4 P. M. EDITION

# London Advertiser

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44TH YEAR NO. 19289 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1908.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## HON. MR. LEMIEUX AT BANQUET SPEECH A BRILLIANT ORATION

### Postmaster-General Delighted Two Hundred Guests at Splendid Spread of the Board of Trade in the Tecumseh House.

### PROFESSOR SHELDON ON COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

### Masterly Address By a Student of the Subject—Mr. Lemieux Pays a Warm Tribute To Sir John Carling—Banquet a Magnificent Success From All Standpoints.

The most brilliant banquet ever held in the City of London was the verdict of the 200 guests of the Board of Trade who were present at the function last evening at the Tecumseh House.

Hon Rodolphe Lemieux, postmaster-General, and Prof. A. S. Sheldon of Chicago, were the guests of honor, and two more interesting speeches have seldom been delivered here than were delivered by these gentlemen.

Ald. Beattie was the only other speaker, and the affair broke up at a very reasonable hour.

MR. LEMIEUX'S ADDRESS.

The address of Hon. Mr. Lemieux had been anticipated with much pleasure, and in this case the anticipation was more than realized.

It was a strong presentation of the glories of Canada and the great possibilities that lay in the pathway of this young nation.

He spoke of the relationship of Canada with other nations, and dealt with the negotiations that had been going on with Japan and the United States, and congratulated Canada that these negotiations marked a new epoch in the history of this country, and were the precursor of still greater things.

The address was most optimistic and invigorating.

THE FRENCH IN CANADA.

One of the most interesting features of the oration was the reference to his own race in Canada.

The French had resided here for the best part of three centuries and a half. They had been cut off from their own country, but England had granted them the minority rights and privileges that no other nation would have granted them. As a result the French of Canada owed a great debt of gratitude to England, and his countrymen were loyal to Britain, and would always be so. They were Canadians, and were proud of it.

COMPLIMENT TO SIR JOHN CARLING.

Mr. Lemieux paid a graceful compliment to Sir John Carling.

He referred feelingly to his presence, and spoke of him as one of his predecessors in office.

He thanked Sir John Carling for his presence at the banquet, and considered it a very great personal compliment, as well as a compliment to the board of trade.

Mr. Lemieux declared he had read in the papers of the celebration of Mr. Carling's 80th birthday, and he had prayed Providence that he might be spared many happy years.

Sir John Carling, declared Mr. Lemieux, was a veteran statesman whom all parties and all nationalities were proud of, and he was very much pleased to see him present at this function.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Lemieux also referred to Canada's negotiations with the United States to settle all the difficulties between the two countries.

It should indeed be gratifying that a Londoner, Mr. Geo. C. Gibbons, K. C., had this matter under his advisement, and was doing a splendid work for his country in these negotiations.

Mr. Gibbons was, declared Mr. Lemieux, one of the leading legal men in Canada, and the Government at Ottawa had confidence in his ability to bring to a satisfactory conclusion the negotiations now in hand, regarding the international waterways and boundaries.

"Mr. Gibbons," said Mr. Lemieux, "has in these matters the full powers of an ambassador."

PROF. SHELDON'S ADDRESS.

Very unique indeed was the address of Mr. A. S. Sheldon, of Chicago. He had been listened to with a great deal of interest at the Canadian Club luncheon, and those who heard him on that occasion, heard with even greater delight his splendid speech at the Tecumseh.

Mr. Sheldon has a striking personality, and a gripping style of oratory.

He commands attention, and holds it all the time. His literary style is logical and epigrammatical. His was a speech well worthy of such an institution as the board of trade.

Mr. Sheldon stands for the best in business methods, and his teaching has done considerable to make business methods better in the United States.

The other speaker of the evening was Ald. Beattie. He made a capital speech on London, and was given a very cordial reception.

PERFECT ARRANGEMENTS.

The arrangements of the banquet hall were well nigh perfect. The guests' table was situated on the east side of the dining-room on a raised dais.

At this table were seated Mayor Stevely, the chairman, who is also president of the board of trade; Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Prof. A. S. Sheldon, Sir John Carling, Hon. Senator Coffey, Hon. Adam Beck, Mr. Geo. C. Gibbons, K. C., ex-Mayor F. G. Rumball, ex-Mayor John D. Wilson, Mr. A. T. McMahen, Mr. A. B. Greer and Col. Gartshore.

The other tables were situated to seat four or eight, and made very pleasant parties for social intercourse. The feast itself was very fine, and reflected great credit on Mine Host O'Neil of the Tecumseh House.

Mr. Cyril-Dwight Edwards was soloist of the evening, and seldom has Canada's great baritone been in better voice. He sang splendidly and was forced to respond to repeated encores.

Mr. Chas. E. Wheeler acted as accompanist in his own best style.

THE TOAST LIST.

Mayor Stevely, president of the board of trade, introduced the toast list.

He was gratified to see so large a representation of the members of the board of trade at this banquet.

Personally, he was delighted to have at the banquet Sir John Carling, and he was fully persuaded that every member of the board shared that pleasure.

Sir John Carling had signed the charter list in 1857, and was the only living representative of the board of that day.

"I am pleased to announce to you that we have to answer to the toast of "Canada," a man whose name is known on this and the other side of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans," declared Mayor Stevely. "A man whose fame has preceded him here, but who has never been in London before. I can assure you that there is a distinct treat in store for you, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux." (Cheers).

Mr. Lemieux was given a very hearty reception, and began his speech by paying the very graceful compliment referred to above to Sir John Carling, who was seated on his right.

Continuing, he said:

(Continued on Page Four.)

HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX



Who Spoke at the Board of Trade Banquet

## $90,000,000 IS AT STAKE IN THE SPRINGER ESTATE

### Interesting Story of a Valuable Property in Which London and Middlesex Heirs Are Interested—How a Paragraph in The Advertiser Brought the Heirs Together.

Ninety million dollars' worth of gilt-edged real estate, right in the very heart of the thriving city of Wilmington, Delaware!

The very finest sites in the whole city, on which are built the most costly structures in its limits!

Twelve whole city blocks worth every cent of $90,000,000!

Just think of it!

That is why thirty-two persons living within a few miles of London met in the front room of the City Hotel all day yesterday and formulated plans by which the estate may be divided among them, and some other persons living in Hamilton, Toronto, Cleveland and Detroit.

THE ADVERTISER DID IT.

The meeting was the direct result of an item which appeared in The Advertiser last summer.

The paragraph stated that a certain lady named Springer was the inventor of the "Teddy Bear," a toy very popular with children.

Mr. D. Ashwell, of Piccadilly street, city, called on The Advertiser to say that Miss Springer was a relative of his, and he wanted her address. He told the story of the big estate, and it was printed in this paper, with the result that the article was scattered all over America, and the relatives began corresponding. And the meeting was yesterday held in the City Hotel.

VERY MANY RELATIVES.

In all, it is likely that there may be about a thousand relatives, every one of whom is entitled to an equal share in the vast estate of Carl Christopher Springer, who died in Wilmington, Delaware, in the year 1776.

"Chris." Springer, as he was known to his friends, was a bachelor, and the eldest son of William Springer, who had come to Wilmington in 1696.

He had two sons, Christopher and John. The younger one married, and it is his descendants who are scattered all over America, many of them in this vicinity, who are the heirs to the immense fortune left by their bachelor uncle, "Chris."

AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

There were stirring times in the states along the coast in those days, the latter part of the eighteenth century, and opinions of the strongest nature were formed and held by the people.

Some favored revolution, and the formation of a republic; others said to stick to England. John Springer sided with the republicans, while his bachelor brother was equally strong for the British.

This difference of opinion was the cause of strained relations between the two, and when, in 1780, just in the middle of the battles, the elder Springer was taken ill, he made a most mysterious will.

Continued on Page Nine.

## February Death List a Heavy One 33 More Than in February, 1907

### Many Old People Passed Away —Many Deaths Due To Tuberculosis.

The number of deaths in the city of London during the month of February was very large, 86 answering the last summons.

This is an increase of 33 over the same month last year.

The mortality among old people was very great, 36 people over 70 years of age passing away.

Of these eighteen were between 70 and 80.

There were thirteen between 80 and 90 years of age, and three reached over four score years and ten.

The oldest was 94 years of age.

Causes of Deaths.

A large number of these deaths were due to pulmonary and lung troubles.

Pneumonia was responsible for fourteen deaths alone; half a dozen deaths were due to grip, while several were due to kindred bronchrial trouble.

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis was responsible for six deaths during the month, and cancer was the cause of one death. There were no deaths by contagious dieases.

The number of infants that died numbered eighteen, rather a large number.

Many Births.

The stork had quite a busy month, no less than eighty-four births being recorded.

The number for the same month last year was seventy.

Marriages were more plentiful, Leap Year being given a fair start.

Twenty young and blushing couples were married in February.

Last February under the old system, sixteen marriages were reported.

## Hopper and Borland Sent Down Will Spend Three Months in Jail

### For Purloining Pullets From County Constables and Farmers.

Three months in the county jail at hard labor was the sentence meted out this morning to George Borland and John G. Hopper, the self-confessed chicken thieves, who were arrested at 744 Colborne street recently by Constables Corsaut and Shaver.

The two prisoners appeared before Judge Elliott, who reprimanded them severely before passing sentence.

Mr. J. F. Faulds appeared on behalf of Borland and Hopper, and asked for leniency on the ground of the prisoners being first offenders, and that Hopper had a wife and four children dependent on him.

## CALLED HER "OLD CAT" AND IS FINED $500

St. Louis, Feb. 29.—A woman who has been called an "old cat" by a man has been damaged to the extent of $501, according to a jury in the circuit court here, and judgment for that amount was entered yesterday against Albert S. Block, a commission man, in favor of Miss Annie G. Kerone, bookkeeper for another commission firm. Miss Kerone had filed suit for $20,000 charging slander. In court Block admitted he used the terms, but said he meant no disrespect to Miss Kerone. The jury gave Miss Kerone $1 actual damages, and $500 punitive damages, on account of anguish of mind.

## TO RE-ENTER ARENA FOR ONE OCCASION

### Hon. G. W. Ross Will Address Ottawa Liberals On Provincial Politics.

Ottawa, Feb. 29.—As soon as the provincial estimates are before the Legislature, Hon. G. W. Ross will speak to the Ottawa Liberals on the subject of provincial politics. He said he had practically retired from politics in the province, but under pressure would enter the arena again for once, and give his views of the Whitney administration.

## LEAP YEAR PARTY A PLEASANT AFFAIR

### Miss Geneva Straitch Royally Entertained Her Friends.

Miss Genevt Straitch, 517 St. James street, head bookkeeper for Darch & Hunter, of this city, gave to her young friends on February 27th, a leap year party.

About twenty couples were present and spent a delightful evening playing all kinds of games.

The repast prepared was delicious and after those present had done justice to the inner man, everybody returned to their homes, feeling that they had spend one of the most enjoyable evenings of the season.

Miss Straitch is held in the highest esteem by the young people of this city and her kindness on this occasion will remain fresh in the memories of all present.

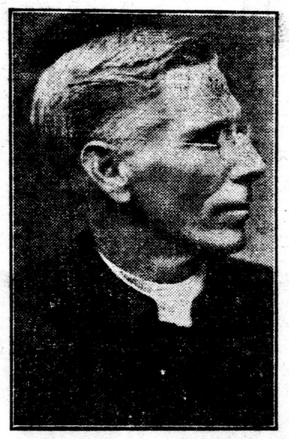
## PRETTY WEDDING AT WHEATLEY, ONT.

### Miss Catharine Plastow Wedded to Mr. Hennigar, Formerly of London.

A pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. Frederick Plastow, Wheatley on Wednesday afternoon, when his daughter, Miss Catherine Plastow, was married to Mr. Jeffery Hennigar, a well-known young Londoner, who for several years has been cashier of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Fort William.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Edmunds of Leamington, in the presence of a number of relatives and friends. Miss Lois Plastow, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, while Mr. Henry Plastow assisted the groom.

Mr. and Mrs. Hennigar are spending a few days with friends in this city and on Monday leave for Fort William where they will reside.



REV. E. B. LANCELEY,

Pastor of the Dundas Center Methodist Church, Who Has Accepted a Call to Hamilton.

## THE WEATHER.

FORECASTS.

London, Feb. 29.—8 a.m.

Today—Fine and cold.

Sunday—Fair; stationary or a little higher temperature.

Local Temperatures.

The temperatures recorded at the local observatory up to 8 p.m. yesterday were: Highest, 23; lowest, 5.5.

TEMPERATURES.

| Stations. | 8 a.m. | Min. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calgary | 26 | 26 | Cloudy |
| Winnipeg | — 6 | —12 | Cloudy |
| Parry Sound | — 4 | — 6 | Clear |
| Toronto | 8 | 8 | Clear |
| Ottawa | 4 | 2 | Fair |
| Montreal | 6 | 6 | Clear |
| Quebec | 8 | 8 | Cloudy |
| Port Arthur | 10 | 8 | Fair |

Minus (—) means below zero.

The first column in the above table records the temperatures at 8 o'clock this morning, and the second column records the minimum temperatures during the 24 hours previous.

WEATHER NOTES.

Pressure is low over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and in the Pacific States, and highest in Ontario. Snow falling in interior of British Columbia and rain on the coast. Elsewhere in Canada the weather is fine and cold.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Port Simpson, 5.5—23; Vancouver, 29—34; Victoria, 28—44; Edmonton, 4 below—14; Calgary, 6—14; Battleford, 4 below—6; Prince Albert, 14 below—8; Regina, 4—16; Montreal, 12—18; Quebec, 18—26; St. John, 34—42; Halifax, 36—46.

## OPPOSITION'S OBSTINACY KEEPS COMMONS SITTING

### Conservatives Continue To Block the Country's Business and No Relief in Sight Before Midnight Today.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

Ottawa, Feb. 29.—Parliament has been sitting steadily since three o'clock Thursday afternoon and to all appearances will continue sitting until late tonight. There were three instances since Confederation of a somewhat similar course being pursued. The first long struggle which took place between the two parties in Commons was the franchise bill in 1885 when the arrival of Sunday brought a truce between the Government and Opposition. Neither side gave in. Hon. Davida Mills organized the Opposition of that day into relays to prevent the passage of the bill. Hon. Edward Blake was leader, but was opposed to the fight. In this instance Mr. Borden is in Montreal and returns tonight. Again in 1896 a somewhat similar position of affairs arose over the remedial bill, the Opposition of that day being anxious to prevent the bill passing before parliament died. They wanted the people to pronounce upon it.

So this is the third occasion when a real trial of strength between two parties has taken place. In this case the cause of the trouble was the refusal of the Opposition to agree to the passing of a marine department item. They also maintained the whole Department was, as Dr. Sproule said, "rotten."

On the other hand the Government maintained that as it was the fourth day the item was being discussed it ought to pass. And so the discussion was carried on along these lines.

There was no attempt at intelligent discussion on the part of the Opposition. They simply refused to pass any estimates of the Marine and Fisheries Department, and proceeded to put the block on business. Some of the Liberals made an effort to show them the folly they were pursuing, but Mr. Foster gave out the word that no business was to be done and the order prevailed. The minister of marine has been almost steadily in his seat since Thursday.

Mr. Fisher was leading the Governmen all night and Mr. Fielding relieved him this morning. Mr. Foster came about the same time to relieve Dr. Sproule.

Armstrong Reprimanded.

The deputy speaker at times had a good deal to do to maintain order. Mr. Armstrong, Lambton, talked about plundering governments and highway men, etc., and, of course, had to withdraw. But on the whole fairly good humor prevailed throughout the siege. The obstruction which prevailed from the beginning of the session has reached a head. Just what can be done to dispatch the public business which has been on the order paper since the session met it is difficult to say.

## Mr. Gray To Oppose Hon. Mr. Beck Made Announcement To That Effect

### Says That His Determination Is Absolute and Irrevocable.

The Toronto Globe says today:

"If the Hon. Adam Beck, M.P.P. is a candidate for London, either for the legislature of the Dominion Parliament, I will be his opponent," was the statement made to the Globe last night by Mr. Wm. Gray. Mr. Gray added that his decision on the matter was absolute and irrevocable. He would not discuss his reasons for opposing Mr. Beck.

When seen by The Advertiser, Hon. Mr. Beck had nothing to say on the subject.

"Mr. Gray has never said anything to me about it," he declared.

It has been well known in London for a long time, however, that Mr. Gray and Mr. Beck are at loggerheads, and many of the former's friends have not hesitated to say that Mr. Gray would oppose Mr. Beck at the first opportunity.

The trouble dates back to 1905, when the member for London and Mr. Gray disagreed. The latter accused Mr. Beck of disloyalty to his candidature for the Commons.

## Alleged Magazine Swindler Arrested James Foster Is Now in Custody

### Said He Was Taking Subscriptions and Pocketing the Money.

James Foster, alias Harry Morris, aparently a smooth fakir, was arrested yesterday afternoon by the local detectives and charged with fraud.

Foster has been about the city the last week taking subscriptions for various magazines and obtaining the money for them.

Some of the magazines he was representing have regular agents here, and Foster had no authority, it is alleged, to represent them or take any money for subscriptions, especially when he never intended to send the money to the firms.

As a special inducement it is said Foster was offering magazines at considerable below their regular prices, and it is believed a number of persons have been swindled.

He appeared in court this morning, and pleaded guilty to all the charges against him, and was remanded for a week for sentence.

Again Remanded.

Perry Sinclair and Joseph Lenehan who were found guilty recently of breaking into a sealed G. T. R. car were again remanded for sentence.

Peter McGinnis got on a glorious "jag," and paid $10 for so doing.

## Body May Be That of Fred Bartlett Englishman Missing From London

### Pictures Are Very Much the Same—His Sister Is Inquiring.

A letter was received this morning by Mr. Pidd, of 265 Clarence street, at whose house Fred Bartlett, the young Englishman who has been missing for many months, had been staying.

The letter was from Mr. Bartlett's sister in England, asking that all steps necessary be taken to find the missing man if possible, and inclosing his picture.

Body at Chatham.

The picture will be forwarded to the chief of police at Chatham, in order that he may compare it with that of the man who was found dead in the woods there some time ago.

A cut appeared in one of the Chatham papers some time ago, and this morning the local detectives compared it with the photo from England and found several points of resemblance.

A Peculiarity.

One very striking and uncommon peculiarity possessed by Mr. Bartlett and the Chatham dead man is that their ears are both set so low on their heads that the tops of them are well below the level of the eyes.

This is very unusual and together with the fact that there are other strong resemblances, makes it not impossible that the body found at Chatham may be that of Mr. Bartlett.

The picture, however, will be sent at once to Chatham, and word is expected back again next week when it will probably be known more definitely whether or not the man found is or is not Fred Bartlett.

Evangelistic Services.

The evangelistic services which have been conducted during the week by the pastor at the Centennial Methodist Church, will be continued each evening next week. These services begin at 8 p.m., in the league room. They are much enjoyed by those who have been present. An invitation to be present is extended to those who have no relish for spiritual things as well as to Christians.

# CHAS. W. FIRBY & CO.

78 DUNDAS STREET. PHONE 696.

NOTICE—The properties listed with the British-American Real Estate Company for sale have been transferred to the books of this company, and shall receive the same prompt attention as our own.

You will do us a favor by notifying us of any properties now sold off this list. We expect to hear from you at once if you have properties for sale which are not now on our list. Remember, we do not charge unless sold by or through us.

## SPECIAL

CENTRAL.

(12) $1,600—Simcoe street; brick cottage, 7 rooms; lot 41x185; no conveniences; 3 bedrooms.

(19) $1,200—Cartwright street; brick cottage, 6 rooms, 2 bedrooms; lot 40x150.

(4) $2,800—Dufferin avenue; two-story new brick, fully modern, 8 rooms, 3 bedrooms upstairs; nice home; small lot.

(11) $2,700—Grey street; 1½-story brick, partly modern, 4 bedrooms, 8 rooms; lot 55x150 feet.

