarette holders, and but few who had ear plugs less than the size of their finger tips.

The Girls All Smoke.

Speaking of tobacco, all Burmese women smoke, and a girl learns to puff at a cigar long before her ears are bored. Children are taught the habit as soon as they are able to walk, and I see four-year-old boys puffing cigarettes. The average cigar used by the women looks much like a long ear of popcorn with the stick on. It is made of other leaves in connection with tobacco; it is loosely rolled and is often tied with a string. All the girls are adept in making cigars, and at a party one girl may roll for the crowd, the big cigars being passed about from one guest to another, each taking a whiff. In courtship, I doubt not, the girl makes the cigar the two.

And this brings me to the marriage in Burma. The customs here are far different from those of Japan, China, Korea or the other countries I have visited during this trip around the world. The Japanese girl has a husband picked out by a matchmaker, the Korean takes one at the discretion of her parents, while the Chinese maiden is often sold, and, if married, becomes the slave of her mother-in-law. The Siamese girl is nominally the property of the king, and the Malayan is shut in a Mohammedan harem, as are the millions of women of India, Egypt and Turkey. The Burmese girl goes about as she pleases, and marries whom she will. During her childhood she associates with the boys and after marriage she is looked upon as a comrade and often rules the household. She is the business head of the establishment. She usually makes the money, and always carries the purse.

The Burmese marry early, and one of an old maid if she is not married by the age of twenty. During the courtship the young man brings presents of oranges or candy; he writes verses in praise of his lady's beautiful ear plugs, and she in return

gives him cigars and, perhaps, a turban or a pair of shoes. The marriage is a little more than a festival at the house of the girl. Here the young couple eat rice together, join hands and say they intend to live as man and wife. They are supposed to bill and coo, feeding one another as the birds do; and they drink tea with their parents and parents-in-law. The groom makes the girl a present consisting of a silk skirt or piece of jewelry, and he is supposed to furnish the wedding breakfast. After marriage the two go into seclusion for a honeymoon of seven days, and they then take up their home in the house of the bride. It is presumptuous for them to set up their own establishment immediately after marriage, as the man is supposed to work a certain time for his wife.

I understand that there are many love matches in Burma, and that where parents object the young people elope and go off to themselves. There are few marriages for money. The marriage is a civil ceremony, and it has nothing to do with religion. It is a social and business partnership rather than a moral contract, and many marriages are entered into without any ceremony at all. Among some people the wedding is kept secret for a time, for the young couple do not like to be stared at nor have stones thrown on their house roofs, as is sometimes the custom. A girl does not change her name after marriage, and there is nothing about her to show whether she is married or not. She wears no marriage ring and she still, as I have said, keeps her own property. She can act for herself in a business way and she frequently acts for her husband. She can sign deeds, lend or borrow money and make any kind of arrangements as to selling or buying.

With all this the women do not mix in public affairs. They make no fuss about their rights, and the Burmese sufferer from the yet unborn sons of girls as they are self-respecting, but not independent nor forward.

Woman's Rights in Burma. The right after her marriage are well protected. The women are the chief workers and money-makers, and a woman can hold property distinct from her husband. She manages her own money, and has an equal right with her husband in all that they make together during their married life. She has a right to her own earnings, and if divorced she takes back all the money she has brought into the family and half of what has been accumulated since the wedding.

As to the divorces, these are not difficult of attainment on either side of the family. Any discontented husband or wife may go before the elders and claim a separation, and it is seldom refused.

There are also special grounds for divorce. If the husband is idle or lazy the wife can claim a separation. If he is unable to support her, she is always entitled to a divorce. If he is always drinking and is a cripple after his marriage, she can demand that the marriage be broken, and the same is true if he treats her in any way.

On the other hand, the husband has, also, plenty of grounds for divorce. If his wife does not love him, he may claim a divorce. The same is also true if she gives him no boys. No wife, withstanding all this, divorces are not much more common than in the United States. They are hardly respected, and the man who claims a divorce is looked upon as a failure. It is a disgrace to get a divorce, and a runaway, while a divorced woman is said to be always anxious to marry again. Indeed, marriage is considered the best state for woman.

To Europe By the Mediterranean Route

Written for The Advertiser by Mrs. Porter Allen Tucker.

(Concluded from Saturday Last.)

In going from Venice to Lucerne, we had a most beautiful ride over the Alps, and went through the St. Gotthard's tunnel, which is over nine miles long.