(1) $10,000—Central avenue; 2½-story new red pressed brick; one of the nicest homes in London.

(4) $3,500—Colborne street; 1½-story new brick, modern, 4 bedrooms, 8 rooms; lot 25x200.

(7) $2,550—St. James street; 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, 8 rooms, modern; lot 35x150.

(15) $1,400—Regent street; 1½-story brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms and bathroom, 8 rooms in all; no conveniences; lot 25x150.

(3) $1,100—Renwick avenue; new frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, 6 rooms; lot 35x150.

SOUTH LONDON.

(4) $1,800—Victor street; 1½-story new brick, 3 bedrooms, 8 rooms, no conveniences; lot 25x140 feet.

(17) $1,600—Brighton avenue; 1½-story frame, new, partly modern, 4 bedrooms, 8 rooms, veranda. A bargain.

(31) $1,275—Euclid avenue; frame cottage, in good condition, 3 bedrooms, 6 rooms; good lot.

(14) $4,000—Elmwood avenue; two-story brick, fully modern, 11 rooms, 5 bedrooms. Must be sold. Investigate.

EAST LONDON.

(38) $2,200—Lorne avenue; new 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, 7 rooms; lot 25x140.

(37) $2,300—Lorne avenue; 1½-story red brick, 3 bedrooms, 8 rooms; modern.

(34) $2,400—Lorne avenue; 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, 8 rooms; 2 lots, 33x150 each.

(30) $2,500—Quebec street; 1½-story brick, modern, 3 bedrooms, 8 rooms; corner lot, 25x100. Easy terms.

161 acres of timbered land; timber worbargain. Will exchange for city or town th twice the price asked for farm. A great property.

For further list of property see Free Press.

# KNOTT & SANGSTER

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650.

MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE—Two-story frame, brick foundation, 5 bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen; heated by hot water; bathroom complete, electric light and fixtures, barn and driveshed; lot 90x270 feet. This is a very nice property. Call for price.

TALBOT STREET—New red pressed brick, 4 bedrooms and attic finished, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, all modern conveniences, veranda; a first-class property; the warmest house in the city. Call and get order to see house.

WILSON AVENUE—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; good large lot. Easy terms. $100 cash, balance in monthly payments. Only $1,100.

MAITLAND STREET—New story and half brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, 2 clothes closets, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, 2 cellars, gas, veranda; lot 32x150 feet. Call for price.

COLBORNE STREET—Story and half brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, clothes closets, mantel and grate; shutters to all windows, chicken coop; lot 33x330 feet and right of way. Only $1,700.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Story and half brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, water and sink in house, all modern conveniences; lot 33x132 feet. $2,250.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Frame store and dwelling; dwelling contains 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, good cellar. Will sell cheap.

BECHER STREET—1½-story brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences; fruit trees; lot 30x132 feet. $2,800, or without furnace, $2,700.

YORK STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, gas and fixtures, cellar. $1,600.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story; 3 bedrooms (large), parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, modern conveniences; lot 28x216 feet. $3,000.

LORNE AVENUE—Story and half brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, room for bath, 3 cellars, pantry, water and sink in house, furnace, wired for electric light, grained throughout; lot 29x150. $2,200.

HAMILTON ROAD—New two-story brick-veneer, 5 bedrooms, room for bath, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, scullery, furnace, gas, 2 cellars; lot 26 feet frontage; good hardware; was not built to sell. Call for particulars.

FARMS—We have several very desirable farms. If you want a farm, call and see us.

TALBOT STREET—Two-story and attic brick, stone foundation, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, den, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen; oak floors all downstairs, all modern conveniences; stable, with cement foundation; a splendid property; lot 99x155 feet. Call and get order to see property.

TALBOT STREET—Splendid vacant lot, 50x700 feet. The best vacant lot in the city. Call for particulars.

IRWIN STREET—Frame two-story, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, good cellar, storeroom, 2 clothes closets, good barn, good well, large lot. Only $1,700.

VACANT LOTS—Now is the time to buy vacant lots. Prices will be advanced on March 15. Call now and have your pick of the best.

WATERLOO STREET — Brick story and half, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, room for bath, furnace, 3 cellars, barn, driveshed; lot 42.6x152 feet. Call for particulars.

PRINCESS AVENUE, CENTRAL—Brick two-story and attic, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences, porch and veranda, brick barn; lot 88x96 feet. A splendid opportunity to get a nice property in a good locality.

MAITLAND STREET—New solid brick story and half, 3 bedrooms, with 2 clothes closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, piped for furnace, pantry, water and sink in house, cistern; lot 35x146 feet. $2,700.

BRUCE STREET—Story and half brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences, 2 pantries, barn, fruit trees; lot 40x150 feet. $2,500.

LORNE AVENUE—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 27.6x150 feet. Will sell on easy payments, $100 cash and balance in monthly payments. $1,200.

HOPE STREET—Two-story brick, 5 bedrooms, with clothes closets, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, woodshed, gas, furnace; lot 55x150 feet. Easy terms, $500, balance monthly. $2,600.

TO RENT—Two splendid stores; first-class opening for confectioner or hardware. Immediate possession. Good locality.

FLORENCE STREET—New frame story and half, cement block foundation, 7 bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen, 3 cellars, furnace; hard and soft water in kitchen; fruit trees; lot 123x167.9 feet. A splendid opportunity. $2,500.

INKERMAN STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, good cellar, water and sink in house, cement walks. $1,200.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SIXTY TO SEVENTY ACRES STANDING timber for sale, en bloc or in two parts; elm, ash, basswood, hemlock, pine, maple, beech, birch and cherry; come and inspect. T. N. Way, Dorchester Station P. O. 71tf-tx

FARM OF 150 ACRES TO RENT—GOOD buildings, splendid orchard, well watered; half-mile from school, from church and from Glanworth village; possession given this spring. Address Wm. Christie, Glanworth P. O. 85c-ywt

FARM FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED acres, on Adelaide street, seven miles from London; brick house, two barns, well watered; soil clay loam. Apply John F. Sifton, care Sifton & Co., London. 66tf-tw

LARGE RESIDENCE, 471 WATERLOO street; seven bedrooms, bath, etc., stable; lot 80 feet wide. Apply by mail, 314 Queen's avenue. 71tf-t

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AT A BARGAIN—NEW TWO-STORY brick house, modern, 400½ Oxford street. Apply 431 Waterloo street. 83k-tywt

FOR SALE AT LONDON JUNCTION—A new modern 1½-story solid brick house. John George, London Junction. 85tf

FOR SALE—FIFTY-ACRE FARM, LOT 9, con. 7, Westminster Township; good house and barn. Address P. Taylor, Odell P. O. 84n

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM, 100 ACRES, in London Township, well fenced, well watered. Also 155 acres in London Township, near London; 3 acres of good timber, fair buildings, good fences, well watered. Fraser & Moore, barristers, London, Ont. 89c t

100-ACRE FARM FOR SALE—NORTH half of lot 8, con. 4, Township of Lobo; soil clay loam, large frame house, barns and stable; 12 acres of fall wheat sown; fall plowing all done. Apply on premises or to Box 63, Lobo P. O. 65tf-t

IF YOU WANT TO BUY A FARM YOU; IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR SELL IT FOR YOU. OUR TERMS ARE CALL IN AND SEE US. WE CAN SUIT FARM LIST IT WITH US. WE CAN RIGHT.

No. 5511—100 acres, Township of Aldborough, County of Elgin, 3 miles from Rodney market, railroad station and postoffice, soil sand and clay loam, 1½ acres orchard, mixed fruit, 1½ story frame house, 6 rooms, frame barn, frame cellar, on cement foundation. Price, $5,300.

No. 5510—55 acres, Township of East Flamboro, County of Wentworth, 6 miles from Hamilton, 1 mile to railroad station and postoffice, 2 acres orchard, plums, cherries and apples, 2-story brick house, 10 rooms, barn with stone basement stables, hay barn and henhouse. Price, $6,000.

No. 5509—40 acres, Township of East Flamboro, County of Wentworth, 6½ miles to Hamilton, 1½ miles to Aldershot postoffice, 20 acres apple orchard, 2 acres pears, 2½ story brick house, 10 rooms and hall, modern and up to date, barns, silo, etc. Price, $6,500.

No. 5508—70 acres, Township of London, County of Middlesex, 7½ miles to London market, 1½ miles to Ettrick postoffice and railroad station, soil clay loam, spring creek, all in pasture. Price, $2,600.

No. 5507—50 acres, Township of Mersea, County of Essex, ¼-mile to Blytheswood railroad station and postoffice, soil sandy and clay loam, 3 acres orchard, frame house, 6 rooms, barn, fowl house. Price, $3,000.

No. 5505—55½ acres, Township of Westminster, County of Middlesex, 6 miles from London market, 3 miles to railroad station, 1½ miles to White Oak postoffice, soil clay loam, house L-shaped, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 7 bedrooms, barn, drive barn and stables. Price, $3,800.

No. 5504—70 acres, Township of Westminster, County of Middlesex, 7 miles from London market, 2 miles to Glanworth railroad station, soil clay loam, all cleared, 2 acres orchard, apples, pears, etc., 1½ story brick house, 10 rooms, frame barn, drive house, etc. Price, $4,700.

$1,600 buys good 50-acre farm, 3 miles from Bothwell, good frame house and barn, 2 acres orchard, some timber. This is a bargain and should be seen at once.

IF YOU WANT A SUBURBAN HOME CALL IN AND GET OUR LIST.

No. 78—6 acres and 1½ story frame house, on the traction road; soil is dark clay loam, some fruit trees, frame barn and other outbuildings. Price $2,600.

No. 77—House and four lots, Township of London, ½-mile from street cars, the house is 1½ story frame, well built. Price, $1,050.

No. 75—13 acres, Township of London, 2 miles from London market, 1 mile from street cars, 7 rooms in house, frame bank barn, etc. Price, $3,500.

No. 73—1½ story frame house and 5 acres of land in Township of Westminster, frame house, brick foundation, veranda, front and side, 2½ acres fruit, apples, pears, plums, peaches and small fruit. Price, $2,400.

See Free Pres of this date for further list of properties for sale.

Also see on another page of this paper the list of properties sold off our list during past two weeks.

# Western Real Estate Exchange, Limited

78 DUNDAS STREET, Telephone 696. LONDON, ONTARIO.

## If It's Real Estate It's Our Business

The following are a few of the farms we have for sale or exchange:

100 acres, Township of Euphemia; soil clay loam; 1½ story frame house; barn 35x70, other outbuildings; 40 rods to school, 6 miles to market.

74 acres, Township of Euphemia, soil clay loam; 2-story new brick house, barn 28x56, other outbuildings; one-eighth mile to school.

50 acres, Township of London; good soil, 1-story frame house, barn 30x60, other outbuildings; 1 mile to school, 5 miles to London.

150 acres, Township of London; soil clay loam; 2-story brick house, barn 35x100, stabling under; other outbuildings; 1½ miles to school, 7 miles to London market.

100 acres, Township of London; soil clay loam; 1½-story stone house, barn 52x36, stabling under; seven-eighths mile to school, 10 miles from London.

100 acres, Township of London; soil clay loam, 1½-story brick house, 2 frame barns 36x50 each, half-mile to school, 3 miles to Ilderton.

50 acres, Township of Westminster, soil good clay loam, 1½-story frame house, frame barn 50x36, 4½ miles from London market.

If you do not see what suits you let us know. See Free Press for further list. Full particulars of above will be sent on application. If you want to sell your farm list it with us without delay.

# NEEDHAM & ROBSON

(Successors to Wm. Needham & Son.)

418 Talbot Street, London, Ont.

# P. Walsh's Bulletin

WATERLOO STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 10 rooms, hot water heating; all modern improvements; good lot. Price reasonable.

FORWARD AVENUE—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, frame barn, ¾-acre lot. Price $1,650. Call at once.

WILLIAM AND BATHURST STREETS—1½-story frame house, 9 rooms, corner lot. At a bargain.

ORCHARD STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, bathroom complete, furnace, electric light and gas; lot 23x202 feet. Price, $2,200.

WILLIAM AND GROSVENOR STS.—Two-story frame, in good order; the grounds will make five building lots; a good site for a store. The new electric belt will pass this corner.

WHARNCLIFE ROAD, SOUTH LONDON—Ten acres, new 1½-story brick house, outbuildings; close to electric cars. Speculators, note this chance. Call for price.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD LOT in South London, buy on the Ridout street survey, where good houses will be erected. Buy now. Prices will advance next spring.

MILL STREET—1¼-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 50x99 feet.

WELLINGTON STREET — Two-story brick house, all modern improvements; close to Victoria Park. $3,600.

EGERTON STREET—New brick cottage, 7 rooms; lot 35x180 feet.

GROSVENOR STREET—1½-story brick house, 4 bedrooms; good lot. $1,550.

COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms; lot 44x247 feet; fruit trees. If you want desirable property in the north end, call and see us.

REGENT STREET — New 1½-story brick, cost $1,900. Will sell for $1,400.

WELLINGTON AND VICTORIA streets—Large brick cottage, with one acre, which can be subdivided. Call for price.

ENGLISH STREET—A new 1½-story brick, 8 rooms, all modern improvements. Only $2,500.

CHRISTIE STREET—A new brick cottage, 6 rooms; large lot. At a bargain.

JOHN STREET—Two-story frame, 5 bedrooms, electric light; good lot. Easy terms.

CLARENCE STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms. $1,400.

A GENERAL STORE, twelve miles from London; doing a large paying business. We refer you to the wholesale houses.

PICCADILLY STREET—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, large cellars, cement walks; lot 38x195 feet. Call at once.

MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick. $1,800.

# P. WALSH,

PHONE 1021. 425 RICHMOND ST.

# A. A. CAMPBELL

428 RICHMOND STREET, LONDON, - ONTARIO

## Real Estate Dealer

Estates Managed
Rents Collected
Taxes Paid
Assessments Supervised

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HALF ACRE, NEW BRICK house, 12 rooms, cellar, new barn. Apply N. J. Zavitz, Poplar Hill. 83i

## PERSONAL.

CARL & ROLLIN—TRUTHFUL, RELIABLE, convincing clairvoyants, foretell your future for dime, stamp and birth date. 490 North Clark street, Chicago. b

KNOW THY FUTURE—IF IN TROUBLE write Mme. Hetherington. All letters answered promptly by inclosing stamps for reply. 80 John street north, Hamilton, Ont. b

DIVORCE LAWS OF NEVADA, WITH complete information, mailed free upon request. Address Attorney Charles B. Nagle, Nixon Bank building, Reno, Nevada. 65ui

## MEDICAL CARDS.

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

DR. SHOEBOTHAM, CORNER RICHMOND and John. Phones: Office, 494; residence, 2202.

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

DR. ERNEST WILLIAMS, 363 QUEEN'S avenue—Hours, 4-8. Special attention diseases of children.

DR. GEORGE McNEIL, NORTHEAST corner Dundas and Waterloo streets. Telephone 2169.

DR. PINGEL—OFFICE, 444 WELLINGTON street, London. Electrical treatment of diseases of women a specialty.

DR. NORMAN H. BEAL (RETURNED from England). Office, 534 Dundas street. Phone 889.

DR. McLELLAN, EYE AND EAR SURGEON—Removed to 564 Richmond, opposite Albert. Hours, 9 to 4:30, 7 to 8.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S. (ENGLAND)—Special surgical diseases. 433 Park avenue.

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

DR. SEPTIMUS THOMPSON, 442 PARK avenue, corner Queen's—Eye, ear, nose, throat.

DR. SPENCE—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 435 Hamilton road. Bourne block. Phone 1632.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases women and children.

J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D., SOUTHEAST corner Dundas and Colborne. Phone 388

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S. (England)—Office, 297 King street. Telephone 839.

DR. KINGSMILL, MEMBER ROYAL College Surgeons and Licentiate Royal College Physicians. Corner Park and Queen's avenue.

DR. G. L. CLARKE (RETURNED FROM Europe)—Eye, ear, nose and throat. 478 King street.

DR. JAMES D. WILSON—OFFICE REMOVED to 134 Carling street. Specialty, diseases of digestive organs.

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

DR. ALICE JAMIESON, 391 WELLINGTON street. Hours, 11 to 1; 3 to 5.

DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS —Phone 510. Special attention diseases women and surgery. X-rays.

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

DR. ECCLES, 460 WELLINGTON street—Hours, 10 till 2. Specialty, diseases of women.

DR. R. OVENS, EYE AND EAR SURGEON—Phone 1019. Office, 225 Queen's avenue. Residence, 836 Richmond street.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

FUR COATS, ROBES AND BLANKETS—J. Darch & Sons, 379 Talbot street.

REPAIRING, REBUILDING, SPECIAL machinery, patternmaking and transmission supplies. Scott Machine Company, Limited, 290 York street.

ELECTRO-PLATING, NICKEL AND antique finishing our specialty. Bicycle parts renickeled. Beltz, 94 Carling street.

FOR SALE—ONE RUBBER-TIRED runabout, good as new. One three-spring wagon. Gould & Mohan, rear 253½ Dundas.

STRATFOLD & BAWDEN, CONTRACTING plasterers. Agents for Paristone hard wall plaster. Phone 1460. Henry Stratfold, 427 Waterloo. ywt

J. HARRIS & CO. HAVE REMOVED to 727 York street. Phone 2504. Dealers in iron, rubber and metals.

PHONE 2337—FOREST CITY DRAY Company, 88 York street. Prompt work guaranteed.

H. M. TAYLOR, EXPERT HAIRDRESSER. Combings made up. 169 Dundas street. Phone 3336.

D. CRIBBIS, CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER—Jobbing, repairing, painting Horseshoeing a specialty. 269 Wellington street.

WHEATCROFT & McGLADDERY, 258 Dundas street—Tinsmiths, Furnaces cleaned and repaired. Agents New Idea Furnaces. Telephone 2353.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES on real estate. Macpherson & Perrin, 57 Dundas street.

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4¾ to 5½% on real estate security; sums to suit; no commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 93 Dundas.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Buchner & Gunn, corner Talbot and Carling.

MONEY TO LOAN—LOWEST RATES; no commission; easy terms of payment. Call or write. P. H. Bartlett, barrister, etc., 59 Dundas street.

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

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES —Knott & Sangster, real estate brokers, Room 101, Masonic Temple.

Londoners used over 2,000,000,000 gallons of water last year.

Weather Probs: MILDER.

# Smallman & Ingram

THE SATISFACTORY STORE - PHONE 655

Saturday Feb. 29

STORE NEWS TODAY.

Do Your Shopping Today Before Six o'Clock.

# Stamped Nainsook Corset Covers At Only One-Half

## Former Price 50c, Now 25c Each

This is not a reduction in price, but a special purchase, procured from a designer and maker of these going out of business, whose stock was disposed of at a great sacrifice. We secured twelve dozen of these Fine French Nainsook Corset Covers, in various handsome designs, for eyelet and solid embroidery. They are outlined in three parts—front, back, and peplum. Also with each one, four skeins of fine mercerized floss, sufficient for embroidering of same. All are cut large enough to make sizes 34, 36, 38 or 40 bust. At the present time the ladies seem to have a craze for handworked underwear, and these will certainly be appreciated, as we pass them **Monday** to our customers at just one-half of former price. One gross only, while they last, each ..... **25¢**

On Sale Monday—Art Counter, West Main Entrance.

## Toilet Articles

West Aisle, Opposite Elevator.

No household should be without one of our cabinets of Vaseline Preparations, which contains:

1 cake of Soap.
1 jar Cold Cream.
1 tube Camphor Ice.
1 tube Vaseline.
1 tube Capsicum Vaseline.

**ALL FOR 25¢.**

Vaseline Hair Tonic, bottle ..... **45¢**

1-lb. jar Vaseline .... **20¢**

Vaseline, first quality, bottle ..... **5¢**

Vaseline, second quality, 2 for ..... **5¢**

White Vaseline, bottle .. **8¢**

Vaseline Cold Cream, jar ..... **12½¢**

Crown Cherry Tooth Paste, ..... **12½¢**

Colgate's Antiseptic Dental Cream, tube ..... **25¢**

Colgate's Dental Powder, in metal box, a free cake of Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap, per package .... **25¢**

## Ladies' Linen Collars, See Our New Spring Styles

The daintiest and prettiest you've seen. Now in and selling at first sight.

Pretty Embroidered Collars, in two designs, at, each ..... **20¢**

Allover Embroidered Collars, new and pretty, at, each ..... **25¢**

Allover Embroidered Collars, hemstitched, at, each ..... **25¢** and **30¢**

With embroidered corners and pin dots, each .. **25¢**

Allover Embroidered Collars, in pretty open design, with row of hemstitching, each ..... **35¢**

Pretty styles in allover embroidered dots, with or without hemstitching, each ..... **35¢**

A dainty Scalloped Edge Collar, with embroidered shamrock or pretty open small design, each ..... **35¢**

## Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 18c Each New and Dainty Designs

A Pure Linen Handkerchief, ¼-inch hem, with pretty embroidered pin-dotted border, in blue, mauve, red and green, very new, each ..... **18¢**

Pure Linen Handkerchief, ¼-inch hem, in colored borders and cross-bar, in pale blue, pink and mauve, each ..... **18¢**

Store Closes at 6 p.m. Daily. Saturday Included.

Smallman & Ingram THE SATISFACTORY STORE - PHONE 655

149 to 153 Dundas Street

## LEGAL CARDS.

MACPHERSON & PERRIN, BARRISTERS, solicitors. Money to loan. Robinson Hall Chambers.

J. M. McEVOY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Robinson Hall Chambers. Money to loan.

BUCHNER & GUNN, BARRISTERS, etc., corner Talbot and Carling. Phone 60. Money to loan. U. A. Buchner; J. M. Gunn, B.A.

TENNENT & CAMPBELL, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan, lowest rates. 78 Dundas.

A. GREENLEES, BARRISTER, ETC., Carling block, Richmond street. Private funds to loan.

CRONYN & BETTS & COLERIDGE, barristers, etc., Huron and Erie building. Private funds to lend. Lowest rates.

T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 160 Dundas, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

McKILLOP & MURPHY, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., corner Richmond and Dundas. J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.

STUART & SCANDRETT, BARRISTERS, etc., 98 Dundas. Money to loan. Alex. Stuart, K.C.; T. W. Scandrett.

GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS, BARRISTERS, etc., corner Richmond and Carling. George C. Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper; George S. Gibbons

J. F. FAULDS, BARRISTER, ETC., Robinson Hall Chambers.

PURDOM & PURDOM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., Masonic Temple building, corner Richmond and King. Thomas H. Purdom, K.C.; Alexander Purdom.

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

GRAYDON & GRAYDON, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, 419 Talbot street. N. Parke Graydon; A. H. Marshall Graydon.

BLACKBURN & WEEKES, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 124 Carling street. G. N. Weekes; H. S. Blackburn.

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

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

## CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

JOHN TOM, WAH LEE LAUNDRY Co. Goods called for, and delivered Guaranteed work. 308½ Dundas. Phone 1908.

LEE HING LAUNDRY COMPANY — Shirt collars ironed so will not hurt neck. Standup collars ironed so wing will not be broken. Ladies' dresses fluted. Vests ironed. Goods called for and delivered. Jung Hay, proprietor.

DEPT. OF MILITIA AND DEFENSE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders for the supply of meat, bread, groceries, vegetables, forage, straw for bedding, coil oil, and for the washing of bedding and other barrack services, for the permanent force at London, for the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1908, will be received up to noon of Saturday, March 7, 1908. The tenders should be marked on the upper left hand corner of the envelope "Tender for (stating the supply, or service), and should be addressed to the Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa.

Printed forms of tender, containing full particulars, may be obtained from the director of contracts, Ottawa, and at the office of the district officer commanding at London.

Samples of the groceries, etc., which the tenderer proposes to furnish should be submitted with each tender.

Tenders must be made on the printed form furnished by the department, without any alteration whatever, otherwise they will not be considered. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted check on a Canadian chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defense, for an amount equal to ten per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender decline to sign a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the check will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. F. JARVIS, Secretary.

H.Q.—354-17-5.

Department of Militia and Defense, Ottawa, Feb. 17, 1908.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the department. 84n

## DERMATOLOGY.

MISS BEATTIE, GRADUATE GRAHAM Dermatological School, Chicago—Superfluous hair, moles, warts, permanently removed. Chiropody and manicuring. Room 214, Masonic Temple. tzx

BUTLER'S 235 DUNDAS — HAIR goods, hairdressing, face and scalp treatment. Superfluous hair removed.

COMBINGS MADE UP—BRING YOUR Combings to 223½ Dundas street. Formerly Miller's.

## VETERINARY SURGEONS.

TENNENT & SHAW, VETERINARY surgeons—Office, 127 King; residence and infirmary, King and Wellington. Phones: Office, 688; residence, 273 and 1522.

TAMLIN & SCOTT—OFFICE AND HOSPITAL, 453 Talbot street. Phone 865; residence phone 763.

## CLEANERS AND DYERS.

LANGLEY, MY VALET—CLEANING, pressing, repairing. 253 Dundas. Phone 1721. Wagon calls.

## TENDERS

will be received at my office up till Saturday, March 14, for school to be built in School Section No. 9, London Township.

WM. G. MURRAY, Architect, Masonic Temple.

89u-t

PENITENTIARY SUPPLIES

Sealed tenders addressed "Inspectors of Penitentiaries, Ottawa," and indorsed "Tenders for Supplies," will be received until Monday, 16th March, inclusive, from parties desirous of contracting for supplies, for the fiscal year 1908-1909, for the following institutions, namely:

Kingston Penitentiary.
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.
Dorchester Penitentiary.
Manitoba Penitentiary.
British Columbia Penitentiary.
Alberta Penitentiary, Edmonton, Alta.

Separate tenders will be received for each of the following classes of supplies:

1. Coal.
2. Coal Oil.
3. Cordwood.
4. Drugs.
5. Drygoods.
6. Forage.
7. Fresh Fish.
8. Fresh Meat.
9. Groceries.
10. Hardware.
11. Leather.
12. Milk.
13. Oils and Paints.
14. Pork and Bacon.
15. Sole Leather.
16. Tinware.

Details of information as to form of contract, together with forms of tender, will be furnished on application to the wardens.

All supplies are subject to the approval of the warden.

DOUGLAS STEWART,
GEO. W. DAWSON,
Inspectors of Penitentiaries.

Department of Justice, Ottawa, Feb. 14, 1908. 89u-t

# The London Waterworks

Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the secretary Mr. O. Ellwood, City Hall, up to 4 p.m., Tueday, March 3, for the following supplies for 1908: Cast iron pipe and laying same, lead pipe, hydrants, valves and vale boxes, brass fittings, special castings, stop-cock boxes, hardware, coal, oil, lumber, printing and bookbinding, rubber valves, rubber boots, cotton waste, brooms, brass polish and electric lamps.

Specifications may be seen at Moore & Henry's office, Albion building, London, Ont.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. JOHN M. MOORE, Engineer and Superintendent.

WM. JONES, Chairman.

81n-20,22,25,27,29,M3

## OSTEOPATHY.

DR. WHITE, GRADUATE LOS ANGELES College of Osteopathy, member Ontario and American Osteopathic Associations. Acute and chronic diseases. Telephone 2623. Office, 217 Dundas street.

H. V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Chronic diseases. 554 Richmond street. Phone 1573.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

# BENNETT'S

ALWAYS GOOD

MATINEE DAILY

Week of March 2. Closing Week of Season.

Extra Added Attraction! Extra Added Attraction!

FREE PRESS NEWSBOYS' BAND

BILLY VAN, FAMOUS BLACK FACE COMEDIAN

KENO, WELCH and MELROSE, Acrobatic Comedians

BROWN, HARRIS and BROWN
New Comedy Skit—All Fun

ALSACE AND LORRAINE
Artistic Musical Novelty.

C. W. WILLIAMS
And his family of mechanical actors, The Doctor's Busy Day.

LAVELLE AND SINCLAIR
Novelty Singing and Dancing Youngsters.

MINA MOORE
Pianologuist.

BENNETTOGRAPH—New Motion Pictures
Prices as usual: 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.

# GRAND

TODAY—Matinee and Evening
JANE CORCORAN
Supported by JAMES M. BROPHY, in
Matinee—A DOLL'S HOUSE
Tonight—HEDDA GABLER
Both by Henric Ibsen.

Special Prices: MATINEE: Lower floor, 50c, 75c, $1. Balcony, 25c, 35c, 50c. EVE: Lower floor, 75c, $1, $1 50. Balcony, 35, 50, 75, $1. Gallery, 25.

ONE SOLID WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY
MATINEE SATURDAY

# The Wilbor Stock Co.

In a Repertoire of New Plays and High-Class Vaudeville

Monday night—"SWITCHMAN'S DAUGHTER."
Tuesday night—"THE PRISONER'S SWEETHEART."
Wednesday night—"THE FATAL STEP."
Thursday night—"ON RUSSIAN SOIL."
Friday night—"A BOY OF THE STREET."
Saturday night—"THE WESTERNER."
Saturday matinee—"THE SWITCHMAN'S DAUGHTER."

NOTE THE PRICES,
10c,
20c,
30c
NO HIGHER.

# Southampton

Calling at Plymouth and Cherbourg. Convenient for South of England and France. Call on F. B. Clarke, agent for Allan, C. P. R. Empresses, Cunard, Dominion, Anchor, American and other lines. Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce.

## AUDITORIUM

SATURDAY NIGHT, FEB. 29.
Humorous Lecturer and Entertainer, GEORGE P. BIBLE, Philadelphia.
Reserved seats, 15c. Phone 50. 86k

DON'T MISS IT—GRAND CONCERT given at Knox Church, South London, Monday, March 2. First-class talent secured. Admission tickets, single 15 cents, double 25 cents.

WESTMINSTER RINK—CADET BAND tonight till 10:30. Usual prices. Grand Ice. Band every night next week. b

VICTORIA RINK—SKATING TONIGHT—Admission 10 cents. b

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES, balls, banquets. Phone 1265. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

LEARN TO DANCE—PRIVATE LESSONS by R. B. Millard, 346 Princess avenue. Season open. Call and register. 39tf

SIMCOE STREET RINK—SKATING until 10 o'clock tonight; fifteen bands. Young ladies of Helena Costume Company guests of rink Tuesday night. Everybody welcome. b

TONY CORTESE—ORIGINAL LONDON Harpers. Music furnished for all occasions. 161 Maple. Phone 1570.

HEAR GRIGG'S TRAVEL STORY ON
"BURMAH"
The Land of the Midnight Moon. Illustrated with electric energy views. Next Wednesday evening, March 4. St. Andrew's Sunday school room. Silver collection. b

DANCING—ADVANCED CLASS EVERY Wednesday evening. Primary classes: Ladies, Monday; gentlemen, Tuesday evenings; children, Saturday afternoons. Phone. Dayton & McCormick.

## MEETINGS.

ALL MEMBERS OF Chorazin Lodge, No. 190, I. O. O. F., are requested to attend a meeting on Monday, March 2, at 8 p.m. Dominion Lodge degree team will confer initiatory degree. Visitors welcome. J. Pike, N.G. R. A. Mitchell, R. S. b

AN EMERGENCY MEETING OF Union Lodge, No. 380, A., F. and A. M., will be held in the Masonic Temple, on Sunday, March 1, at 9:45 sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Fred Leonard Coote. Brethren of other blue lodges are kindly requested to attend. James Dean, W. M.; J. Ward, secretary. b

AN EMERGENCY MEETING OF ST. John's Lodge, No. 20, A., F. and A. M., will be held in the Masonic Temple, Sunday, March 2, at 2 p.m., sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, John Henry Cooke. Brethren of other blue lodges are kindly requested to attend. M. D. Dawson, secretary; James O. Weldon, worshipful master. b

## WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—BY APRIL 1—50-acre farm in vicinity of London. Apply Box 34, Advertiser. 89c twt

WOMAN DESIRES WORK—WILLING to go out by the day. Apply at 417 Ridout street. b

$4,500 WANTED AT 5½ PER CENT INTEREST on security of well-rented store worth $8,000. Write Box 32. 89c txt

WANTED—$5,000 ON FARM PROPERTY valued at $8,000; interest, 5%. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, etc., 415½ Talbot street. ywt

WORN-OUT JEWELRY CAN BE SOLD—Take it to Milroy, 394 Richmond. t

COMBINGS WANTED — SELL YOUR combings, any shade. 223½ Dundas street. ywt

WOMAN WANTS WORK OF ANY kind. Apply Box 29, Advertiser. 88c

A LADY WISHES TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, with modern conveniences, in private house; not on street car track. P. O. Box 355. 88c

WANTED—$500 ON FARM MORTGAGE; also $1,000 on city property worth $2,500; will pay 5%. Box 15, Advertiser. 83n-tyxwyt

## MALE HELP WANTED.

PLATEN PRESS FEEDER WANTED—One with a couple of years' experience. Apply Henry & Colerick, job printers, Oddfellows' building. 87tf

ADVERTISING SALESMEN WANTED with successful experience in calendars and novelties. Liberal commission basis, with advancement, for competent workers. Address, with references and record, Lithographer, 375 Broadway, New York. b

GOOD PAY TO MEN EVERYWHERE—To tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc. No canvassing. Universal Advertising Company, Chicago. b

SECOND WAITER—MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE. Apply to Steward, London Club, between 3 and 6 p.m. 87c

AT THE DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, 9 Adelaide street east, Toronto, telegraphy is taught quickly and thoroughly. All students are placed in good position immediately upon graduation. 77tf-t

CANVASSERS AND CREW MANAGERS wanted. Apply 355 Clarence street.

## FEMALE HELP WANTED.

YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED, OR TO learn general office work. Good writer preferred. Address, Box 33, Advertiser. 89c

GIRLS WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE making cardboard boxes or cartons. Darch & Hunter Seed Company, Limited. 89c

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. APPLY 520 Colborne street. 88u

WANTED—GIRL OR WOMAN FOR housework; one from country preferred. Mrs. McLaren, London Junction. 88c

CAPABLE GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Apply Mrs. Mills, 505 Dundas street. 87tf

WANTED—200 LADIES TO GET OUR prices on bread and confectionery. Big Bell Restaurant, 123 King street. Phone 1749 K.

INVESTIGATE OUR SPECIAL OFFER to students now. Acme School of Art, 430 Talbot street.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ROBE AND BLANKET—ON King street east. Reward, 768 King street. b

LOST—LARGE SABLE AND WHITE collie dog. Reward for return to B. Thody, Cecil Hotel. 89c

LOST—A BRINDLE BOSTON BULL-TERRIER—Friday night, from Dyer's Hotel, Pottersburg. Name of Mr. J. E. Smallman on collar. Reward for immediate information. Phone 1404. b

LOST, THURSDAY—SILVER WATCH, in leather case, initialed "M. J. McL." Reward for return to Advertiser office. 88c

LOST—GOLD LOCKET; TWO PHOTOS in locket. Reward on return to this office. 87c

## ARCHITECTS.

E. WRIGHT, F. J. A. S., LONDON, England. Established 1882. Architect and surveyor. 461 Dufferin avenue.

REMOVAL—GEORGE CRADDOCK, ARCHITECT, 461 Talbot.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT —114 (second floor) Masonic Temple. Phone 1557.

J. LEWIS THOMAS, ARCHITECT AND civil engineer, 374 Central avenue, late Department Public Works, Canada. Phones: 2220, London; 652, St. Thomas.

W. FLETCHER SHEPHERD, ARCHITECT—Duffield Block (late Toronto). Phone 966.

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

## AUCTIONEERS.

A. R. W. BURROWS, GLANWORTH—Auctioneer for Middlesex and Elgin Counties. Office, Dunn's harness shop, London, Saturdays. t

D. LAWSON, AUCTIONEER—FARM stock and implements a specialty. Office, 86 King street, Frost & Wood building, Saturdays. 1tf-t

J. W. LAIDLAW, WILTON GROVE, auctioneer—Farm and farm stock sales solicited. Office, 20 King street, Deering Harvester Works, London, on Saturdays. 7tf t

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

### MARRIAGES.

WILSON—REID—At the residence of the bride's mother, corner of West and Jarvis streets, Orillia, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1908, by the Rev. R. N. Grant, D. D., Harriet Florence Reid, to Francis Wilson. cottage, 7 rooms, frame barn, three-quarters of an acre of land, Wilson avenue, Tuesday afternoon, March 3, at 3 o'clock. Terms cash. Apply to Mrs. Wilson, 1 Wilson avenue. b

### DEATHS.

COOTE—At Woodstock, on Feb. 27, 1908, Frederick Leonard, dearly beloved son of Thomas and Mary Coote, aged 28 years, 5 months and 2 days.

Funeral Sunday at 10 a.m. to G. T. R. station. Interment at Sarnia. Friends and acquaintnces please accept this intimation.

CRESSWELL—In this city, on Feb. 28, 1908, Eva, dearly beloved and only child of Mr. and Mrs. James Cresswell, aged 13 years and 5 months.

Funeral from the family residence, 493 King street, on Sunday, March 1, at 2:30 p.m., services at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

St. Thomas papers please copy.

BAKER—Died, in this city, on Friday, Feb. 28, 1908, Mabel, beloved wife of Charles Baker, aged 23 years.

Funeral from residence of Mr. Geo. Henley, Muir street, East London, on Sunday, at 3 p.m. Services at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation.

COOKE—In Denver, Col., on Wednesday, Feb. 26, in his 34th year, John Henry Cooke, beloved husband of Minnie E. (Cripps) Cooke.

Funeral from the residence of his brother, A. A. Cooke, 1040 Mary street, Sunday, March 1, at 3 p.m., to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Services at 2:30.

CARSON—In Sarnia, Feb. 29, 1908, Harold Price, son of Mrs. and the late John Carson, in his 15th year.

Funeral on arrival of 1:10 p.m. train from Sarnia, on Monday, March 2.

## STOCK BROKERS.

WANTED — AGRICULTURAL LOAN shares. John Wright, stockbroker, 437 Richmond street, London, Ont. Phone 693.

## LIVERIES AND HACKS.

POOLE'S LIVERY. TALBOT AND York—Rubber-tired rigs, good horses. Phone 1826.

FIRST-CLASS RUBBER-TIRED RIGS and hacks. Phone 838. Ross Bros., successors to Hugh Gillies, 647 Dundas street.

## SURVEYORS.

F. W. FARNCOMB, CIVIL ENGINEER and surveyor, Bank Toronto Chambers, Richmond street.

## HOTEL CARDS.

BRITANNIA HOUSE, YORK AND Wellington. Rates, $1, upwards. C. W. Morrow, proprietor.

HOTEL HARRISON—$1 AND UPWARD. Harrison Bros., proprietors. King and Talbot streets.

DUKE OF YORK HOTEL, 625 DUNDAS street. Remodeled. Rates, $1 and upwards. Frank McLean, proprietor.

HOTEL WINDSOR, OPPOSITE MARKET, London. Rates, $1 to $1 25. Charles James.

LONDON HOUSE—REMODELED AND steam-heated throughout. Rates, $1 50 and up. Now in position to guarantee satisfaction to old and new patrons. W. S. Lashbrook.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL—$1 AND UPWARDS. Dundas and Wellington. Wm. J. Wright, proprietor.

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

## HELP WANTED.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES CAN secure immediate and steady employment in the telegraph service. We qualify you in very short time. Reduced rates for immediate enrollment. London College Telegraphy, London, Ont. 66tf-zxt

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. LE BURTIS MEDICINE COMPANY will be at 8 Pegler street, March 5. Take Hamilton road car to Pegler. b

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

J. PARNELL MORRIS—VOICE CULTURE and singing. 466 Queen's avenue. Telephone.

MISS JEAN ROBB, ELOCUTIONIST and soprano vocalist, teacher of elocution, accepts concert engagements. 242 Queen's avenue.