Beautiful Paris is a busy metropolis. Horses, omnibuses, autos and cars are going hither and thither, and all go so fast that one feels as if his life is almost in jeopardy in attempting to cross the street. But it is a wonderful city, and contains many artistic buildings. One of the most beautiful buildings in Paris is the Art Museum, which has a choice collection of tapestries and paintings. Each artist's group is by itself, and it is interesting to see how each made a specialty of different subjects. With some it was nature; others, faces, flowers or domestic scenes. The subject of the very different from the art galleries at Rome. There the paintings were mainly of religion, war or mythological characters, while in Paris the more light subjects as the "Cocotte" and "Bringing the Cows Home from Pasture." In the latter picture the lights were beautiful. The sun was just setting, and while it did not show in the painting, the reflection could be seen on the girl's face and across the fields. The Roman paintings are deep, rich colors, while those in Paris are lighter, clearer shades.

Many of the women of Paris are beautiful, and take great pains with their toilet. A double proof of this is the immense space that is devoted to toilet articles in the department stores. The hair shops are distinctly Parisian. The hair is arranged in so many artistic ways and is so elaborately decorated with ornaments, that it is a work of art. Some shops are devoted exclusively to dog outfits. They keep little rubber boots, blankets, with dainty little lace handkerchiefs tucked in the side pocket, and white satin-lined baskets for the little bed.

When we left Paris, it was a bright, sunny day, and when we reached Calais we found the Straits of Dover were comparatively smooth, so had a pleasant voyage to England. How good it seemed to be in an English speaking country again, to be able to read the signs and to understand what people were saying!

England is beautiful even in winter, and we had a good opportunity to see the country when we went down to Cornwall to visit my cousin. Here we had a glimpse into the home life of England. How graceful and delightful the English people are! They are royal entertainers, and their table fairly groans with good things (likewise the guests). We had Yorkshire pudding, and had thick scalded cream three times a day.

The houses are built of stone and are very substantial. At Bedrugga we went through the house where my grandfather was born, and it is in a good state of preservation.

One afternoon we walked to the pretty little village of Marazion, and went through the Church of England that was built in 1250, and then were graciously entertained at Glen View

Cottage. We shall long remember the happy days spent with our English friends.

Weeks could be spent seeing London. It is a city of great interest. St. Paul's Cathedral, the most beautiful church in London, contains many monuments, most of which are in honor of a governor, but there is one in honor of a governor who was a just man. There are also several tombs in this cathedral. Here Arthur, first Duke of Wellington, and also Major Charles Gordon, who his inscription reads, "At all times and everywhere gave his strength to the weak, his substance to the poor, his sympathy to the suffering, his heart to God."

In the Royal Exchange are many beautiful paintings representing the different stages of England's development. Among the pictures are the Phoenicians trading with the early Britons, on the coast of Cornwall; William the Conqueror granting the tower to the citizens of London; the great fire of London in 1666; founding of the Bank of England, July 27, 1694, and Queen Victoria opening the Royal Exchange in 1844.

One of the most interesting places to visit in London is Westminster Abbey. Like all the great churches, the abbey has been the growth of centuries, and one could wander for hours among the old tombs and read the interesting epitaphs. There is a monument there in honor of Sir John Franklin, who went in search of the North Pole. On the monument it reads:

"Not here: the white north has thy bones, and thou, heroic soul, art passing."

Threatened Paralysis!

TELLS HOW A BAD CASE MAY BE DETECTED AND CURED.

"Before I left Scotland," writes William Macneil, of Glenelg P.O., "my health had suffered. The train moving and beginning life in a new country is very taxing to one concerned with a young family. After I arrived, my first feeling was one of slight weakness, which they call it in my speech. I might not have noticed this, but for my anxiety over a dragging sensation in my left limb and a slight confusion in thinking. No doctor was near and I just followed an advertisement and sent for six boxes of Ferrozone. It must have done me a lot of good from the first box. I was now feeling better and got my troubles most of the time. This simply proves the curative power of Ferrozone. I continued to use it and before now I feel a well, hearty vigorous man—no sign of weakness or illness about me. When I consider that I had been on the verge of paralysis you can see that I fully realize the health-giving power of Ferrozone."

If you have a weak spot anywhere—if you experience occasional pains and twinges or rheumatism—if you feel worn out and lack desire to work—these are the sure indications you need Ferrozone—try it, one or two tablets at meal time; 50 cents per box, six for \$2.50, all dealers, or The Catherisone Company, Kingston, Can.

ing on thy happier voyage now, to wait no earthly pole. In the abbey is buried Sir John Barrow, M.D., "whose genius and benevolence the world owes the blessing derived from the use of chloroform for the relief of the suffering." The Poets' Corner are buried Chaucer, John Dryden, Robert Browning, Tennyson, and Charles Dickens; and there are monuments of Milton, Shakespeare, Burns, Wordsworth, and a bust of Longfellow, with this inscription: "This bust was placed among the monuments of the poets of England by the English admirers of an American poet." In the south side of the abbey is a monument to Charles and John Wesley, and on it are these two inscriptions: "I look upon the world as my parish." "God buries his workmen, but carries on his work." A plain slab in the pathway of the statesmen's aisle marks the grave of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Gladstone. Among the royal tombs is Mary, Queen of Scots, who was buried in Westminster Abbey in 1537. As one wanders around the abbey, seeing the tombs of the famous people, he is impressed that life "is even a vapor than appeareth for a little while, and the vision is gone."

In the National Gallery there is a large collection of the various schools of painting, and these are arranged in twenty rooms. The day we visited the gallery was students' day, and many of the artists were busy copying some of the great pictures.

The Royal Naval Museum contains a large collection of guns and cannon. Napoleon's chair and the skeleton of the famous hero, Marengo, and Lord Nelson's diamond-studded sword.

The British Museum is an immense building, filled with antiquities. In the main room is a magnificent collection of Greek pottery from the seventh to the third centuries before Christ. In the Egyptian rooms are many mummies, dating from 3000 B.C. to 500 A.D. The Egyptians believed in the immortality of the soul, and that it would inhabit the body, so they preserved their dead by embalming. In the room were mummies both of men and of animals; we saw the mummified bodies of a sacred lamb, a dog's head, a cat and a crocodile. We were especially interested in the famous Rosetta Stone, which was found by the French in 1793 near the Rosetta mouth of the Nile. The inscription on that of the priests or hieroglyphs, of the people in Egyptian, and also in the Greek language, and it was from this inscription in the Greek that was first obtained the key to the decipherment of the Egyptian hieroglyphs.

Buckingham Palace is a most imposing sight, with its dignified stables guarding it. It is located in St. James' Park, and is 300 feet long. When the King or Queen are in the palace the royal flag floats over it, but it is soon as the royal family is taken down.

In Madam Tussaud's wax-work exhibition there is a large collection of wax figures of the great men of the world, to realize that they are not human. As we entered a room, a young lady was sitting at the desk selling catalogues, and she looked so natural that we were tempted to speak to her. But most of the wax figures are of ancient and modern celebrities. Much of the space is devoted to European royalty, and the corner draped with the Stars and Stripes, and under it stand many American presidents.

Regent's Park, one of the largest parks in London, is 1,000 acres, and contains a fine zoological garden.

The lover of Dickens need not go to London to see the old Dickens' house, "The Old Curiosity Shop," which is still standing. It is a little old building, now used as a waste-paper factory.

On a last morning in London we went to the Victoria and Albert Museum in the front room was John Wesley's study, and in it are his bookcase, study and conference chairs, and his large blue and white portrait, which is painted this beautiful blessing:

"Be present at our table, Lord, Be here and everywhere adored; These creatures bless, and grant that we May feast in Paradise with thee."

We were in the bedroom in which he died, and off of it is a tiny room, which he called his closet of prayer. In the rear of the old Wesleyan church is a little graveyard, and here John Wesley is buried.

The policemen of London are a great comfort to the tourists; they give directions so readily, it is comparatively easy for the stranger to get about the city.

London is a city of silk hats; every afternoon the streets are filled with hats and Prince Alberts, and are fine-looking gentlemen.

On Saturday afternoon, Feb. 19, we left Liverpool for the continent. We were in the bedroom in which he died, and off of it is a tiny room, which he called his closet of prayer. In the rear of the old Wesleyan church is a little graveyard, and here John Wesley is buried.

HEALTHY CHILDREN

Psychine Made Her A Robust Child

It is not necessary for us to speak any words of our own, for the facts given below are enough to convince the most skeptical as to PSYCHINE's power to restore health. Mr. John Sykes, of Victoria Harbor, says: "When Nellie was about 4 years of age, she had wasted away so much that she looked like a little skeleton. The doctor treated her for 2 or 3 months, but the child got worse, and the doctor said he could do nothing more. We called in another doctor, who told us every thing had been done and that the child could not get better. We decided to take the little thing to a Montreal doctor, who said her lungs had been filled with pus and that she would have to undergo an operation if we would save her life. The next day he came, down from Montreal and operated upon her, but the operation was a failure, as he was unable to get any pus from the lungs."

"We were disappointed, and fully thought little Nellie was not going to get better, but it was cruel to let her suffer so. At this time we heard what a wonderful medicine PSYCHINE was for the lungs. We had been reading some of the advertisements in the papers of people who had been cured through PSYCHINE. We thought it would suit our little girl, and so decided to give it a trial. This we did, and after Nellie had taken our first bottle we saw an improvement. Gradually she began to fill out, and by the time she had used 8 or 9 bottles, she was quite well, and was as healthy as the other children are. We have a great deal to be thankful for. We feel that we have saved our little Nellie, and we shall be pleased to answer enquiries at any time."

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DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Toronto.

THE SIMPLE LIFE.