CYRIL DWIGHT-EDWARDS, BARITONE, late London, England—Instruction in art of absolute tone production, breathing and singing. Concert and other engagements. 356 Dundas.

NOW OPEN
TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC
F. H. Torrington, Mus. Doc. (Toronto), director. LONDON BRANCH, for examinations, Room 208, Masonic Temple. Classes are now being formed in every branch. Ten teachers. Exceptional opportunities.

J. LAMONT GALBRAITH, L.R.A.M., London, England—Concert tenor. Artistic voice-builder and teacher of singing. Clergymen and other public speakers taught voice production in speech. Mrs. Ave Galbraith, L.R.A.M., pupil of Tobias Matthay, London, England, appointed representative of the Matthay school of pianoforte, the most famous European method of technique and tone coloring. Finishing lessons and teachers' course a specialty. Studios, 211 Dundas. 870 Wellington. Phone 2671. ywt

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

CHARLES E. WHEELER — PIANO, organ, harmony and singing. Private studio, 429 Waterloo. Telephone.

V. L. HEWER, BARITONE SOLOIST and choir leader, Wellington Street Methodist Church. Absolute voice production and concert engagements.

GEO. C. PHELPS, ORGANIST FIRST Presbyterian Church. Telephone.

## DENTAL CARDS.

# Dr. S. M. Thomas

DENTIST ywt

252½ Dundas Street. Phone 2085.

DR. BENTLEY, DENTIST, OVER Sovereign Bank, Dundas and Adelaide. Phone 2462.

WOOLVERTON & BROWN, DENTISTS, 218 Dundas street, over Cairncross & Lawrence. Phone 822.

DR. S. M. KENNEDY, DENTIST—OFFICE, 212 Dundas street. Telephone No. 2634.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Specialty, preservation natural teeth. 162½ Dundas. Phone 976.

## EDUCATIONAL.

J. A. YOUNG PREPARES PUPILS FOR matriculation, etc. Class in civil service commencing. 379 Princess.

## ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE STANDARD BRED Wilkes trotting stallion Ben L., 15,166, by William L., 4,244, sire of Axtell and grandson of the noted George Wilkes. For further particulars inquire at 235 Hill street. 88u

PRIVATE SALE OF FURNITURE AT Stiles' homestead, con. 3, London Township. 88c

GOOD OAK INK BARRELS FOR SALE. Price, 50c each. Apply Advertiser office. 88c

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN AND BUFF Orpington eggs for hatching, from well-bred stock; settings reserved. 191 Grey street. 89k t

GERMAN CANARIES FOR SALE AT 135½ Wilson avenue. b

GOOD DRY WOOD, $2 PER LOAD; slabs, $1 50. Forest City Bent Goods Company, 585 Bathurst. Phone 700.

WALLPAPERS — SPRING DESIGNS. Immense stock. Buy early. Save money. Shuff's, corner Dundas and William.

SEVEN ONLY COAL HEATERS—TO GO at cost prices, from $6 to $13. First here, first served. Wilson's, 375 Clarence street.

FOR SALE—SIX OAK DINING-ROOM tables; size, 6 feet 4 inches long, and 3 feet wide. Apply Fraser House. 87c

CAB BABY BUGGY, IN PERFECT condition. Apply 505 Dundas street. 87tf

STOVES, RANGES AND REFRIGERATORS at F. Keene's Furniture Store, 141 King street.

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES AND oils. Umbrellas repaired. Percy Hodgins, 715 Richmond street.

PURE DRY LAUNDRY CHIP SOAP, for steam laundry work, in barrels. The London Soap Company.

## JOBBING and REPAIR WORK

I have secured the services of a first-class expert in plastering, painting and paperhanging, bricklaying, etc. Work guaranteed and orders quickly executed. H. E. ST. GEORGE, 74 Fullarton street. ywt

GREEN & CO. SELL GOOD, DRY MIXED wood, $1 75 per load. Hardwood, in blocks or split. Good hard and soft coal at lowest cash prices. Yard, 495 York. Phone 1391.

NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE, nearly new; party leaving city; will take $20. 247 Dundas street. ywt

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE — HARD and soft coal and wood dealers. Phone 299. Corner Maitland and G. T. R. Prompt delivery. ywt

Canaries and Goldfish, Bird Cages, Breeding Cages, Nests, Nesting, Bird Seed, Bird Tonic, Nestling Food and all kinds of Bird Food Supplies and Books. Cyclamen, Primroses, Ferns, etc. Use our Plant Food, 10c.

A. J. MORGAN, 113 DUNDAS ST. ywt

SECURE A COAT AND FUR FOR THE winter at $1 per week, at Fishbein's, 633 Dundas street. ywt

SNAPS FOR THIS WEEK—BEAUTIFUL French burl upright piano, 7 1-3 octaves, all improvements, used only four months; regular price, $325, now $245. Handsome rosewood piano, 7 1-3 octaves, $100, payable $3 per month. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas, corner Clarence.

FRESH FISH NOW ON SALE — F. S. Onn, Fish Market. Phone 1296.

## Dinner for Ten Cooked Over One Ordinary Gas Burner.

A new invention for saving gas. Manufactured and sold at the Cannom Oven Factory, 284 Dundas street, London, Ont. Phone 1848. ywt

HAVE YOU READ "THE PROPHET in Babylon," by Dawson? We lend it for 10c. McEwen's Lending Library, 501½ Richmond. ywt

SLEIGHS LEFT, AT COST — HEAVY and light. See my new patent; turn around inside twelve feet. Scott, Pall Mall and Adelaide. ywt

ANOTHER SHIPMENT OF ENGLISH motor bicycles will arrive April 1. Place orders early. J. H. Cunningham, East London.

SUNGLEE SOLVES THE PROBLEM OF hair-growing. Try a bottle. James Gleeson, 631 Dundas. Phone 2223.

SOME GOOD SECOND-HAND TOP delivery wagons for sale. Abbott's Carriage Works.

CALENDAR PHOTO MOUNTS FOR 1908, only 5 cents. McKenzie, photo supplies, opposite City Hall.

One thing we are sure to get, and that is sloppy weather Insure yourself with a good pair of shoes and rubbers at PAXMAN'S, 290 Dundas St.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT, OUR WORK is guaranteed. In carriage painting, repainting, woodwork, ironwork, at Smith's, Maple street.

21 lbs. Redpath's Gran. Sugar ... $1 00
3 tins Aylmer Corn ... 25c
3 tins Aylmer Peas ... 25c

HENDERSON & GRAHAM, Cash Grocers
Cor. Colborne and Cheapside. Phone 1724

IF YOU WANT HELP, SITUATIONS, want to buy or sell real estate, etc., insert an advertisement in the Hamilton Herald, the recognized want medium of the city. Rate, 1c a word, or three consecutive insertions for 2c a word. Cash with order. Subscription: Daily, 25c a month, $2 yearly Saturday edition, 50c yearly. Sample copy sent on application.

ORDER YOUR
Account Books
FOR 1908
The CHAS. CHAPMAN CO.

WEDDING STATIONERY IN ALL THE latest styles. See our samples. The Advertiser Job Department. 58tf

COAL THIS WEEK, ONLY $6 50 A ton. Supply must be reduced. Dominion Coal Company. Phone 1788.

FOR SALE — HARDWOOD, LUMBER basswood, elm, black ash and some cheap pine sheeting. R. H. Smith, 15 Brighton street. 47tf

$690 WILL BUY AN AUTOMOBILE touring car, complete; top and lamps. Horton's, London.

FLOUR AND FEED DELIVERED promptly anywhere in city. Phone 2360. W. T. Summers, 644 Dundas.

FOR SALE—GOOD DELIVERY WAGON. Apply Purdom-Gillespie Hardware Company. 46tf

GO TO THE BIG WATCH SIGN, KING street, for jewelry, W. J. Wray & Co., wholesale and retail.

WATCH REPAIRING—L. W. THOMAS, 120 Dundas street, in Emerson's Drug Store.

COAL—THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN buy; also best hard wood; promptly delivered. South End Coal and Wood Yard. Phone 2700. E. Moule, manager.

# Auction Sale

Of office and household effects, at Jones' auction room, Tuesday, March 3, at 10:30 a.m., comprising office desk, Goldie & McCullough safe, letter-press, organ, piano, and general household effects from storage. J. W. JONES, auctioneer. b

## SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—Services 11 and 7. Rev. T. T. Shields, pastor, will preach. Morning, "The Prodigal's Brother." Pastor's Bible class at 3 o'clock, "Future Punishment." Evening, "David, the Soldier Singer." Communion in morning. Baptism at night.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—REV. T. B. Clark, rector. Services as usual.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor, will conduct both services. Evening subject, "The Great Question Answered." Evangelistic service each night of the week except Saturday.

AUDITORIUM—4 O'CLOCK MEETING, open to men and women. Dr. George P. Bible, a noted lecturer, of Philadelphia. Subject, "The Building of a Life." Silver offering.

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—11, Rev. Dyson Hague, on I. Corinthians, xiii., 7. Rev. Dyson Hague, on John, x., 10. Holy Communion at the morning service.

CATHEDRAL ST. PAUL'S — HOLY Communion, 8:30 and at noon; matins, 11. Preacher, the precentor; evensong, 7. Preacher, Rev. J. G. Perdue, M. A. Collection for poor fund.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B. A., pastor. 11 a.m., regular service and communion; 7 p.m., subject, "Law and Liberty." All welcome.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. A. J. Vining, pastor. Rev. E. Grigg will preach in morning. Subject, "The Triumph of the Gospel in Burmah." The pastor will preach at night. Subject, "Down With Baal." Communion at the morning service. Baptism at evening service. Seats free. All welcome.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. George McAlister. Morning, "Parable of the Tares." Evening, "The Cave Dwellers." Evangelistic services each week evening.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. Moffat, pastor, 11; communion, 7. "A Message from Hell." Sabbath school at 3.

CHAPTER HOUSE, UNITARIAN Church—Rev. V. J. Gilpin, minister. Service, 7:30 p.m. Subject, "Eternal Punishment—Why No Longer Believed by Many Intelligent People."

CHRISTIAN WORKERS' CHURCH, King street—Pastor, Robert J. Garrett. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening subject, "An Effectual Call." A hearty welcome to all.

CHRIST CHURCH—11 A. M., MORNING Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Rev. R. S. W. Howard will preach morning and evening.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. F. E. Malott, pastor. Rev. L. Wallace, of Toronto, will assist the pastor and preach both morning and evening. Special music at the evening service. Offerings for the educational work of the church will be taken.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Rev. E. B. Lanceley, the pastor, will preach, 11 a.m., "Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread." 7 p.m., "Death." The first of a series of sermons on last things. Music under the direction of Mr. J. Parnell Morris. Bible school at 2:45.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, Arthur J. Bowen. 10 a.m., Brotherhood; 11 a.m., sermon and communion. Revival services nightly.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—I. B. Wallwin, B.A., pastor. Services as usual.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject, "Christ Jesus." Sunday School, 11 a.m. Wednesday, testimonial meeting, 8 p.m. Reading rooms open weekdays from 2 to 4:30. All welcome. Literature for sale.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. W. L. Rutledge, B. A., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. 11 a.m., "Our Object in Life." 7 p.m., "The Peril of Temptation."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Special services. 11 a.m., Rev. Prof. D. J. Fraser, of Montreal, will preach and introduce the new minister. 7 p.m., Rev. J. Gibson Inkster, B. A., the newly-inducted minister, will preach.

GOSPEL HALL, CORNER HAMILTON road and Grey street—Sunday School at 2:30; Gospel meeting, 7 p.m. All heartily welcome.

HILL STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. A. G. Harris, pastor. Morning, "Telling Jesus." Evening, "Lost Eternally."

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. D. E. Martin, pastor. 11, "Lessons from the Church at Ephesus." 7, "Between Two Fires." All welcome.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. James Rollins, B.A., pastor, will preach. Morning, "The Burial of Jesus." Evening, "A Soul To Let." Strangers welcome.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—C. M. Carew, pastor, will preach at both services. Reception of members and communion in the morning. Baptism in the evening.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. conducted by Rev. Mr. Finlay, of St. Enoch's Church, Toronto.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D. D., pastor. Morning, "Christ Coming Through Closed Doors." Evening, "The Last Step." Communicants' class in the church parlor at 4 o'clock.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, BROUGHDALE —Grand entertainment Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Good programme. Y. M. C. A. Orchestra, tableaux. Admission, 15 cents. b

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON —Dean Davis, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—REV. W. T. Hill, rector, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S UNITED EVANGELICAL Church—Rev. A. Y. Schwake, pastor. 114 Wellington street. Sunday School 10, 2:30. German service, 11; English service, 7.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. James Livingstone, pastor. Services as usual.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL—Morning, Mr. J. Blashill. Evening, Mr. E. R. Wilson, with a band of young men from the Y. M. C. A. will have charge. Special singing and music.

OTTAWAY AVENUE CHRISTIAN Workers' Church—G. Clarke Booth, pastor. 11, "The Power of the Blood." 7, "The Master's Healing Touch." Come.

## SUDAN INTERIOR MISSION.

Prayer Circles meet at 8 o'clock p.m., monthly, as follows: First Tuesday, residence T. B. Escott, 566 Dundas street; first Thursday, residence Rev. Edwin Holmes, 729 William street; second Tuesday, residence J. M. Thomson, 304 Central avenue; third Wednesday, Christian Workers' Church, King street; fourth Thursday, residence Rev. A. J. Bowen, 91 Egerton street; second Thursday, residence H. E. Wilson, Base Line; Miss Rhoda Shuff, 439 Adelaide street; fourth Monday, Mrs. Stevens, 70 Douglass avenue. b

# IMPORTANT SALE OF WESTMINSTER FARMS

There will be offered for sale by public auction, at 3 o'clock p.m., on

## Saturday, March 14, 1908

By J. W. Laidlaw, auctioneer, at 90 King street, in the city of London, the following freehold property: Firstly—80 acres, more or less, part of lot No. 8, in the first concession of the Township of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex. Secondly—90¾ acres, more or less, the north part of lot No. 7, in the first and broken front concessions of the said township. These valuable farms are well known as part of the

## ESTATE OF THE LATE F. D. NORTON, ESQ.

The first mentioned is the homestead, with the buildings, consisting of a good commodious and well-situated brick residence, with frame additions, large cellar and woodshed, a good large barn and pigpen. Extensive orchard and excellent water facilities. Public school within a quarter of a mile. This is a fine grain farm. The other is a splendid pasture place. Has been used as such for upwards of 30 years, with about ten acres fenced off for potatoes and corn, and the water supply is abundant. These farms are situated about five miles from the city of London. One on the first concession, near the Hamilton road, and the other on the Hamilton road. The soil is clay and loam; there are many hardwood trees. Altogether the property is a most desirable one. The places will be put up separately or together.

Terms: Five per cent of purchase money to be paid at time of sale; sufficient more to make one-third in 30 days, balance with interest at current rate to be secured by the property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

J. W. LAIDLAW,
Auctioneer, Wilton Grove.

JARVIS & VINING,
Vendor's Solicitors,
101 Dundas street, London, Ont. 89u t

## IMPORTANT SALE.

Choice furniture, grocery stock, at 359 Clarence street, Monday, March 2, 10:30. Parlor (in oak), wicker rockers, center table, curtains, rugs, oak cabinet, sideboard (cost $65), extension table, chairs, range (new), large heater, gas range, refrigerator, iron beds, springs and mattresses, odd dresser in oak, bedding, dishes, linoleum, showcases, scales, counter and shelving, stock in trade. Terms cash. JOS. BROWN, auctioneer. 87u-wt

## INSURANCE.

THE ARCHIBALD McPHERSON INSURANCE AGENCY

FIRE, PLATE GLASS AND ACCIDENT. 105 MASONIC TEMPLE. 'PHONE 745.

E. J. MACROBERT

insures all classes of property at reasonable rates. Fire, Life, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance effected. Money to loan on real estate on easy terms. Phone 449. Office, 107 Masonic Temple, London, Ont.

# AUCTION SALE FARM STOCK

implements, grain, hay, straw, furniture, etc., Thursday, March 5, at 1 p.m., lot 25, con. 2, London Township. See bills. SYLVESTER CAMPBELL, proprietor; G. A. HATCH, auctioneer, Bank of Toronto. Phone 2322. b

## AUCTION SALE

Wednesday, March 4, at 1 p.m., on lot 6, con. 11, London Township. Horses, new milkers and springers, young cattle and farm implements. A. B. POWELL, proprietor; JAS. STANLEY, auctioneer. 89u

## Bankrupt Stock

Will be sold by public auction by J. W. Jones at his auction rooms, 242 Dundas street, in the City of London, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of March, 1908, at the hour of 2:30 in the afternoon, the stock of Messrs. Soper & Livingston, of Alvinston, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| General drygoods | $6,751 28 |
| Clothing | 4,731 23 |
| Boots and Shoe | 2,404 40 |
| Groceries | 868 83 |
| Shop furniture | 613 75 |
| Chattels | 140 00 |
| Total | $15,509 49 |

Terms: One-fifth down, and the balance in 2, 4, 6 and 8 months, approved indorsed paper, with interest at 7% per annum.

Stock list on the premises and with MESSRS. GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS, vendors' solicitor.

83u-t C. B. ARMSTRONG, Assignee.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—GOOD MILLINERY BUSINESS in thriving village of West Lorne. Apply Mrs. A. Streib, West Lorne. 86n

## HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET

TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET —Apply 173 Kent street. 89c

WARM, COMFORTABLE ROOM — Three minutes' walk to postoffice, 479 Talbot street; all modern improvements; $5 per month; private family. 89c

REAR END OF DOWNTOWN STORE, suitable for piano showrooms or dressmaking parlors; snap. Particulars, Box 21, Advertiser. 85c-ywt

TO LET SEVERAL HOUSES. Call at 92 King, or phone 2416. 46tf-xwt

TO LET—UNFURNISHED ROOM AT 346 Dufferin avenue, suitable for light housekeeping. Apply 420 Oxford street. 67tf-wty

HOUSES—$6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $13 and $15. Scarrow's Wallpaper Store, 82 King street. 91tf-wty

FLAT TO RENT, OVER BELL PIANO store, Richmond street; back and front entrance. Apply A. Wolf, tobacconist. 83c-txt

TO RENT—NICE NEW COTTAGE ON Kensington street, West London. Apply at 30 Wilson avenue. 87tf

TO RENT—TWO STORES, 265 AND 267 Dundas street; possession, March 1. Apply 451 Wellington street, or Savoy Hotel. 78tf

ALEX. HENDERSON'S MOVING VAN, largest in city. Corner Colborne and Cheapside. Phone 1724.

FOREST CITY UNION MOVING VANS including Biggs' business. W. A. Broughton, 455 Piccadilly. Phone 1444.

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# NO FRICTION WITH JAPANESE

## Japanese Ambassador to the U. S. Says Everything Is Running Smoothly.

San Francisco, Feb. 28.—Wu Ting Fang, for the second time appointed Chinese minister to the United States, arrived today on the Pacific Mail liner Siberia, with a large retinue of secretaries, consuls and attaches, numbering 70 persons.

Minister Wu denied the report that he was the bearer of an appeal to Washington, asking the United States to assist in preserving the interests of China in Manchuria, and protesting against the alleged aggrandizement of Japanese in that province. He added: "The relations between Japan and China are cordial. There may be some friction, but it is local. That may occur in any country. So far as my knowledge goes Japan has not violated the Portsmouth treaty with reference to the open-door policy in Manchuria.

Minister Wu said that he had no particular instructions from his Government with reference to securing any modification to the exclusion act, "but I am going to see that my countrymen and their interests are properly protected," he declared. He said that according to representations made to him at Honolulu, from the highest to the lowest of the white population there, the sentiment in Hawaii was unanimously for a modification of the exclusion laws so as to permit more Chinese to enter that territory, where they were much needed and wanted.