It is seldom that a physician succeeds in proving his theories by not dying before reaching the great age of 81. This feat is the more remarkable when his theories are opposed to all commonly accepted ideas.

Dr. George S. Keith, who has just died at Currie, near Edinburgh, aged 81, was known as "the starving doctor," and was much criticized for his almost complete abandonment of food, and for condemnation of alcohol and

his attacks on the "keep up the strength of the patient" school. Dr. Keith carried his patients by his ideas. "Don't eat anything," he would tell them, "but go to bed, open the windows and drink plenty of good water." He scarcely ever prescribed medicine of any kind, and never said, "In illness," he said, "neither medicine nor alcoholic stimulants nor food are necessary as a general rule, and are often absolutely injurious." His great idea was that nearly every illness could be traced to overeating.—Boston Globe.

The discussion as to the prohibition of bay windows on certain estates reminds one of the interesting things Mr. Shaw Sparrow says about them in his recent book on "The English House." A "bay," he sets forth, is properly sixteen feet, the width of a road of land, the distance between gable and gable in the old frame house, and also the space allotted to a long span of oaken when stabled four abreast. Old cottages and farm buildings are frequently found to measure multiples of bays or half bays, and the original bay windows were sixteen-footers. Mr. Sparrow insists that the workman saying should run, "Every dog shall have his bay," not "day," and that this does not mean that dogs are at liberty

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MALLETS AND MULTIPLICATION

McBriarity Won the Wager. But the Question is Still Debatable.

McBriarity, the carpenter's helper, walked up to the shop foreman with a broken mallet.

"Boss," he said, "give me another mallet. I've busted the head off of this one."

The foreman grunted, and, procuring another mallet, he gave it to McBriarity, at the same time cautioning him to be more careful, as mallets cost money.

In a few minutes McBriarity returned, this time with the handle of the mallet broken.

"Great Scott, man!" commented the foreman. "Why don't you get a real job somewhere and go to work? You are too strong for this business. You are too strong for this business. You are too strong for this business."

"You ought to get a position on the athletic team handling records. You're wasting your talents doing carpenter work. That makes three mallets you've broken in less than an hour."

"Two, boss!" corrected McBriarity. "How many times have you been to me with mallets?" asked the foreman.

"Three times," replied McBriarity. "Well, then," retorted the foreman, "you've broken three mallets."

"But I've only had two," persisted McBriarity. "You gave me one when I started in to work, and then you gave me another when I broke the first one; so I don't see how I could break three when I had only two."

"You broke the two I gave you," said the foreman, with some heat, "and then you took the two broken ones and made a new mallet out of the broken parts, did you not?"

"Yes," replied McBriarity cautiously. "Well, how many mallets does that make?" asked the foreman.

"Two," replied McBriarity. "Fine headwork," growled the foreman. "You broke the two mallets I gave you, did you not?"

"Yes," said McBriarity. "I did." "Well, what did you do after that?" asked the foreman.

"Made another one out of the two broken ones," said McBriarity. "Did you use it?" cross-questioned the foreman.

"Sure, I did," replied McBriarity. "I used it until it broke."

"Well, then, you used three mallets," persisted the foreman.

"Certainly," asserted McBriarity. "And you broke 'em all," insisted the foreman.

"Yes; but you only gave two mallets, so I don't see how I could have broken three," answered McBriarity.

"Well, we'll put it another way," said the foreman. "You broke the two mallets I gave you. What did you do after that?"

"I made another mallet out of the broken parts of the two broken ones," replied McBriarity.

"And you used it?" persisted the foreman.

"Sure," replied McBriarity. "You acknowledge that you used three mallets, do you?" asked the foreman.

"How many mallets have you now?" asked the foreman.

"None," replied McBriarity.

"Well, then," said the foreman, with finality, "if you used three mallets and have none left you must have broken them all; and if you broke all you used, you must have broken exactly three mallets."

"But, see here, boss. How could I break three mallets when you gave me only two?" insisted McBriarity.

"Thunder and tenpenny nails!" howled the foreman. "Here, take this mallet and get back to your work. You will drive me mad with your arguing."

McBriarity took the mallet and went back to his bench. Inside of fifteen minutes he strolled up to the foreman with the mallet in his hand, but this time it was unbroken.

"Boss," he said, "I've been thinking this thing over, and I've come to the conclusion that you are right."

"Sure, I'm right," answered the foreman, "for I've changed my mind. You broke two mallets."

"No," replied McBriarity. "I broke three."

"Now, look here, Mac," said the foreman, "how many mallets have I given you since you started to work?"

"Three," replied McBriarity.

"How many have you now?"

"One," replied McBriarity.

"Well, then, take one from three. How many does that leave?" asked the foreman.

"Two," replied McBriarity.

"Well, that's how many you broke," said the foreman. "You couldn't break more mallets than you had."