He declared himself as favoring the entrance of more Chinese students of the higher classes of the schools of this country and proposed to cause the organization of a Chinese students' society, which would have for its purposes the encouragement of students to come from China and the protecting of their rights ofter they arrive here, similar to an organization now existing in England. Touching upon the reorganization of the Chinese army, Wu Ting Fang said: "China is organizing good, modern army, but as to its size, I cannot say. That's too long a story at this time."

# CANADIAN

The Ontario Government will establish a park at Queenston Heights, and are arranging for the purchase of many acres of land in the vicinity of Brock's monument.

Provincial Constable Frisbie was charged with fraud by Judge Winchester at Toronto yesterday. He was appointed special automobile constable some time ago, and engaged private persons to lay the information dividing the costs with them, thus getting his costs and part of the costs allowed the person who swore out the information.

Dr. Jamieson, M. P. P., of Durham, was nominated yesterday as the candidate for the Conservative of South Grey in the Provincial House.

Mrs. Hezekiah Lindsay, wife of a C. P. R. clerk at St. John, N. B., has come into a fortune of $5,000,000, hait the estate of an Australian sheep rancher named Thomas Walla, Mrs. Lindsay's uncle.

At a public meeting in Woodstock last night, a resolution was drafted to be forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, asking the Government to cease subsidizing immigration.

Mr. F. H. Chrysler, K. C. of Ottawa, has been offered one of the positions on the Dominion Railway Commision.

The Ottawa Paint Works factory was destroyed yesterday entailing a loss of $17,000.

According to figures brought down from the labor bureau at Otatwa, 232 labor unions were organized during 1907 and 74 dissolved, a net increase of 174.

The two little daughters of Mr. S. Patterson of Toronto, had a narrow escape from asphyxiation last night. They did not turn the gas completely off, and were unconscious when discovered by their father.

Western ranchers report that the winter has been splendid for them, and are looking for good prices for their be

# London Advertiser

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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 29.

## MR. LEMIEUX'S VISIT.

Through the enterprise of the Board of Trade representative citizens of London, of all shades of politics, were enabled last night to see and hear the brilliant young Postmaster-General and Minister of Labor.

Mr. Lemieux's reputation has grown rapidly, and he has a record of solid achievement, remarkable for so young a man. The majority of his hearers last night must have received the impression of a gracious and sincere personality. They can appreciate the reasons for the increasing measure of public favor which is his, and the confidence reposed in him by his chieftain. The literary form o his address, spoken in a language not his own, was an intellectual achievement, but the educated French-Canadian is invariably a master of two tongues, and in this respect puts the average publiman of British origin to shame.

Mr. Lemieux's patriotic sentiment and his eulogy of the British system of government touched a responsiv chord. He was able to truthfully sa that he expressed the same convictions in Quebec as in Ontario. Th French-Canadians, in his eloquent phrase, had "the memory of th heart," and could not be ungrateft for the liberties and privileges permitted them by Great Britain, and which they could not hope to have enjoyed under the rule of anothe power.

Mr. Lemieux's address is given in full in another part of this issue, and while the printed word loses much of the charm of the spoken, it should be read by all, as the utterance of a man who is destined to play a great part in the country's future.

## MR. SHELDON ON ADVERTISING.

Mr. Sheldon's address to the Canadian Club yesterday on the relation of advertising and psychology was highly suggestive and stimulating to the mercantile community.

Mr. Sheldon has been called the apostle of scientific salesmanship. His teaching is that salesmanship is a science, and that a most important branch of it, advertising, claims increasing attention, and as great a degree of ability as is required in other departments of business. He has had much to do with the dissemination of this idea, , which has now securely taken hold of the world of commerce.

Granting that advertising is a science, he has undertaken to formulate its principles, and has evolved a system of instruction which is widely influencing business methods on this continent. The writing of advertisements has become a distinct field. Not many years ago even the establishments which used printers' ink freely, gave no special attention to the form of their advertisements. The work of writing them was regarded almost as a chore, and relegated to subordinates with no training, and often no aptitude, and no other idea than to fill up contract space with high-sounding words. Now every business institution which advertises on a large scale, intrusts this feature to men who make it a specialty.

Mr. Sheldon is to be commended for his emphasis on the ethical basis of advertising and commerce. The only true and lasting success is based upon honest dealing, and the advertisement which tells the truth is the only one which in the end yields results.

## THE FORESTRY PROBLEM.

The forestry problem is one of supreme importance to Ontaria and the whole Dominion. It is not so long ago that 800,000,00 0acres was the generally accepted estimate of the timber land of Canada. Today, according to Mr. R. H. Campbell, Dominion superintendent of forestry, the forest area of Canada amounts to about 535,000,000 acres, of which 182,000,000 acres are in British Columbia, 180,000,000 acres are in British Columbia, 180,000,000 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the unorganized territories, 40,000,000 in Ontario, 120,000,000; in Quebec, 7,500,000 in New Brunswick, 5,000,000 in Nova Scotia

Dr. B. E. Farnow, dean of the faculty of forestry in the University of Toronto, makes the showing even less favorable. He contends that if our forest area is looked at from the manufacturer's point of views, from the standpoint of supplies for the arts and industries and of its commercial value, and the geography and nature of the country are studied in the light of the reports on the more or less outlying parts of the same, there can be but one conclusion, and that is thta 300,000,000 acres, and perhaps less, will cover fully the commercially valuable timberland over actual and potential or not much more than one-half of the commercial forest area of the United States. Addressing the Canadian Club, of Toronto, this week, Prof. Fernow expressed the conviction that "Canada is destined to have a population ten times the present in less time than it takes to grow a sawlog." Manifestly the present generation's obligation extends beyond the needs of today; we owe it to the vastly increased population of half a century hence that our diminishing forest-wealth shall be as far as possible husbanded. If proper care is taken of what we have, and an adequate system of reforestration is adopted, Canada may, fifty years from now, have sufficient timber not only for her own needs, but to supply the factories of our neighbors to the south at considerable profit. The conservation and extension of our western forest areas have already engaged the attention of the Ottawa Government, and there is reason to look for substantial results. In Ontario, too, something has been done along this line, the late Provincial Government having shown itself alive to the situation by setting large areas aside as permanent forest preserves. If his were followed up by the taking of steps to conserve the forest of New Onitario and to promote tree-growth in the older portions of the province much would be accomplished in the

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In the first edition of The Advertiser yesterday there was a reference to the general election in New Brunswick ,which was inadvertently printed Nova Scotia.

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The frequent Associated Press dispatches, imputing to Great Britain a growing distrust of Japan, should be taken with some reserve. The treatment accorded Mr. Lemieux by the same news agency when he was in Japan suggests that there is a colored gentleman in the woodpile.

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There would be some excuse for the Federal Oposition's tactics if the fight were for a principle. As it is the average man asks "What's it all about?" There is no excitement in the country; the only effect is to bring Parliament into disrepute. The Opposition is wasting a lot of the people's money, for which it should be held responsible.

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Our local contemporary says the fact that the B. N. A. act fixed the present boundaries of the Middlesex ridings is a good reason why they should be changed. The other day our contemporary argued that they should be changed because Mowat had "gerrymandered" the county Mowat had nothing to do with the arrangement, but if the ridings are to be mutilated, our contemporary may be relied upon to invent some excuse.

### P. S. COMMISSION STYLE.

[Circle.]

The traffic superintendent came to the manager and said:

"We are having no end of trouble with the public about those old dark-blue cars. Everybody says they bump frightfully in comparison with the new light-blue ones, which run very smooth."

"We must attend to the matter at once,'" said the manager. "Have all the old cars painted light blue immediately."

### IN THE GREY DAWN.

[Chicago News.]

Borem—I think I hear your father's step on the stairs, so perhaps I had better bid you good-night.

Miss Hitts (yawning)—Oh, it can't be father; he's a late sleeper. Perhaps it's the girl coming down to prepare breakfast.

### MIXED.

[Tatler.]

The following appeared in an Irish newspaper:

Whereas, John Hall has fraudulently taken away several articles of wearing apparel without my knowledge, this is therefore to inform him that if he does not forthwith return the same his name shall be made public."

### NO, THANKS!

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

"I broke a record today. Had the last word with a woman."

"Didn't think it possible. How'd it happen?"

"Why, I said to a woman in the car, 'Madam, have my seat.'"

### A POINT CONCEDED.

[Cleveland Leader.]

Mr. Jawback—That boy gets ris brains from me.

Mrs. Jawback—Somebody got 'em from you, if you ever had any—that's a cinch.

## THE EFFECT OF WHITNEY'S ORATORY.

[Toronto Star.]

But sometimes, especially when people are not used to him, Mr. Whitney makes statements that nobody can listen to and contain one's self, and even inanimate objects have to make their protest. An incident in point occurred on Tuesday afternoon, when the Premier was closing the debate on the address. He was enjoying himself immensely—speaking a lot of plain cannon fire and bounce. And he was getting away with it, for what in the private is flat blasphemy, in the captain is but a choleric word. He had just called Brockville "the scarified reminiscence of what was once a decent constituency," and had passed on to a more sweeping statement. What he said, ipsissima verba, was this: "In three years this Government has accomplished more constructive and beneficial legislation than the late Government did in thirty, and I can prove it." Now mark what happened. There was silence deep as death. The shades of Mowat, Hardy, Pardee, Fraser gasped, and their pictures out in the hall twitched in their frames, but these things were not visible to the naked eye. What befell in the sight of all men was this: An electric light on the Liberal side, directly behind Jim Tudhope, unable to hold in any longer, burst with an angry crash. Its heart burnt out in a second. It transpired that it was a new electric light, had only been placed there the day previous, and had never heard Premier Whitney speak before. Being on the Liberal side, it was a Liberal light, and what with rage and amazement at the Premier's irresponsible remarks, it just naturally blew up. We draw no moral, but accidents like this should teach Premier Whitney to be more careful.

### CROWDED OUT BY VAIN MAN.

[Ladies' Companion.]

"I went into the office looking like a fright," said the woman. "I didn't have a chance to straighten my hat or pat my hair or anything. I had intended to primp going up in the elevator, but there was a man standing before each mirror, twirling his mustache, and I couldn't even get a peep at myself."

### SPRING IS COMING.

[S. E. Kiser.]

Spring is coming, we may know it by the
willow's golden gleam,
By the old familiar longing to sit down
in peace to dream;
Spring is coming, we may know it by the
chrieking of the jay,
And the south winds that are blowing out
of gardens far away.

Spring is coming, we may know it by the
sunsets warm and red,
By the soft and genele cooing of the
doves upon the shed;
Spring is coming, we may know it by the
lilac's swelling bud,
And the yelling of the teamster, who is
driving through the mud.

Spring is coming, spring is coming, let us
bravely cling to hope,
There will soon be dandelions gleaming
on the distant slope;
Spring is coming, we may know it by the
loud appeals they make
Who live down along the rivers when the
ice begins to break.

### A FALSE FRIEND.

[Chicago News.]

Mrs. A.—I thought Mrs. C. was a friend of yours?

Mrs. B.—And so she is.

Mrs. A.—Well, she isn't. She's a hypocrite.

Mrs. B.—How do you know that?

Mrs. A.—Because she tried to get me to say something mean about you.

Mrs. B.—She did? How?

Mrs. A.—Why, she asked me to tell her what I really thought about you.

### BRYCE'S TRIBUTE TO LAURIER.

[Montreal Herald.]

We have all along suspected that there were great qualities in Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and have noticed that there are many eminent Conservatives who share the opinion; but it is pleasant to find a critic of Mr. Bryce's distinction speaking of "a mind so active, so powerful, so flexible, an intelligence which is capable of so quickly taking a point and covering the whole horizon it is necessary to survey, as that of your Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

### RECEPTIVITY.

[Illustrated Bits.]

Tramp—Help me, lady, please. For three years I worked for the grand cause of temperance, ma'am.,

Lady—Were you a temperance orator?

Tramp—No, ma'am; I was the horrible example.

### SOME ENGLISH SCHOOL ANSWERS.

[Harper's Weekly.]

"King Alfred the Great was a very good man, and when he died Lord Rosebery preached his funeral sermon."

"Iron is grown in large quantities for manufacturing purposes in Southern France."

"The sun never sets on British possessions, because the sun sets in the west, and our colonies are in the north, south and east."

Q.—Define the first person.

A.—Adam.

Q.—Why does true English history begin with the reign of Henry VII.?

A.—Because up to this time it was all lies.

Asked to explain what a buttress is, one boy replies: "A woman who makes butler."

Teacher's dictation: "His choler rose to such a height that passion well-nigh choked him." Pupil's reproduction: "His collar rose to such a height that fashion well-nigh choked him."

One pupil defined "primate" as "the wife of a prime minister."

Perhaps the funniest reply ever made to a question in natural sciencee was: "Gravity was discovered by Isaac Walton. It is chiefly noticeable in the autumn, when the apples are falling from the trees."

To the question, "What is a limited monarchy?" this answer was returned:

"A limited monarchy is a government by a king who, in case of bankruptcy, would not be responsible for the entire national debt. You have the same thing in private life in limited liability companies."

Another answer was: "The Diet of Worms is the grub that blackbirds and thrushes feed on."

### A HAPPY DISPOSITION.

[Philadelphia Press.]

"Bridget," began Mrs. Youngbride, timidly, "I don't suppose you would—er—object to my getting an alarm clock——"

"Not at all, ma'am," replied the lazy cook. "Them things never disturb me at all."

### A GOOD START.

[Puck.]

The man who is so poor that he cannot get credit has a very fair chance of one day becoming rich.

### SHE DID THE REST.

[Exchange.]

"So you broke off your engagement to Miss Toodles?"

"Yes; but I did it gently."

"How?"

"Told her what my salary was."

### NEW LAID.

[Dundass Andertiser.]

The woman who was doing her marketing was difficult to please. She had overhauled every comestible in the shop and insisted on getting the best in stock at twopence a pound cheaper than the marked price, and now it was a question of eggs.

"Are you quite sure these eggs are fresh?" she asked.

"They are, madam."

"You will guarantee them?"

"I will, madam."

"But how am I to know that you know they are fresh?"

"May dear lady," said the exhausted shopman, with incisive emphasis, "if you will kindly step to the telephone and ring up our farm, you will hear the hens that laid them still cackling! I'm afraid I can't say more than that."

### AWFUL CONTINGENCY.

[Young's Magazine.]

Cholly—They say that marriages are getting earlier and earlier every year.

Softbrane—Deah me! I say, old chap, won't it be doocedly awkward, dontcherknow, when they perform the ceremony before a fellow's up?

### COSTLY WEAPONS.

[Puck.]

American—No, dueling isn't allowed in this country, except with one kind of weapon.

Parisian—Ah-h! Tell me ze name of zat weapon, so ze next time ze Americane insult me, I know zat weapon.

American—Lawyers.

### A PRECAUTION.

[Punch.]

Patient—And if I have gas I shan't feel nothin'?

Dentist—Nothing whatever.

Patient—And I shan't know what you be doin'?

Dentist—You won't know anything.

Patient—Well, just wait a minute till I've counted my money.

### ONE ADVANTAGE OF IT.

[Toronto Star.]

The Japanese, not being bound by any treaty, are now slaughtering the seal herd. This is a real blessing. When the Japanese have killed all the seats the sealskin sack will no longer be an object of envy to the white sister.

### SEEMS TO WORRY HIM.

[Belleville Intelligencer.]

Only five more days in February, and the backbone of winter apparently as firm as the rock of Gibraltar!

### GETTING A CROWD.

[Toronto News.]

The "modern preacher" blinked his eye,
And said in accents strong,
"Next Sunday night I'll get a man
To sing a comic song."

### AN EASY CONSCIENCE.

[Washington Star.]

"Sometimes a man keeps an easy conscience," said Uncle Eben, "simply because he ain't got de intelligence to figure out his moral responsibilities."

### A BAD PARTNER.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

"And how does her mother regard you?"

"She despises me."

"Eh! what's the trouble?"

"I was her partner at bridge last night."

### EATING AND LIVING.

[Baltimore Sun.]

There is a school of hygienists whose motto is "Eat less and live longer." Abstemiousnesa is commended as the first of virtues. Persons, of course, who lead a physically active, or laborious, life are conceded larger rations than are allowed to persons engaged in sedentary occupations or without occupations, but in any case there is danger, it is contended, of eating too much. The human engine requires just so much fuel, and no more. If given too much, the only result is to burn out the boilers and clog the pipes, with the effect of indigestion, dyspepsia, rheumatism, Bright's disease and the hundred other ills caused by excessive feeding and deficient exercise. "Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die," is commended as a wise saying, for the reason that those who look chiefly to eating and drinking for their merriment are sure to die tomorrow, or next day. It is pointed out that octogenarians commonly lead the simple life and are content with simple food and little of it. The older they get and the less they do, the less they task the organs of digestion and assimilation, in consequence of which they continue efficient a surprising length of time.

### THE HUDSON TUNNEL.

[Ottawa Citizen.]

The tunnel which has just been completed under the Hudson River from New York to Jersey City is 4,000 feet long, and it was excavated by forcing huge steel tubes through the sand far below the bottom of the river. Work was commenced on either side simultaneously, and so accurate were the calculations of the engineers that when the tubes met in the middle of the river that was only three-eights of an inch difference in the edges of the steel works.

# GREATEST TRADE IN THE WORLD

## Detroit River Takes First Place Amongst the World's Waterways.

Washington, Feb. 29. —The Detroit River is the greatest water thoroughfare in the world.

During the late season of navigation 23,721 vessels passed through it, with a tonnage of 48,958,328, as compared with 24,077 vessels of 46,072,668 tons in 1906. This shows that the lake vessels are growing larger as well as the volume of business.

The merchandise traffic of 1907 through the Detroit River amounted to 67,292,504 net tons, compared with 60,578,155 net tons for 1906.

Of this total 46,966,193 tons represented iron ore, lumber and grain from the Northwest, southbound to Buffalo and other Lake Erie ports, of which 35,405,866 tons were iron ore. The northbound traffic represented 20,326,311 net tons, of which 18,427,121 net tons was coal from the mines of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Excepting the Detroit River, the Sault Ste. Marie Canal is the greatest water thoroughfare in the world. An average of one steamer every twelve minutes passes through day and night, carrying more freight than enters the harbors of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston and Savannah combined; more than enters London, Southampton and Liverpool combined; more than the tonnage of the Suez, Manchester, Kiel, Amsterdam, Corinth and all the other great canals of the world combined.

There is no other basis of comparison.

In 1881 the freight traffic through the Soo Canal was 1,567,741 tons.
In 1886 it was 4,527,759 tons.
In 1891 it was 8,888,759 tons.
In 1896 it was 16,239,000 tons.
In 1901 it was 28,403,065 tons.
In 1905 it was 44,270,680 tons.
In 1906 it was 51,751,080 tons.

In 1907 it was 58,217,214 net tons, or more than twice as much as the total of 1901 and nearly four times as much as the total of ten years ago.

The history of commerce can furnish no parallel of this record.

The number of vessels passing through the locks was considerably smaller, being only 20,437, as compared with 22,155 in 1906 and with 21,679 for 1905. The tonnage, however, was 44,087,974 for the season of 1907, as against 41,098,324 for 1906 and 36,617,699 tons for 1905 and 21,958,347 for 1900.

These figures, like those for the Detroit River, demonstrate the rapid increase in the size of the vessels engaged in the lake traffic. Their average tonnage has doubled since 1899. The average for 1905 was 1,689 net tons each, while that for 1907 was 2,157 tons. The maximum carrying capacity has increased from 7,000 tons in 1900 to 13,000 in 1907.

# MR. LEMIEUX AT THE BANQUET

(Continued from Page 1.)

"I was honored indeed when some was greatly honored indeed when some weeks ago your worthy mayor invited me to attend your annual dinner. It is not very easy for one who is intrusted with the administration of two large departments to leave Ottawa during the session, but it is now my happy privilege to count a few friends in London; besides the hospitality of your city is well known abroad.

"This alone would explain my presence in your midst this evening, but there are, above this circumstance, influences of compelling.

"I happen to be in public life. Is it not my duty as a public man belonging to another section of the country to keep in close touch with my fellow-citizens of Ontario? It is rather a pity that we do not know enough of each other in this country.

"Of course, the distances are long, but in these days of rapid transportation it is so easy to travel that no opportunity should be lost of coming closer together, so as to help towards binding more firmly than ever the several provinces of this great Dominion. (Cheers.)

**Set the Example.**

"Every public man, worthy of the name, should set the example to his fellow-citizens, and advocate the formation of that national spirit, without which no union is possible in a country like ours.

"I am, for my own part, in favor of a sound and healthy Canadianism, which, made up of the best aspirations and higher ideals, will rally all my fellow-citizens and appeal to every province.

"Sir, I confess that my visit to London has been an object-lesson to me. Here is a city with the signs of success and unbounded prosperity written on every street, on every residence.

"Let me congratulate you on the manner in which your municipal government seems to be carried on here. The general appearance of your city bears evidence to your public spirit.

**The American Republic.**

"You are not far from the American Republic. The Nineteenth century has witnesed the wonderful development of that great country. When the thirteen colonies severed their connection with England, their aggregate population was only three million inhabitants. Today it is nearly eighty millions. It is indeed a great achievement.

**Canadian Confederation.**

"The 1st of July last was the fortieth anniversary of the Canadian Confederation. If population alone is the standard by which a country it rated our lot as a nation cannot compare with that of the American Commonwealth, but, fortunately, history can point to other things to inspire patriotism.

**A Great Country.**

"We also have a great country to govern. Settled and made up of the best elements, with races strong and hardy, it is only at the threshold of its development and grandeur.

"Few countries have a more magnificent destiny before them than the Dominion of Canada. With its picturesque beauty and its varied resources, we have nothing to envy in others. (Applause.)

"Scotland with its rugged hills and charming glens, England with its woods luzuriant in richness, France with its fertile plains covered with grain and vine, Germany with its Rhine and castles, Italy with its shores washed by the azure waters of the Mediterranean, can well appeal to the hearts of their respective inhabitants.

"Providence has been prodigal in its gifts to these countries, but I ask you, gentlemen, however fine they may be, is not Canada, our country, still finer?

**Combined Wealth and Beauty.**

"Have we not in Canada all the combined wealth and beauty of Europe?

"It would be idle for me to explain at any length the reasons why Canada was practically at a standstill as a nation during nearly half a century.

"Suffice it to say that composed of sparsely-settled provinces extending over half a continent, Canada had to face two deadly conflicts, namely, a long agitation for constitutional liberty and a bitter fight arising out of racial animosities.

**Confederation.**

"It was with the advent of Confederation, forty years ago, that Canada unshackled of its contracted bounds and limited divisions began its march towards nationhood.

"I said a moment ago that we had a great destiny before us—aye, and the greatest possibilities.

"Have we not half a continent in the far west under our control, already equipped with an almost perfect system of transportation? Is not that country rapidly filling up with industrious people? Over this vast area we will vindicate the rights of every law-abiding citizen owing allegiance to the King and loyal to the Crown.

**Responsible Government.**

"We have, I believe, a system of responsible government more democratic and more like true liberty than the boasted republicanism of other countries.

"It is our proud mission on this side of the Atlantic to show to the world that our system of government insures perfect and equal prosperity to all classes of his majesty's subjects.

**Looking Backward.**

"Sir, as a Canadian looking backwards, I have no reason to regret the events which led up to the Quebec Conference in 1864.

"It is historically true, I believe, that Confederation saved Canada from disruption first and annexation afterwards.

"It is equally true that it rekindled our national spirit and awakened the mother country herself to the immense possibilities of the then scattered provinces in North America. (Cheers.)

"Confederation has also established the principle that even in America, alongside a powerful yet friendly republic, the existence of a young nation under a temperate monarchial rule is possible.

**The Best Vindication.**

"In my humble judgment the best vindication of the excellence of our system of government is not to be found in England.

"It is to be found here in Canada. In England the secular institution of monarchy is deeply rooted in the soil, and the temperament of the people is such that no one would dream of adopting another constitution.

"But, if you look at the map of America, you will notice that with the exception of Canada, the republican institutions prevail.

"It is said that comparisons are sometimes invidious, but comparing our lot with that of republics in America, everyone will admit that we in Canada enjoy freedom to its fullest extent, equality before the law, tolerance in the broadest sense. (Applause.)

**Genius of Government.**

"The men who brought about Confederation, Macdonald, Cartier, Brown and Mackenzie, were endowed with the genius of government.

"Let their memory be revered by the future generations.

"They were not carried away by the rising tide of democracy.

"They were not lured by the magic of words. On the contrary, they resolved to lay in America the foundation of a confederacy with the supreme authority vested in the King of Great Britain, thereby benefiting all the advantages conferred by the British institutions and by the inevitable process of evolution soon rising to the dignity of a nation within an empire. (Cheers.)

**In the Van of Progress.**

"Sir, Canada is in the van of progress. No country in the world will in the next fifty years make greater strides—if we judge the future by the past.

"The year 1907 appears to have brought to a climax the remarkable trade expansion which began in 1897. Paradoxical as it sounds, we are in danger of an excess of prosperity.

"Happily the excellent banking and currency system of Canada, and the prudent action of Canadian banks in restraining credits early in the year averted in this country any serious consequences of the panic in the United States.

**Canada's Trade.**

"Canada has experienced a decade of remarkable commercial expansion.

"Ten years ago our total foreign trade, on the basis of imports for home consumption and domestic exports, amounted to $234,926,000; in 1907 on the same basis it reached $571,783,000, showing an increase of no less than 143 per cent.

"According to the census of 1901, our population was 5,370,000, and in the six years which have since elapsed, the returns show some 930,000 immigrants to have entered the country for settlement, and adding to those the natural increment, our population is today approximately 6,600,000, representing a gain of 23 per cent, as compared with a gain of 143 per cent in foreign trade.

"These figures indicate an extraordinary period of commercial development, perhaps unparalleled in any other country. (Applause.)

**Domestic Trade.**

"Domestic trade, measured by the amount of currency in circulation, is seen to have experienced a similar expansion.

"In ten years the circulation of Dominion notes of small denominations has risen from $7,560,000 to $16,430,000, or upwards of 100 per cent, while the bank note circulation has expanded from $36,000,000 to $84,290,000, or 133 per cent. (Cheers.)

"These returns are certainly most gratifying, indicating the great natural wealth of the Dominion, the capacity and enterprise of our people.

**Reaped the Benefit.**

"That the trade has proved profitable and contributed to the enrichment of all classes, the public deposits in the banks, chartered, government and savings, attest.

"Since 1897 the aggregate of these deposits has mounted up from $270,000,000 to $677,400,000, and in the last six years the deposits of the public in the banks have increased from $74.00 per head of population to $103.00 per head. (Cheers.)

**High Water Mark.**

"Surveying the year 1907 as a whole, it is still to be said that it recorded a new high water mark in the commercial development of Canada.

"Foreign and domestic trade were greater in value than ever before; the amount of currency in circulation was the largest in the history of the country; immigration steadily grew, railway construction has been actively prosecuted; bank clearing exceed those of any previous period; manufacturing industries have been busily employed and their output increased; shipping interests have had a profitable year, and business failures have been few in number and involving small liabilities.

"The output of the farm, indeed, has been less bountiful, and below the normal, owing to unfavorable climatic conditions, especially in the Northwest, where the wheat yield was reduced in quantity and inferior in quality owing to late maturity and frosts.

"But the view generally expressed of the situation as the year closes is that while expansion may be temporarily checked until the supply or surplus capital is increased, no severe or prolonged recession of trade is likely to occur. (Cheers.)

**Proud of Canada.**

"If we look beyond our frontier we can well afford to be proud of the standing of Canada abroad. For a long period of time, even in England, very little was known about this country.

"It is within the recollection of many that there were in the mother country statesmen who professed to taking very little interest in our national development. Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Lord Strathcona fought many a time a lonely battle in their desire to awaken public opinion in our behalf.

**The Jubilee..**

"The jubilee of our late beloved Queen will be known in the history of colonial government as an epoch making celebration.

"The tribute of Canada on that eventful occasion was one which could not pass unnoticed. Responsible government for Canada had been secured, and the British North America act had been sanctioned under her reign. Our participation in the jubilee, as we all are aware, was accompanied by the granting of a fiscal preference which soon bore fruit.

"The three imperial conferences which have taken place since in London have only added to the prestige of our country in the councils of the empire.

"Every one must admit that more especially at the last conference, the representatives of Canada have taken the lead in its deliberation over problems of the greatest consequence.

**Canada a Nation.**

"Have we not risen in our standing as a nation by securing, as we did, the official declaration from the immediate advisers of his majesty that in future all negotiations between the self-governing colonies and the Imperial Government would be carried on as between government and government. This was followed by the creation of a secretariat in the colonial office, whose attributions cannot fail to be of invaluable service in the affairs of the empire. (Cheers.)

**The All-Red Route.**

"This last conference has also given birth to a project of portentous result to the realization of which the whole empire is committed. I refer to the All-Red route.

"Sir, our three transcontinental railways will soon be completed. They will bind with links of steel the several provinces of this Dominion.

"On the other hand, the All-Red Line will unite the British colonies and make of Canada the connecting link between east and west.

"As a Canadian, I, for one, rejoice to know that this great scheme was successfully presented to the conference and carried by the Prime Minister of Canada.

"This is not the first time that a scheme of imperial co-operation has originated in Canada. (Applause.)

**A Canadian Idea.**

"Direct and cheap cable communication with all parts of the empire, with landings upon the territory of the empire only, is a Canadian idea.

"Thanks to Sir Sandford Fleming's persistence, we have already a large installments of such cables owned by various parts of the empire.

"Cheap imperial postage was successfully advocated by Sir William Mulock, and last year Mr. Sydney Buston, the British postmaster-general, at the request of my department, generously reduced for Canada the rate of postage on periodicals from eight cents to two cents per pound.

**About Japan.**

"You probably expect, Mr. Chairman, that on an occasion like this I shall say a word or two about Japan, a country where Canada, from a purely commercial point of view, is soon coming to the front.

"We, of late, had some difficulties with Japan, but I hope I have convinced the country that the arrangement concluded with the Japanese Government is both honorable and satisfactory.

"The dignified assurance given by Count Hayashi on behalf of his Government, is a solemn engagement which Canada is bound to accept in

(Continued on Page Ten.)

### TOO PREVIOUS.

[Judge.]

"Doctor," said the convalescent, smilingly weakly, "you may send in your bill a day now."

"Tut, tut!" replied the M. D., silencing his patient with a wave of his hand. "You're not strong enough yet."


# The Future is Insecure

**No man is sure that the days to come will be as comfortable or as prosperous as the present. Take advantage of present prosperity, and by saving—in life assurance—a part of your earnings, transform the vagueness of the future into the certainty of contentment and comfort.**

**Our new Reserve Dividend Policies have six definite advantages. Every one of them is worth knowing about. Write for our booklet—"An Endowment at Life Rate."**

# LONDON LIFE

**Insurance Company**

London, Canada.

**GEO. McBROOM**

INSPECTOR

**J. F. MAINE**

SUPT. INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.

# FOR A MILLION OF MONEY

BY ARTHUR W. MARCHMONT

Author of "By Right of Sword," "When I Was Czar," etc., etc.

Copyrighted, 1908.

"Suspicious, too, as well as willful," he replied with another kindly smile. "I will have them valued, of course. And are you quite determined, also, not to make these people prove their claim in law? We might not succeed; but we should at least prevent them from handling the money for a time."

"I must first find out the truth. If this tale is true, nothing, not the whole fortune, would make me drag my father's name through the law courts."

"Well, there is another obstacle in their path, I am glad to say," replied the lawyer, with a dry smile of satisfaction. "No one in this country except myself knows anything about your father's investments—except to a comparatively small extent. Mr. Merridew has written me about the matter, offering to place his business in my hands. He is coming to see me this morning; but he will not find me communicative."

"You must run no risks on my account, Mr. Casement."

"There is no risk, of course," he smiled. "But I wish I could do more for you than merely throw some little hindrances in his way. I cannot blame you for the decision you have taken; if you were my child I would have you do just what you intend; except, perhaps, in one respect; but that is more for you and—well, it is for you to decide. Excuse me," he broke off, as a clerk brought him a card.

"Into the other private office," he told the clerk.

"You are busy. I will go," said Olive.

"Not for a moment. I wish to say just this. Until we can get the little matter of the sale of the jewels settled, you must let me be your banker; and you must make me a solemn promise on one point—whatever difficulty of any sort you get into you will write to consult me and send for me in any and every emergency. You promise?"

"Only too gladly," cried Olive, holding out her hand. "I can never thank you sufficiently for all your kindness."

He took it with a show of restlessness. "And now I am going to begin by betraying your trust. Don't look alarmed. It is only that someone has called here on your business, and it is something I think you can much better settle for yourself. This way," he said, nervously, as he led Olive across the outer office, talking quickly and jerkily all the time, so that she should not have an opportunity of expressing the questions which her face signaled.

He opened the door of the room, and almost pushed Olive inside, closing it again quickly as an astonished cry, "Jack! You!" burst from her. He held the door fast, so that she should not have a chance to retreat; and then, with a smile of great satisfaction, went back to his own office.

"If he can't persuade her for himself, what's the use of my trying, I'd like to know. But I doubt it. I doubt it," he murmured to himself. "She's—she's—well, she is; and that's all about it."

He had scarcely settled himself at his desk when Gilbert Merridew's name was brought to him, and he told the clerk to show him in.

Merridew gave the lawyer a sharp, shrewd glance as he took his seat. "You had my letter, Mr. Casement?" he began with a smile.

"Yes, of course."

"Are you prepared to take up my business on the lines proposed? Am I speaking to my own solicitor, that is, or to Miss Parmenter's?"

"I have been acting for Miss Parmenter, of course, and I am always opposed to acting for both sides," replied Mr. Casement, slowly.

"I have very large interests to put into your hands, as you know."

The lawyer smiled blandly. "Do you mean your own, or Mrs. Merridew's? I do not know the nature of your personal means, Mr. Merridew."

"I refer to everything Mr. Parmenter left," was the quick reply, accompanied by a very sharp look.

"Then is it for Mrs. Merridew?"

"Yes, I speak for her."

"And what do you wish me to do?"

"To undertake the whole of this business for her. Everything," answered Merridew, with a sweep of the hand.

Mr. Casement appeared to think. "There is the estate, of course. But was Mr. Parmenter really a very wealthy man, do you think? He was singularly close in matters concerning his property and possessions."

Merridew looked at him again fixedly. "What do you mean by that? You were in his confidence more than any man."

Mr. Casement paused and looked out of the window, with his finger tips pressed close together. "If that is so, why I——" and he finished the sentence with a shrug; as if to imply that it was not very much.

It had the irritating effect intended. "You have a list of all his investments, at any rate," declared Merridew, curtly.

The lawyer was careful not to show the effect which this statement had upon him. In his search for the will at Silverbeech he had been so scrupulously through every paper left by the millionaire, that he knew Merridew could not have found any letter or memorandum to such an effect. The only document in which it had been stated was the will itself. How, then, had Merridew gained the knowledge?

"Let me think," he said, slowly, passing his hand across his forehead. "I'll ask Gibbons," and he rang his bell. "Send Mr. Gibbons to me," he told the lad. "Gibbons is my confidential clerk," he explained.

"Mr. Gibbons," he said, when the latter entered. "Bring me the list of the late Mr. Parmenter's investments."

"The what, sir?"

"The full list of Mr. Parmenter's investments. Don't stand staring there."

"We have no such list, sir."

"Nonsense, man. We must have it. Mr. Parmenter told Mr. Merridew that we had. I want it at once. At least, I presume he told you so, Mr. Merridew?"

Gibbons scratched his head in perplexity, and looked at Merridew, who answered: "No, he did not tell me. But I know it. I—I found a paper at Silverbeech to that effect."

"You hear that, Gibbons. Go and search among the Parmenter papers."

"The private papers are all——"

"Go and do what I say, man. Private papers and all," said Mr. Casement, very sharply indeed.

Gibbons was not a fool, and had not been twenty years with his employer without getting to understand him; and he knew that he was not to say that the private papers were all kept in the lawyer's own room. So he went out of the room without saying more.

"That man has been with me twenty years, Mr. Merridew; and would you believe he could be so stupid? But the paper shall be found, of course. You are sure that the memorandum you found was precise? Have you it with you?"

"No, I don't carry all the Parmenter papers about with me," was the testy reply. "But from your own memory you can surely tell me all I wish to know?"

"Oh, I should never think of trusting my memory in such an important matter," declared the lawyer affably. "Was it a recent paper?"

"I really don't know."

"What was its terms? Can you remember?"

Merridew was growing very uncomfortable under the lawyer's questions, and began to lose his temper. "I don't wish to be cross-examined about it, Mr. Casement."

"My dear sir, my dear sir," protested Mr. Casement. "I thought perhaps it might enable me to recall the circumstance."

"So far as I remember it was to the effect that the particulars of all investments and properties so demised are in the possession of my lawyer and friend, Mr. Casement, of Frampton, who has my entire confidence."

"Not demised, my dear sir, devised. I have it now, of course. Wait, wait. I remember now. When I was drafting his will such a list was drawn up and put with the draft will; and there was a memorandum to that effect. But how that could get into your hands I am at a loss to understand, indeed;" and while the thin lips smiled, the shrewd gray eyes were fixed upon the other man's face very keenly.

Gibbons came back then. "I can find nothing of the sort, sir," he said.

"It's all clear now, Gibbons. Mr. Merridew has recalled it to me. The memorandum Mr. Merridew speaks of was with the draft will, it turns out; and that, you know, was destroyed in our fire."

"Oh, that," answered the clerk. "I remember now. The statement was engrossed with the will itself, and attached to it."

"That will do, then, Gibbons."

The little by-play had had its due effect. Merridew changed color and looked supremely ill at ease. He rose, then. "Am I to understand, then, that you act for us, or not, Mr. Casement?"

Mr. Casement rose also, and placed himself between Merridew and the door.

"In giving you my answer, I should prefer to give you my reasons at the same time, Mr. Merridew. For several years past, Mr. Parmenter was not only my client, but my close personal friend. His daughter is as dear to me as if she were my own child, and my sympathies are entirely with her in this most distressing affair. Up to the present, I have been inclined to differ from her in the view she takes of the whole matter; but what has fallen from you today convinces me that she is right. I know that until just before you went to Belborough, Mr. Parmenter's will was in the cover which at his death was found to contain only blank sheets of paper. When the contents were missing, I made such a search of the house that I can say positively no such memorandum as you assert you found was in the house. There was such a thing in the will itself, however; and whoever found that paper found the will, Mr. Merridew. Bring me the person who found it, therefore, or the will itself, and I will act for you readily enough. But in the meantime be good enough never to enter my office again."

"Do you dare to insinuate such a thing against me, sir?" cried Merridew, furiously.

"If you wish it, I will repeat what I have said before my clerks there, and you can then bring an action for slander against me—if you dare. Here, Mr. Gibbons, Taylor, Richards, come here."

"You shall suffer for this, lawyer though you are," cried Merridew. But he did not wait for the clerks to enter, and, snatching up his hat, brushed past the old lawyer, and hurried out of the office.

"The infernal villain," said the lawyer to himself, as he closed his door, and paced up and down his room. "He stole it himself; and then to come here and try to bribe me with the offer of his business to help him to the fruits of his villainy! I'm glad I told him. That child's instinct is right, sure enough. There is some scoundrelism at the back of this thing; and I'll see her through with it if it costs me every penny I have in the world."

Then his expression changed. "Richard Casement, are you getting to be a fool in your old age—to lose your temper in that way?" He smiled next. "Now I'll have an antidote, and just see how matters have gone on in the other room."

He winked knowingly to himself as he opened the door again, and crossed to the room where Jack and Olive were closeted together.