"But I made one mallet out of the broken ones. Add that to the two which you gave me and which I broke and it makes three mallets. Three mallets plus the one I now have makes four mallets I've had. Four mallets I've had minus one I have now leaves three mallets which I haven't because I broke them. It's as plain as the nose on your face that I have broken three mallets."

"Don't get personal," said the foreman. "I gave you a total of three mallets and you still have one, so you broke the difference between one and three, which is two."

"Your arithmetic may be all right, but it doesn't bear out the facts," said McBriarity. "I think I can prove it to you that I am right. You gave me a mallet when I started in to work."

"Yes," replied the foreman.

"Well, that's mallet number one," said McBriarity. "Then you gave me another when I broke the first one."

"Yes," assented the foreman.

"That was mallet number two. I broke that one also, and then I made a new mallet out of the broken parts of the two broken ones. Do you follow me?"

"Yes, that's right," replied the foreman.

"Well, that was mallet number three, wasn't it?" asked McBriarity.

"Sure," replied the foreman.

"Where is it now?" asked McBriarity.

"Broken like the other two," answered the foreman.

"Well, if mallet number three is broken the number of broken mallets is three," asserted McBriarity triumphantly.

The foreman scratched his head in perplexity, but suddenly brightening, he said:

"I'll bet you five dollars that you can't bring me three broken mallets."

For a moment McBriarity was staggered. Then, quickly recovering, he said:

"All right," said the foreman. "I believe I'll take that bet."

"All right," said the foreman. "I believe I'll take that bet."

McBriarity walked over to his bench. In a few moments he returned, carrying three broken mallets.

The foreman gazed at them in astonishment.

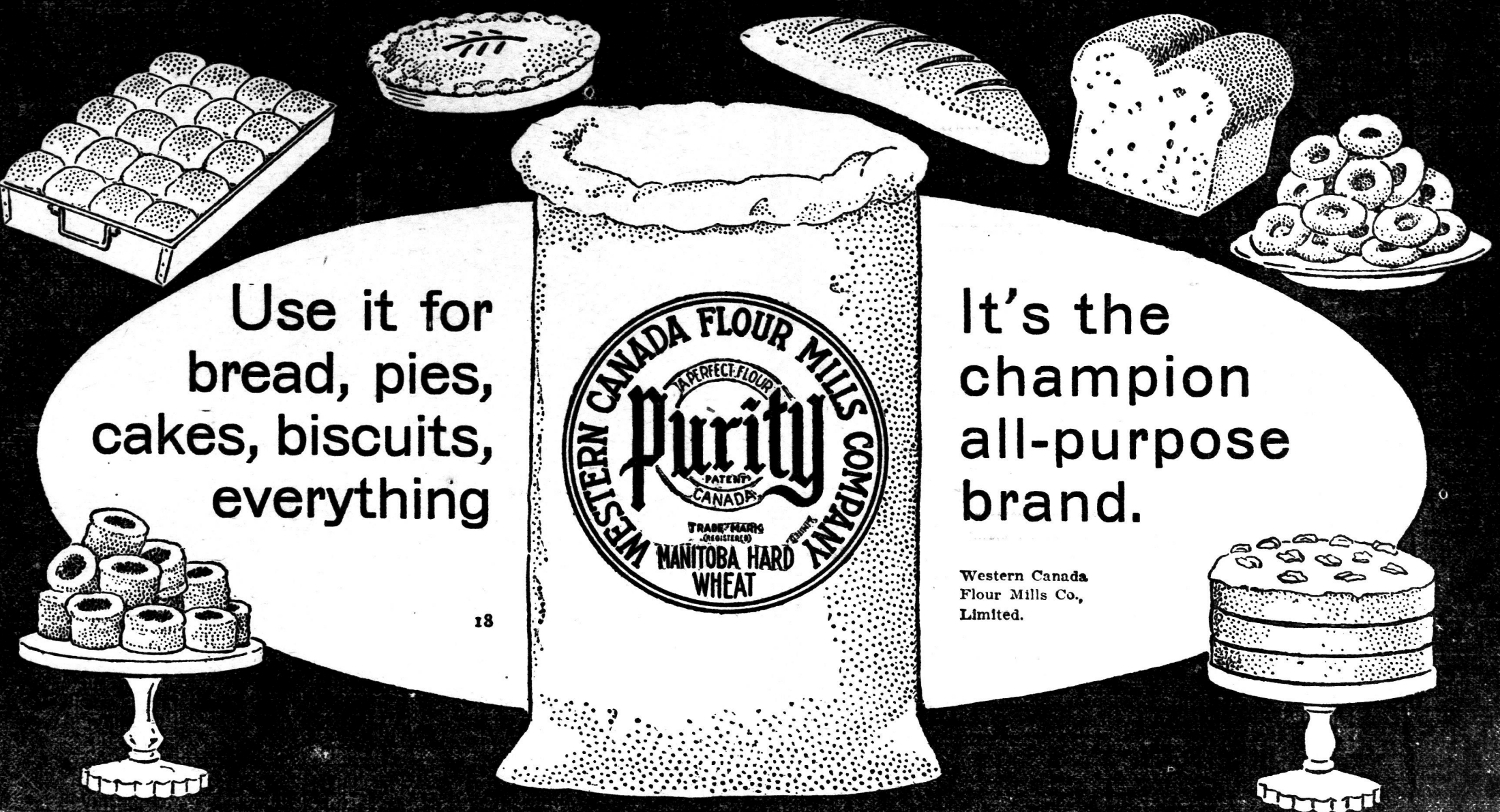
"I can't understand this thing," he said. "You broke only two mallets, yet here are three broken parts of three."

"Sure," replied McBriarity. "The third mallet is mallet number four. I broke it to win the bet."

SIMPLE ELECTRO-CHEMICAL EXPERIMENT.

An interesting experiment illustrating electro-chemical action can be tried by any one. Prepare a few ounces of mercury into a flat glass or porcelain dish; pour over the mercury half an inch of water containing a pinch of salt or a few drops of acid; immerse the negative wire from a dry battery in the mercury. Now touch the water only with the positive wire and note the activity that at once is manifest. Try this experiment with dirty mercury and note the instantaneous brightening and cleaning of the mercury. Place the positive pole in the mercury and the negative in the water, and the mercury soon becomes foul. Restore the wires to their original position and note that the mercury clears at once. Grind the mercury in a small mortar with some sulphur or oil, and it becomes foul. Now return the fouled mercury to the dish and apply the current as at first. Note the clearing of the mercury and see how quickly the detached globules coalesce. Then remove the mercury and add a pinch of bichloride of mercury to the water; immerse both wires and note how quickly there is a deposition of mercury on the cathode or negative wire. In this simple experiment is the germ of the electrolytic system for the recovery of precious metals. While the theory of electro-chemical action has been known for many decades, it is only within the last few years that the methods and machines for making a practical use of the theoretical knowledge have been devised.—E. E. Carey, in the Engineering Magazine.

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A WORD FOR THE NEW WOMAN

The Cynical Fears of a Timid Masculine Critic Are Shorn of Effect by the Facts of Her Achievement.

A certain man who is something of a cynic in regard to the other sex, freeing his mind in regard to the feminist movement of the present, angrily inquired: "What has the 'privilege of work' done for woman, anyway? It's made her a poor copy of a man; made her masculine, aggressive; made her a temptress and tempted, and unwilling to accept her true relationship of wife and mother; made her selfish and mercenary. It has enabled her to drive men out of their employments, and make tramps of them."

"Look at those English 'suffragettes'! Fifty years ago do you suppose women would have dared to kick up such a row? They wouldn't have thought of it. Their men would have shut down on them mighty sudden. I dare say American women will be copying their methods before long."

Well, "it is to laugh" when a man gets excited over the woman question, so his audience laughed and declined to argue the matter, which, however, abode with at least one of those present.

What has "the privilege of work" done for women?

Do you know, it seems, as this man implied, that it has developed a new type, one not yet quite firmly established—it takes some time to fix a new variation as permanent in character. Even in the plant world, much longer in the human realm, it has produced, or is tending to produce, a self-reliant, independent, interested woman who is not, as charged, unwomanly, but is developing some long-dormant qualities of her womanhood.

Through our very Christianity, which is of Oriental origin, woman for more than two thousand years has been trained in Oriental ideas as to her proper relationship to man. All through the Old Testament and underlying the apostolic teaching, the Oriental idea of woman's subservience to man has been Christ's address to his mother, "Woman, what have I to do with thee?" conveys the same thought of woman's inferiority. The economic system can get out of the Scriptures, toward being anything but a toy, a burden or a drudge, is practically nil. In the 20th century, her power to work is doing something toward giving mankind a new concept of her.

Once upon a time, and not so very long ago either, the unmarried woman of 25 was an "old maid," a social and economic nonentity. She could give her life and energies to the service of a family who pitied her because she was single, and a community that wondered why she happened not to be married. She never was credited with having declined the honor because the man did not come up to her standards, and she was often admonished of the dangers of being "too particular." No matter how noble and self-sacrificing her nature, no matter how much she did for others, she was caricatured as an angular, flat-chested, prim, cork-screw-ringed old poke, superfluous because she couldn't have Mrs. on her visiting card. How many women married to escape this mingled pity and censure, merging their personality into that of men who regarded and valued them chiefly as burden-bearers, there are no records to tell.