"I hope he has persuaded her: but I doubt it. She's a willful young minx," and he shook his head doubtingly.

(To be Continued.)


## This Advertisement

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is to remind you of its great merit as a blood purifier, appetite-giver, and as a nerve, stomach and digestive tonic. Nothing else like it, no other has so good a record, no other will do you so much good. It cures.

**Dyspepsia** — "I was troubled for months with dyspepsia and could not eat anything without distress. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and was soon improving. I took it steadily until I was cured." LYDIA MCWHEELER, Athol, Mass.

**Catarrh**—"My mother suffered from catarrh and feared consumption. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a few months was better, stronger and healthier, than ever before. She cannot say too much for the good Hood's has done her." EDITH SCOTT, 243 Bold St., Hamilton, Ont.

**Rheumatism**—"I was severely afflicted with rheumatism, my knees badly swollen. Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me after other medicines failed and it has lengthened my life." JESSIE KILLMER, Middle Grove, N. Y.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold everywhere. 100 Doses One Dollar. Prepared only by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.**


# Playgrounds Committees Appointed Will Ask Teachers To Co-Operate

### Several Contributions Have Been Received—The C. P. R. Grounds.

A meeting of the London Playgrounds' Association was held in the city hall last night, when considerable business was transacted.

The American Civic Association, of Philadelphia, wrote asking for information regarding the local society, and an account of its objects.

Miss Colquhoun, secretary of the society, was instructed to give all information desired.

**Contribution.**

City Clerk Baker wrote stating that a grant of $100 had been passed by the council to aid the society in its objects; also, that police protection and free water would be allowed.

Mrs. Boomer sent a personal check for $10, and one from the Council of Women for $10 to aid in getting playgrounds. Hearty votes of thanks were accorded to both donors.

It was decided to send a circular to all lodges and societies in the city, with a view of interesting them in the work.

**Committees Appointed.**

The following committees were appointed:

Finance Committee—Sheriff Cameron, Messrs. Dorland, Ald, Armstrong, C. M. R. Graham, Labelle, F. W. Fraser.

Press Committee—Messrs. Archer, Daly, Gilpin and Miss Laidlaw.

Grounds' Committee—Messrs. Edwards, Pearce, McVicar, McVean, and Goodburne.

The committees will meet next week and elect their chairmen, and arrange their various duties.

**C. P. R. Grounds.**

Mr. Pearce suggested that the committee take charge of the grounds near the C. P. R. on both sides of the track, and make playgrounds of them.

This suggestion was adopted, and permission will be asked at once of the C. P. R. to make any improvements thought desirable.

An attempt will be made to get some of the teachers to devote a week of their summer holidays to taking charge of the grounds and looking after the children.

The board of education will be asked to allow the boys to use the school grounds, especially the Collegiate Institute grounds, as playgrounds in the holidays.

Sheriff Cameron presided.

# Union Label On the City Printing Deputations Wait On City Financiers

### Arguments of the Union Men and the Non-Union Employers Heard.

The question of the union label on city printing was the main subject of discussion at the meeting of No. 1 committee yesterday afternoon.

Deputations from the Trades and Label Council, the Typographical Union, and the non-union employers, were present and laid their claims before the committee.

The final disposition of the matter was left over until the opinion of the city solicitor was received on it.

**Mr. Hollingshead Speaks.**

Mr. Herbert Hollingshead spoke for the Trades and Label Council. That body represented 45 different crafts and 2,000 union working men. It had indorsed the demand of the Typographical Union that the union label be placed on all city printing. The label guaranteed the rate of wages agreed to by the employers of union labor and the unions, and was a guarantee of good work done under proper conditions.

He pointed out that at election times practically all the election cards bore the union label, and it was found to be good business by the candidates.

It had been brought to his notice that the city printing had been done in the past by apprentices and boys instead of by men, as was guaranteed by the contract.

The work could be done by union men more satisfactorily than it had been done for many years at least.

Mr. Hollingshead also pointed out that the larger percentage of the union printers were taxpaying citizens who owned their own homes.

**Mr. John McLean.**

Mr. John McLean, on behalf of the Typographical Union, began his speech by declaring that nine-tenths of the members of the union in this city owned their own homes.

They paid their taxes, and were forced into competition with firms who had exemptions.

That fact he insisted must not be forgotten.

The union label would guarantee fair wages under fair conditions.

The union did not fight fair employers, but the union did fight unfair employers.

The union wanted its scale and an eight hour day, and it cost the members $3,500,000 in America to get it, but they won the fight and the label would continue.

The printers were backed in this fight by the other unions of the city.

**The Other Side.**

Mr. Frank Lawson on behalf of the non-union shops, said that they represented a large percentage of the shops of the city, and paid out $150,000 a year in wages.

He objected to the union on account of the fact that it was an internationay organization and he objected to having his men, when they were perfectly satisfied with conditions here, dictated to by Americans.

There had been only one office that had done the work under fair conditions.

Candidates for personal and sentimental reasons might have the label on their cards, but the committee was dealing with public business, and no such reasons should sway them under the circumstances.

In addition he declared that there was only one office in the city, The Advertiser office, that could do the work for the city if the union label was insisted upon.

He said that the fair wage bylaw should be enforced.

The only office having a tax exemption was that of the London Printing and Lithographing Company, and that firm paid as much taxes as any of the others.

The partial exemption expires this year. If the demand of the Typographical Union was agreed to, it would prevent all competition for the city printing, as nearly every office in the city would be excluded from tendering.

**Mr. McLean Replies.**

Mr. McLean replied briefly, in which he stated that the only reason there would not be competition was because the other firms were not willing to agree to fair conditions. He claimed that his arguments had not been answered by Mr. Lawson.

Ald. Beattie thanked the gentlemen for appearing before the committee, and promised to give the matter the fullest consideration when the question was finally settled. It would be impossible to settle it at this meeting as the opinion of the city solicitor was being asked on the question.

The deputation then withdrew.

The employers were represented by Messrs. Frank Lawson, R. Southam, A. Talbot and G. E. Coombs. Messrs. Herbert Hollingshead, John McLean and H. McPherson represented the unions.

**Contract Awarded.**

The Advertiser was awarded the contract for the printing of the bylaws at $1.28 a page.

Those of the committee present were Ald. Beattie, chairman, Ald. Parsons, Ald. Ferguson, Ald. Stevenson, and Secretary Pope.

## A PRETTY WEDDING

### Miss Pearl Duffin Becomes the Bride of Mr. R. S. Brown.

A very pleasing quiet event took place on Wednesday evening last at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Duffin, of Rebecca, when their daughter, Miss Celia Pearl, was united in marriage to Mr. Reginald S. Brown of Regina.

The bride was attired in beautiful white silk.

The happy couple are visiting friends of the neighborhood, after which they will leave for an extended trip through Eastern Ontario and Western Canada, and will be at home to their friends in Regina after March the twentieth.

## CORSETS FOR OFFICERS

### Paris Modiste Explains Advantages to War Department Officials.

Washington, Feb. 28. — Madame Jacques, a Paris modiste, who is now in Washington, called on Surgeon-General O'Reilly of the army, at the war department yesterday, to explain to him the advantages which would be obtained by having army officers wear her new corset for men.

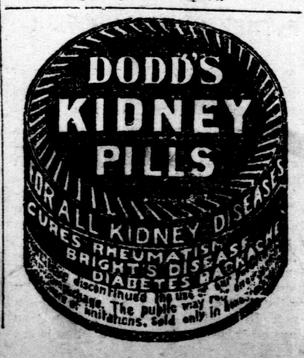
Gen. O'Reilly was not in his office, but Madame Jacques was entertained by Major Ireland, assistant to the surgeon-general. She told Major Ireland all about her wonderful corset and how army officers would have no trouble in enduring the ninety-mile horseback ride which President Roosevelt has prescribed, if they wore her corsets.

## A PRESIDENT'S ESCAPE

### Head of Argentine Republic Has Narrow Escape From Death.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 28.—A dynamite bomb was thrown today against a carriage in which President Alcorta was driving, but failed to explode.

Four persons were arrested charged with complicity in the plot.


## "Stimulants" Depress Vitality

Nature strives to keep her balance true. "Stimulants" are really "depressants." The depression that follows is in exact ratio to the stimulation you experience.

"BOVRIL" possesses unique value as a beverage, for it is so quickly absorbed into the system that its effect is immediately felt.

"BOVRIL" is a true food. It is all beef, and all that is good in beef is in "BOVRIL."




They come piping hot from the ovens—they go right into parchment paper and are then sealed in tins.

All the crisp daintiness—all the goodness of perfect making and baking—is caught and held by the air-tight, moisture-proof package.

That is why Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas always come to your table inviting and tasty—whether you buy them in Halifax or Vancouver, or anywhere between.

*Do You Know Mooney's?*

107

## The Secret's in the Crimp for the Success of EDDY'S 2 in 1 3 in 1 WASHBOARDS

And behind this crimp is the very best of material and workmanship, insuring strength, finish and durability not to be found in any other boards.

GENTEEL HOUSEWIVES INDORSE THEM.
DELICATE LINENS DEMAND THEM.
UP-TO-DATE GROCERS SELL THEM.

D. McLEAN, Agent, 426 Richmond Street, London


# The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited.

### Eleventh Annual Statement Submitted to Shareholders' Meeting Jan. 29, 1908.

**REVENUE ACCOUNT**

For the 12 Months Ending December 31, 1907.

| INCOME. | | EXPENDITURES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Interest, commission and vault rents | $142,466 18 | Salaries, advertising, stationery, printing, solicitors' costs, taxes, fees, etc. | $37,665 52 |
| | | Interest allowed and accrued on trust funds, etc. | 18,790 79 |
| | | | $ 56,456 31 |
| | | Balance to profit and loss account | 86,009 87 |
| | $142,466 18 | | $142,466 18 |

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To half-year's dividend, paid July 1, 1907 | $ 32,132 48 | By balance, Jan. 1, 1907 | $140,170 06 |
| To half-year's dividend, due Jan. 1, 1908 | 33,435 35 | Transferred from revenue account (above) | 86,009 87 |
| Balance carried forward | 160,612 10 | | |
| | $226,179 93 | | $226,179 93 |

**BALANCE SHEET.**

December 31, 1907.

| LIABILITIES. | | | ASSETS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To the Public: | | | Mortgage loans, call loans, debentures and other securities, with interest accrued thereon | | $3,651,123 26 |
| Estate, trust funds, etc. | | $1,851,013 16 | Office premises, furniture, safe deposit vaults, etc. | | 69,811 26 |
| Special deposits and guaranteed investments | | 785,421 52 | Real estate | | 18,127 55 |
| | | $2,636,434 68 | Sundry accounts | | 17,094 94 |
| Surplus assets over liabilities | | 2,194,047 45 | Cash in banks | $182,060 97 | |
| To Shareholders: | | | Cash on hand | 8,266 29 | |
| Capital stock subscribed | $2,000,000 00 | | | | 200,327 26 |
| Dividend due Jan. 1, 1908 | 33,435 35 | | | | $3,950,484 25 |
| Balance at credit of profit and loss account | 160,612 10 | | Uncalled capital stock | | 879,997 78 |
| | | 2,194,047 45 | | | |
| | | $4,830,482 13 | | | $4,830,482 13 |

**PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.**

| Year. | Paid-Up Capital. | Trust Funds. | Assets. | Net Profits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1904 | $1,004,165 31 | $ 687,502 40 | $2,810,772 21 | $61,824 53 |
| 1905 | 1,037,883 71 | 727,365 21 | 2,870,906 16 | 68,002 67 |
| 1906 | 1,063,485 59 | 1,554,190 13 | 3,726,023 51 | 79,234 22 |
| 1907 | 1,120,002 22 | 2,636,434 68 | 4,830,482 13 | 86,009 87 |

The shareholders elected the following directors:

Hon. J. R. Stratton, Toronto; D. W. Karn, Woodstock; Hon. Senator McMillan, Alexandria; A. F. MacLaren, M. P., Stratford; W. J. Sheppard, Waubaushene; C. Kleopfer, Guelph; T. H. Purdom, K. C., London; W. Thoburn, Almonte; J. H. Adams, Toronto; Henry New, Hamilton; W. A. Dowler, K. C., Tilsonburg; Lloyd Harris, Brantford; Matthew Wilson, K.C., Chatham; James J. Warren, Toronto.

Matthew Wilson, K. C., of Chatham, joins the Board as the representative of the Synod of the Diocese of Huron.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Advisory Board for the Alberta Branch:—Daniel W. Marsh, P. Turner Bone and William Pearce all of Calgary, Alberta.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Hon. J. R. Stratton was re-elected President, and Messrs. D. W. Karn and C. Kleopfer Vice-Presidents.

The extraordinary deposit of meteorites near Canyon Diablo, Arizona, which has occasioned much comment and discussion among the leading geologists of the country, is being made the subject of a study by Professor George P. Merrill and Wirt Tassin of the department of geology of the United States National Museum.

Dover, England, will have a new harbor, which will be completed in 1910, when it will accommodate fifty men-of-war.




## Going to Build?

Well, let's have a chance to figure with you on the Lumber, Doors, Frames and Trim you may require. You'll surely want to secure the best possible value for your money. We know we are in a position to offer you exceptional value for every dollar you may leave with us.

You're welcome to talk things over with us any time.

**GEO. H. BELTON**

Yard, Mill and Factory,
Rectory St., North Grand Trunk Ry.

## RUPTURE CAN BE CURED



SO SAYS

**J. Y. EGAN**

The Old-Established

**SPECIALIST**

192 W. KING,

**TORONTO**

ESTAB'D 1896. Over 40 Years of Experience.

**GREATEST KNOWN METHODS**

of all modern times, from infancy to old age, men, women and children. No operation, pain or loss of time. Do not waste your time or impair your health by wearing old-style, ill-fitting trusses. My facilities are the same in your city as at my head office in Toronto. I have the testimony of your own citizens. Patients who cannot see me can order from me through their physician or druggist. Charges reasonable; terms of payment can be arranged. Consultation free.

VARICOCELE. — Men, use the Electro-Brotone method and cure yourself without any pain, loss of time or bad after-effects. Stop buying foreign curatives from so-called doctors. We have enough brains in Canada to serve you.

**SPECIALIST WILL VISIT LONDON, Grigg House, Saturday (all day and evening), one day only, MARCH 7.**

Ask at hotel office for number of specialist's room. Cut this ad. out. Write Toronto office for any further information. 89k-tzxv

## FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY ..SALE..

**Food Choppers Reduced**

No. 761. **85c.** No. 20, **98c.** No. 22, **$1.25.**

These and many other lines reduced:

| | |
|---|---|
| Meat Saws | 18c |
| Egg Whips, 2 for | 5c |
| Stove Polish, per tin | 2c |
| Tack Hammers | 5c |
| Scrub Brushes | 8c |
| Copper, Nickel-Plated Kettles | $1.25 |
| Fruit Presses | 30c |
| Hat and Coat Hooks, 6 for | 5c |
| Scissors | 12c |
| Carpet Sweepers | $2.00 |
| Paveway Sewing Machine, 5 year guarantee | $14.95 |
| Puritan Oil Stove | $3.50 |
| Wade and Butcher Razors | 35c |
| Shaving Brushes | 19c |

## WESTMAN'S HARDWARE

121 Dundas St. and Market Sq. Phone 36



**CODY** INVERTED GAS **LIGHTS**

Sunshine's greatest rival. Made in London. Sold by McMurtry Hardware Co 236 DUNDAS ST.

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacturers of Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, $3. Stoves, Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory, J. F. HUNT & SONS, 593 Richmond street. Phone 397.

The total capital invested in British coal mines is fully $500,000,000. The annual wages amount to $300,000,000.

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.**

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

# CHILD LABOR IN THE FACTORIES

### Ontario Government Fails To Adopt Many Excellent Recommendations.

Toronto, Feb. 29.—A discussion on child labor took up the attention of the Legislature yesterday afternoon. It arose when Hon. Mr. Monteith moved the second readings of his bills amending the shops and factories acts, respectively. The chief speaker was Mr. Preston (Brant) who has given a great deal of thought to the subject, and was a member last year of the special committee on child labor, of which Hon. Mr. Monteith was chairman.

Mr. Preston regretted that Mr. Monteith had not gone farther in adopting the recommendations of the committee. There was no doubt that child labor was an evil in Ontario. School statistics showed an average attendance of only 53 per cent of the enrollment, while the factory inspectors reported the existence of child labor and illiteracy. The large foreign influx was increasing the evil. Medical evidence showed that premature labor was bad for both the physical and the mental condition of the child. Advanced trades had passed wise legislation to do away with the evil, and while Ontario was moving in that direction, it was still considerably behind. The factory inspectors had no authority to enter private houses, and this allowed many sweatshops to flourish. Proof of age and schooling should be exacted before children are employed. Newsboys of tender years should not be allowed on the streets.

**The Truancy Act.**

Mr. Preston laid stress on the discrepancy between the truancy act and the shops act, one saying that children must go to school until fourteen years of age, the other permitting their employment at 12 years.

Mr. Whitney—The ages must be made uniform. Such a discrepancy is absurd.

Mr. Preston went on to say that there was no reason why a child should be permitted to work in a shop at an earlier age than in a factory. Mr. Preston hoped the Government would bring in more advanced legislation.

**Labor Disappointed.**

Mr. Studholme (East Hamilton) also voiced his disappointment that the committee's recommendations had not been adopted in full. Conditions in canning factories had been shown to be unspeakable, yet children were allowed to work there. Mr. Studholme thought that if the bills had been prepared in the provincial secretary's department by Mr. Kelso, they would have been more satisfactory. Ontario should not copy any states, but should lead them. The present bills were not even a crumb for the labor people.

**Monteith's Reply.**

Hon. Mr. Monteith pointed out that the new age limit of twelve years, instead of ten, for shops was not a finality. The purpose was to secure better enforcement by making the change gradual. He was considering making the time limit for children in shops ten o'clock, instead of eleven on Saturday nights.

Hon. Mr. Whitney said that child labor legislation should be governed by conditions, which were totally different in Ontario to those in Great Britain or the large cities of the United States. While prepared to go far in child labor laws, he believed in making the changes gradual. He had not before been aware that dangerous occupations were regulated by order-in-council, and he thought they should be regulated by the Legislature. As for the newsboys, history showed that an unusually large percentage of them rose high in the world, and he thought as a class they could take care of themselves.

The two bills were given their second readings.

**The Public Accounts.**

Hon. Mr. Matheson stated that the public acounts would be brought down on Monday, but that the estimates could not be out of the printer's hands before Thursday. He proposed to follow the British practice, and the procedure adopted last year in the Legislature, by not delivering the budget speech at once, but by going in supply, and passing part of the estimates, leaving the budget speech to be delivered later, after the members had familiarized themselves with the estimates.

Mr. Smith (Peel) was informed by Mr. Hanna that in Peel County 214 justices of the peace were appointed, of whom 161 qualified. In Brampton 41 were appointed and 33 qualified.




**DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.**

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.


The little Crown Prince of Spain, in pursuance of an ancient custom, holds a reception during his morning nap nearly every day. The ministers in attendance and other high officials assemble in the palace at a fixed hour, and are admitted in a body to the nursery to gaze upon the sleeping infant.


Minard's Liniment Company, Limited:
Gentlemen,—My daughter, 13 years old, was thrown from a sleigh and injured her elbow so badly it remained stiff and very painful for three years. Four bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT completely cured her, and she has not been troubled for two years. Yours truly,
J. B. LIVESQUE.
St. Joseph P. O., 18th August, 1900.


# SUFFRAGETTES MADE TO FLEE

### Peppered With Wastebaskets and Bananas in Broad Street.

New York, Feb. 28.—Three valiantes from the firing line of the fresh-air suffragettes, and George Black, of Harlem, went down this afternoon to show the financial district a great light. Broad street for a block on either side of the Broad Exchange building saw the light, but not in the manner that the three valiantes would have it, and after a bombarment of waste paper baskets, water bags and ticker tape from every window within reach for fifteen stories above the street, the three brave women and Mr. Black went away from that place just as an able-bodied young riot was in the making.