If "the privilege of work" has done nothing else for woman, it has relieved her of the idea of marriage as the sole aim and object of her existence, and any kind of a husband better than no husband at all. It has taught her higher views of the relationship, and its responsibilities, and provided her a means of escape if she feels herself unfitted or unwilling to assume them.

It is true that the public realized that the mere fact of being a woman and able to bear children, does not imply that she will make a capable wife and a good mother, any more than being a man necessitates the possession of those qualities essential to fatherhood. It is generally men who are most insistent on the "maternal

instinct" as an inevitable characteristic of woman. Much they know about it! Thousands of women lack it, even while pretending to its possession because men expect it in them.

The "privilege of work" has taken woman out of the home and set her in other fields. The burdens of living fall heavier upon man in consequence. Time was when an old maid sister or dependent relative saved him the wage of cook, housemaid and laundress. At present, "the superfluous female," once barely worth her board and clothes, is not only self-supporting, but has a bank account. She is a factor in business life, is respected in society, and though man clings to his prehistoric idea that she is secretly plotting and unhappy because she hasn't husband and children, she could, if she chose—enlighten his ignorance by telling him "the truth"—that she doesn't wish either. This may seem to substantiate the charge that woman is becoming more masculine. Not so. It is simply that she is becoming cognizant of the undeveloped side of her nature. She will marry a man she loves and respects and who is congenial, just as truly as she ever would, but she will not marry an inferior simply for the sake of being married.

Instead of being "old" at 25, she feels she is just come into her prime of power at 35. Instead of being broken down and haggard at 50, she keeps her figure. Her varied interests keep her alive, mentally, her thoughts not

Deadly Consumption Starts From Catarrh

THOUSANDS THINK CATARRH IS
COLD, NEGLECT IT AND DIE.

Last year forty per cent of all deaths were from consumption. These people all had catarrh in the first place, but neglected it.

To thoroughly root out all taints of Catarrh, nothing can act so beneficially as "Catarrhazone," which is acknowledged by all doctors to be a specific for all forms of Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, throat, nose and chest ailments.

The reasons why Catarrhazone cures when other treatments fail are very simple. In the first place Catarrhazone reaches the true source of the disease. Very few, if any, of the ordinary cures can do this. Catarrhazone is carried along with the air you breathe through the mouth, throat and bronchial tubes. Its antiseptic vapor at once kills any germs that may be lurking in these air passages. No matter how deep the germs may be they can't possibly escape Catarrhazone; it goes everywhere the air you breathe goes, and no air cell or air passage can escape its healing influence. The strong point about Catarrhazone is its ability to go direct to the spot where the catarrh germ is working. Every breath through the inhaler means instant death to the microbes, and gives the sufferer relief from the gnawing, destructive action of these parasites. It must be remembered, however, that Catarrhazone is a marvellous healer. It soothes the inflamed membranes, patches up the little sore spots, and removes the sensitive, tender feeling from the nose and throat. Of course, the discharge of mucus stops at once, Catarrhazone prevents this entirely.

Another nasty symptom that quickly disappears is the dropping of vile discharge from the throat into the stomach. Catarrhazone clears out the nostrils, patches up the little sore through the mouth. Hawking and spitting stop, because the discharge is cleared up. The blinding headache that is caused by nothing else than catarrh is also lifted from your burden, and life begins to look happy once more.

Complete treatment, including beautifully polished hard rubber inhaler and extra supply of liquid, costs \$1, and is guaranteed to cure, or your money back. Smaller sizes, 25 and 50 cents, at all druggists, or by mail from The Catarrhazone Company, Kingston, Ont.

being bound in the shallows of the commonplace. Not being physically dragged out, she keeps young in heart and appearance.

Many people find it difficult to believe that a woman can really love her work—love work for work's sake—if it is outside her home. But if she says she loves her home, with all its tasks and worries and cares of house-keeping, the statement is accepted as a matter of course. That is because we believe it is normal for a woman to love to work for husband and children, but abnormal for her to work for the joy of achievement as personal to herself.

As for the business woman in the role of temptress and tempted, the idea makes the business woman smile. Oh, these susceptible men! Experience in life brings knowledge. It is the ignorant girl, untrained at home, who is tempted most easily. And if a man is attracted by a neatly-dressed, well-groomed girl in his office, and mentally contracts with the unkempt woman in crimping-pins and kimono who poured the maternal coffee, is the one who has a little personal pride to be called "a temptress." Isn't it, as a rule, the man who holds out the temptation and practically forces his attentions upon her? Of course, if she wasn't there—he would seek her elsewhere.

The charge that women have taken "the privilege of work" from men, so that the latter cannot find employment, cannot afford to marry, cannot support their families, is unwarranted by the facts. There has been no period in the history of the nation, unless possibly during the civil war, when men were more needed and work more plentiful than now. Manufacturers are asking for men. Out in the country, farmers complain they cannot employ their acreage to its highest productive capacity for lack of men to help till and gather their crops. Labor has a corner on the market.

When a man says he cannot afford to marry, he means that he will not give up his bachelor freedom and luxuries, or that he has some dependent women or women to maintain. If he cannot support his family, he should blame the beef trust and the Standard Oil and railroad monopolies; it would be a savas reason for one to complain that because women are stenographers and bookkeepers and saleswomen their earning capacity is reduced. The woman he would otherwise have to support are supporting themselves. How does that hurt him, or limit his producing energy?

300,000 BRITISH BOYS PLAYING AT WAR

Baden-Powell's Boy Scouts—
The Origin and Aims of
the Movement.

Three hundred thousand boys are playing at warfare this spring in England, under the tutelage of wise old Gen. Baden-Powell, who started this movement about two years ago. Some day, say the greybeards, these boys may form the backbone of the British army, when the Kaiser makes his attack; but of that the boys reek little; they are in the game for the fun and exercise, plus what they learn from it. Their general title is "Boy Scouts."

To become a first-class scout and gain the whole scout's badge, a boy must pass the following tests—in addition to those for second-class scout—before a court of honor:

1. Point out the direction of different points of the compass from where he stands.

2. Make a journey alone of not less than 15 miles from point to point by walking, riding, boat or bicycle.

3. Describe or show the proper means for saving life in case of one—selected by the court—of the following accidents: Fire, drowning, runaway horses, sewer gas, breaking ice, or bandage an injured patient, or revive apparently drowned person.

4. Be able to read and write.

5. Have at least something in the savings bank.

6. Show that he has brought a recruit to the Boy Scouts, and has taught him to tie the principal knots.

7. Lay and light a fire, using not

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"ORANGE LILY SAVED MY LIFE"



These words or expressions having the same meaning are contained in numerous of the letters I have received during the past year. Many were from women who had suffered agonies from falling of womb; others from women who had escaped dangerous surgical operations, as the tumors and ulcers had been removed by the action of Orange Lily; and others who had suffered from suppressed menstruation, leucorrhoea, painful periods, etc. For all these and the other troubles known to women, Orange Lily is a positive scientific, never-failing cure. It is applied direct to the suffering organs, and its operation is certain and beneficial. As a trial actually proves its merit, I hereby offer to send, absolutely free, a box worth 35c, sufficient for ten days' treatment to every suffering woman who will write for it. Enclose 3 stamps. MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont. Orange Lily is recommended and sold in London by Anderson & Nelles.

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more than two matches, and cook a quarter of a pound of flour and two potatoes without cooking utensils.

Badges of honor are given for successful examinations in first aid to the injured; for ability to read and send a Morse or semaphore message at the rate of 20 letters a minute; and for a series of 12 photographs of wild animals taken from life and developed and printed by the scout himself.

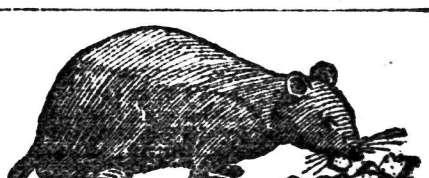
Medals are gained as follows: Bronze medal with red ribbon, for gallantry in saving life, or attempting to save life without risk of own life; but where life might have been lost; silver medal with blue ribbon for other meritorious service, such as assisting police at personal risk.

HAD REASONS A-PLENTY.

Bishop Mallalieu, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, always stood as a strong opponent of the inconsiderable, and often inconsistent, salaries that are paid the pastor by some congregations amply able to pay more liberally. He told the following personal reminiscence at a recent conference:

"I once knew an excellent young man who married shortly after he entered the ministry. He was on a small salary, but he seemed contented and happy."

"Some twelve or fifteen years went by after I last saw him, and I had rather lost sight of him—forgotten



THE FATAL BANQUET

The food which the rodent is so eagerly devouring, is COMMON SENSE RAT ESK-terminator. This case not only clears a building of rats and mice but by drying up the carcasses absolutely prevents the unpleasant results attending the use of inferior poisons. 15c, 25c, 50c and \$1 at all dealers. Remember! 12, Common Sense Rat Killer, Two Kinds, 12, Bedbugs and Roaches, 10, Common Sense Mfg. Co. 381 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ont.

him, as we all do sometimes—when, unexpectedly, I met him in Boston, well-dressed, but not at all clerically. "We shook hands. He said he was doing excellently."

"What church?" I asked.

"Oh," he said, "no church—the wholesale hat business."

"But why did you leave the church?" I inquired solicitously.

"For seven reasons," he replied.

"And what were they?" I inquired.

"A wife," he answered, "and six children."—Success Magazine.

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