An open carriage containing Mrs. Wells and her fellow-crusaders trundled down Broad street at 3 o'clock, and drew up in front of the Broad Exchange. As Miss Murphy unfurled a yellow "Votes for Women" banner, Mrs. Wells stood up to speak.

**Every Window Opened.**

The effect of her words was electric. Every window on both sides of the streets from the bankers' offices on the ground floor to the cubby-holes under the eaves, was thrown up and clerks, blonde typewriters and office boys struggled in the sills for vantage ground.

Somebody realizing that a joke was in progress, began to unfurl ticker tape from a window away up in the building across the street and within five minutes miles of the white ribbons were whipping and twisting from a dozen windows of the exchange building.

**Bag Full of Water.**

Somebody away up near the roof of the Broad Exchange dropped a paper bag filled with water. It burst on the carriage top near the speaker, and splattered her generously.

Then she gave way to Mr. Black.

Mr. Black opened his mouth to speak. Two paper bags and a broken waste paper basket came down with a rush from somewhere up near the sky line.

Then bananas and great mushy chocolate drops, such as constitute a messenger boy's lunch, began flying thickly about the heads of the suffragettes.

About that time one of the policemen went up to the Wall street corner to turn in a call for reserves. Mrs. Borman Wells accepted the inevitable and ordered the coachman to drive away.

## PREFERS DEATH TO JAIL

### Murderer Condemned to Twenty Years Asks To Be Executed.

New York, Feb. 28.—Giovanni Pisano pleaded with Justice Dowling in the court of general sessions today to send him to death in the electric chair. A plea of guilty to murder in the second degree had been offered by Pisano's counsel. Assistant District Attorney Ely had agreed to accept the plea and sentence—which would have been not less than twenty years and not more than the natural term of life—was about to be pronounced when the prisoner remonstrated.

"I don't want to go to prison for the rest of my life," he said through an interpreter. "I would rather die. I want to go to the electric chair. Tell the judge I have been abandoned by all my family," he continued to the interpreter. "Tell him I am all alone and that I want him to sentence me to die."

After a conference between court and counsel the original plea was allowed to stand and the prisoner was sent back to the Tombs to await sentence.

Pisano shot and killed Luigi Mapolitano at Hester and Mulberry streets last October when Mapolitano was getting the better of Pisano's brother in a street fight.

## FIVE CHILDREN BORN

### Remarkable Case Reported From a Town in Ohio.

Steubenville, Ohio, Feb. 28.—Five perfectly formed children were born here today to Mr. and Mrs. George Campbell. Three of the infants died within an hour after birth. One boy and one girl live, it is said. Three were boys.

Mrs. Campbell weighs less than a hundred pounds. The combined weight of the infants was 23 pounds.

Physicians declare the case to be one of the most remarkable known. Campbell is a millworker and has four brothers. To the family of two of these twins have been born, and each of the other brothers is the father of triplets. Campbell's first wife died after becoming the mother of triplets.

Campbell was for twelve years in the United States navy and fought under Schley off Santiago. Two of his brothers are now with Admiral Evans' fleet in the Pacific.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA SETTLES WITH G. T. P.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 28.—The Government and G. T. P. have settled their difference after nearly a year's negotiation. Messrs. Wainwright and Tait who are here today closed a bargain in a bill which will be brought down tomorrow for approval of the House. It is understood the agreement includes exemption from taxation for the whole five hundred miles of line in the province, the company paying statutory price per acre for thirteen thousand acres at the terminal, and the province giving up the claim to reversionary interest in Indian lands. The deal will facilitate arrangements.

# ALIO SAYS FATHER DROPPED DEAD

### Police Say Plot To Kill Priest Was Hatched By an Anti-Clerical Society.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 28. — Guiseppi Alio, the slayer of Father Leo Heinrichs, after conferring with consul, appointed by the court to conduct his defense, has repudiated the signed statement made by him in jail at Colorado Springs, as well as all his other confessions.

"I did not kill the priest, he fell dead," Alio declared last night. "I am a Catholic and had gone to the church to pray. I did not go there to receive the sacrament. While I was kneeling the priest came along and put the sacrament in my mouth. It is against the rules of the Catholic Church to take the host without first having been to confession, so I spat it out.

"The priest fell back, and I heard everybody jump up. It being a strange place to me I was afraid and I ran out."

Alio is in poor physical condition. He was quite evidently undergone privation, and his story of living on a single meal a day at the free soup house would seem to be borne out by his drawn face and weak frame.

Chief of Police Mike Delaney said this evening that a letter written by Alio to his son, which was found in the cell occupied by him while in jail at Colorado Springs, contained proof that men in six cities in the United States were connected with him in the killing of Father Leo.

Almost at the moment that he made this statement came news that six arrests had been made in eastern cities of men suspected of being accomplices of the murderer. J. Vanni was arrested in New York today charged with being the chief of the society. While in Pittsburg, Orestor Sodi, Tomasso Calabreso, Grosmalavi and Malio Tolmei were locked up for being implicated as members of the society. The police of New York and Pittsburg say they have evidence by which they hope to connect these men with the killing of Father Leo.

Arrests have been made in four other cities, but because the police of these cities are shadowing other men to information is given out as to who the arrested men are.

Chief Delaney said today that he was not sure whether Alio was merely a tool or a ringleader of the anti-clerical society, to which, he said, all these men belonged.

## TWENTY MURDERED BY RUSSIAN MONK

Verkhotudye, Perm, Russia, Feb. 28.—The circuit court of this town today meted out partial justice to a monk named Feodotoff, whose criminal and iniquitous life was revealed last fall, by sentencing him to penal servitude for fifteen years. Feodotoff came to Verkhotudye from another province about two years ago, and set up a shrine in a neighboring forest, where he lived as a hermit. He soon attained a great reputation for marvelous cures, and his little chapter in the solitude of the woods became the objective for pilgrimages from all parts of the province of Perm. The monk enjoyed a great reputation for sanctity, but when the revelation came it was learned that his holy ways and words were nothing but a cloak for robbery, murder and debauchery of every kind. The repeated disappearance of female pilgrims who visited the monk's chapel finally attracted the attention of the authorities, and resulted in a careful investigation. This disclosed the bodies of no less than twenty victims, whom Feodotoff had assaulted and murdered and then buried in the cellar of his house.

## JAPAN IN MANCHURIA

### British Commercial Men Say They Are Unfairly Treated.

Shanghai Feb. 28.—There is a growing distrust in British commercial circles on the Chinese coast of the entire policy of the Japanese Government in the Far East, and of recent months there has been a succession of complaints regarding the obstruction of foreign trade in Manchuria. This in particular affects the British steamship companies, and officers of these lines say that obstacles are placed in the way of their steamers going to Port Dalny.

The opposition of Japan to the extension northward of the Hsin-Min-Tun Railroad also is adversely criticised here, it being contended that her sole objection in this regard is to eliminate any possibility of opposition to her lines in Manchuria.

Great Britain is now negotiating at Tokio on the question of trade marks, and in this connection one of the critics of Japan said today:

"It is difficult to convince Japan that no satisfactory solution can be constructed upon the present laws, which are at variance with the commercial morality of civilized nations. It is considered essential in English circles here that Great Britain should press new trade mark laws upon Japan.

## CAN'T SUE KING EDWARD

Boston, Feb. 28—On the ground that the suit was in effect against King Edward, the action of Anne Bridget Mason against the Intercolonial Railway Company of Canada, for personal injuries, was dismissed yesterday by the full bench of the supreme court. The court held that the defendant company was operated by King Edward, as its revenues were government revenues, of the Dominion of Canada.

The law of nations and the usage of civilized countries do not countenance a suit against a sovereign, the court declared.

The plaintiff was injured in Moneton, N. B., She garnisheed funds of the defendant railroad in the hands of railroads here, and brought an action for damages.


"Odd Things Not Found Elsewhere."

**THOS. GILLEAN**

Are You Looking Ahead for Spring Needs

# 1/4 OFF

## Our Annual Bona-Fide 1/4-Off Jewelry Sale,

## Commencing Monday, March 2

Monday we start this great annual event—a bona-fide Quarter Off Jewelry Sale.

A sale embracing the entire stock of this big store. All fresh, new goods, and everything goes—not a dollar's worth is kept in reserve. Selections that we have never equaled in

**Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, Silverware, Silver Cabinets, Clocks, Bronzes, Statuary, Ornaments, Cut Glass, Etc.**

Don't neglect this chance to provide for present and spring needs, wedding gifts, etc.

**THOS. GILLEAN, 402 Richmond St.**



# February Furniture Sale

## BIG FEBRUARY COMBINATION SPECIAL



BED, SPRINGS AND MATTRESS **$6.75**

We are going to give our housekeeping friends another of those one-day opportunities to buy a combination bed outfit at a wonderfully low price. This is the first time we have been able to include a Brass-Trimmed Bed, and it was only under exceptional circumstances that we induced the makers to give us these to sell so cheaply.

When you think of it: A neat design, well-made Iron Bed, any standard width, white enameled, with brass knobs, heavy posts and fillers, a good woven wire spring, extra heavy weave, and a mattress to fit, filled with selected sea-grass, and wool top and bottom—an outfit that you would pay $9.75 regularly for, complete, for

SIX DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

# The Ontario Furniture Co

228-230 DUNDAS STREET. LONDON'S LARGEST FURNITURE HOUSE.


## FATHER OF ALL CODFISH

Boston, Feb. 28.—The grandfather of all the codfish was brought in today by the little smack Vesta, from Provincetown, The specimen, bald as a billiard ball, and with a whisker descending from where his chin ought to be, weighed 97 pounds.

The body of the monster was scarred and ridged with wounds long since healed and that marked him a fighter of no mean ability.

How old the fish was when the Vesta's trawls tempted him is not even guessed by the man who hauled him into the dory with much difficulty, after the fish had been cudgeled about the head to quiet his struggles.


**ALLAN LINE**

**WINTER SAILINGS**

TURBINE STEAMERS.

**Sailings to Liverpool**

| | From St. John. | Halifax. |
|---|---|---|
| Grampian | Sat., Mar. 7 | |
| Virginian | Fri., Mar. 13 | Sat., Mar. 14 |
| Tunisian | Sat., Mar. 21 | |
| Victorian | Fri., Mar. 27 | Sat., Mar. 28 |

SAILINGS TO GLASGOW.

| | From Portland. | Boston. |
|---|---|---|
| Numidian | Thurs., Mar. 5 | |
| Corinthian | | Thurs., Mar. 12 |
| Buenos Ayrean | Thurs., Mar. 19 | |

For rates of passage, sailing lists, etc., apply E. DE LA HOOKE, G. T. R.; W. FULTON, C. P. R., or F. B. CLARKE, 415 Richmond street.

**WABASH**

Will sell during the months of March and April

**SPECIAL ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS COLONIST TICKETS**

from all stations to California, Arizona, Mexico, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Washington and British Columbia. Tickets will be on sale via all direct routes.

The Wabash is the short and true route to the above points. For further particulars call on your nearest Wabash agent, or address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, No. 63 Yonge street, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.


Rev. Edward Roberts, a well-known Methodist preacher, is dead at Cobourg.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.**

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east —*3:50 a.m., 10:56 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:23 a.m. *6:25 p.m., *7:48 p.m., 10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*12:09 a.m., *3:15 a.m., *11:13 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., *6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., *3:20 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9 a.m., *11:23 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m (Eastern Flyer).

The trains leaving at 7:30 a.m. and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations.

Depart for the west—*3:55 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 1:40 p.m. *8:05 p.m.

The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:40 p.m. trains stop at all stations.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., *4 p.m., *6:50 p.m. (Eastern Flyer), 11 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:27 a.m., 2:20 p.m., *7:55 p.m. (International Limited).

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—*3:15 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 11:10 p.m.

Depart—6:10 a.m., 11 a.m., 2:50 p.m., 5 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—10 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:50 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

**PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.**

Depart—5:40 a.m., *6:50 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 2:30 p.m., *3:40 p.m., !7:35 p.m.

Arrive—8:45 a.m., *12:15 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 p.m., *9:20 p.m., !10:30 p.m.

*To and from Walkerville, without change. Trains not "starred" to Port Stanley. ! Between London and St. Thomas only.

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.**

Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:50 p.m.

Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., *10:25 p.m.

*Runs through to Waterford.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.**

Arrive—From the east *11:30 a.m., 8 p.m., *11 p.m. From the west—*4:30 a.m., **8:20 a.m., *5:20 p.m.

Depart—For the east—*4:40 a.m., 8:43 a.m., *5:23 p.m. For the west—*11:38 a.m., ***8:10 p.m., *11:10 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday. **From Chatham only ***Runs only to Chatham.


**INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY**

**Royal Mail Trains From Montreal To Halifax**

connecting with

**Royal Mail Steamers From Halifax to Liverpool**

CANADA'S FAMOUS TRAIN

**THE MARITIME EXPRESS**

Leaving Montreal Fridays at 12:00 (noon) carries passengers, baggage and European mails, reaching the steamer's deck at Halifax the following Saturday afternoon.

Special trains carrying passengers, baggage and mails, when inward steamers do not connect with the Maritime Express, leave Halifax immediately after the arrival of the steamer, making connections for Ottawa, Toronto, Detroit and points west.

For tickets and further information, apply to nearest Grand Trunk Ticket Agent, or to Toronto Ticket Office, 51 King street east.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**One Way Colonist Excursions to the West**

Commencing Feb. 29 and continuing daily until April 29 to the following points:

**$46.05** Vancouver, B. C. Seattle, Wash. Spokane, Wash. Portland, Ore.

**$46.05** San Francisco, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal.

**$51.55** Mexico City.

Tickets also sold to certain other points in proportion.

Secure tickets and full information from MR. E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A., London, Ont.; E. RUSE, depot agent.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**

SECOND CLASS ONE-WAY

**$46.05**

British Columbia Vancouver, Seattle Portland, Etc.

**Daily February 29 to April 29**

Tickets and full information from W. Fulton, C. P. and T. A., 161 Dundas street, cor. Richmond.

C. B. FOSTER, D.P.A., Toronto.

**OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS**

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton
New York and Boston—Mediterranean.
LEYLAND LINE.
Boston—Liverpool Direct.
E. DE LA HOOKE, SOLE AGENT.
AMERICAN LINE.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton
Philadelphia—Queenstown—Liverpool
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
New York—London Direct.
DOMINION LINE.
Royal Mail Steamers.
Montreal—Quebec—Liverpool (Summer).
Portland—Liverpool Direct (Winter).
RED STAR LINE.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
E. DE LA HOOKE or W. FULTON, Agts.

# All Latest Sporting News and Gossip

## COLLINGWOOD WINS ROUND FROM LONDON IN THE FASTEST GAME OF THE SEASON

### Locals Take Match Four to Two, But Are Unable To Wipe Out Lead of Visitors—Collins, Reinstated at Last Moment, Proves Tower of Strength To Northerners.

London turned the tables on the Collingwood bunch last night, when the two teams met at the Princess Rink, but there is little rejoicing over the fact, for the fast locals failed to connect with enough goals to win the round, which carries the victors into the finals with Midland. Two measly, insignificant goals was all that stood between London and the finals when the last whistle blew, although at one time during the game London had the round tied. The final score was 4-2, favor London, and the total score of the round stands, Collingwood 9, London 8.

**London's Fine Records.**

And yet everybody feels that the London players are deserving of the utmost credit for the grand showing they have made in going as far as they did the first season they have played together as a team.

There is no kick coming about Collingwood's good fortune, but there are many around these diggings who would like to know just what London has done to the O. H. A. to get the harpoon on every available occasion.

**How About Collins?**

A few days ago Tom Collings, the Collingwood cover, was suspended for professionalism. Other players who had played with him on the Portage la Prairie team for money took affidavits to the effect that he was a pro., and he was chucked among the discards, supposedly for the season. Last night when the Collingwood team came on the ice, over an hour after the schedule time, Brer Collins was there with the bunch as big as life. Inquiry elicited the fact that the O. H. A. had decided to reinstate him on the strength of some information which it had received from Portage la Prairie. In the meantime perhaps the O. H. A. can explain just what is thought of the affidavits that Hudson and Taylor took regarding Collins' standing.

**Collins Is Good.**

Collins is about all that has been said about him, with any amount of good hard hockey experience, and a good head thrown in. He appeared to pick outevery weak point on the London team, and headed his men for that vicinity.

**The Game of the Season.**

Two more evenly matched teams were never seen on local ice, and the 1,700 odd people who were present kept on their toes at all stages. It was real hockey and beside it all the other games of the season seemed tame.

There was a rough streak permeating the contest, too, but it is a question as to which team received the worst of the deal. Referee "Sport" Smith, of Toronto, who officiated, is a good man, but he is used to the pro. style of hockey, and as a consequence was rather lenient with the puck chasers. No kick is coming from that quarter, though for Smith can be said to have refereed a very good game of hockey.

Combination play was almost at a premium throughout the contest, as both sevens checked up close and kept the puck hopping backward and forward like a mosquito over a lamp chimney.

**Checking Was Hard.**

Hard body checking was a feature of the play, and in this London came out on top, possibly owing to its superior weight.

The Collingwood forward line is about as fast an aggregation as has been seen here this winter and kept the locals busy all the way, while the visiting defense proved to be a splendid one.

However, it is to Homer Pearson that the credit for the feature plays of the night must be credited. The clever London goal man outdid himself, and stoped a veritable horde of shots, many of them a few feet off the goal.

**Broke Up Combinations.**

As usual, the London defense as a whole played the game up to the handle, although the visitors had Casselman and Thompson nailed whenever they attempted to go up the ice with the puck. Each and every member of the Collingwood forward line is a hard and fast checker, and they played havoc with London's combinations. However, the locals paid the northerners back in their own coin in that respect at least, and but little if any combination was effected by the visitors. Their individual rushes were dangerous, though, and were made the more so by the apparent inability of Wagner to play the right wing as it should be played. Wag is fast, but last night's game proved conclusively that he is not at home playing against his hand as he had to against Collingwood. Then to make matters worse Hank had the misfortune to get a bump in the stomach from an opposing player's stick in the second half, and when he came back to his senses again much of his former steam had departed. Wagner worked as hard as he could, but many times he lost the puck because he had to turn around before he could handle the puck properly.

**Crow Was Fast.**

Crow Carrothers, on the other hand, played the best game he has put up this season on left wing ,and made Prebble, the colored lad, feel his presence nearly all the time.

Bole and Abram put up good games at center and rover, and the former kept the Collingwood goal man on pins and needles at every opportunity, while Abram was as fast and as effective as usual in breaking up any attempts at combination by the Northerners. Fryer, the brick-topped,rough-house Collingwood center, was as fast as a streak of lightning, and twice as dangerous. Whenever he got under way toward the London goal the local rooters stopped breathing until he was checked or his ever ready shot stopped.

When the game first began Collingwood started in by trying a number of long shots, which of course proved ineffective. And it might be added right here that in the opening session the London goal was in danger but once or twice.

**Bole Scores First.**

London began pressing as soon as Collingwood stopped its long shots, and in one minute of play Bole laced London's first goal in on a pass from Wagner.

Wagner at this point was checking the opposing wing man close, while the rest of the local team held their men down in fine shape. Thompson tried a long shot shortly after stopping a try from the other end of the argument, and the rubber seemed very much inclined to get by Hammond, in goal. It didn't, though.

One of those serpentine rushes made famous by Davy Bole was the next thing on the card, and might have gone through had not Dave been caught in the act and compelled to shoot before he was really ready to do so.

A pucffoff near the Collingwood net came near resulting in a goal for London, but "near" doesn't count, as the score of the round will ably testify.

London was doing practically all the shooting up to this time, and Collingwood apeared to be playing an entirely defensive game. A number of dead on shots from Crow's stick were blocked, and then Cass' took a hand in the fun himself, and after a brilliant rush, passed to vacancy, for none of the local forwards had come up with him.

Bole caught Belcher, the Collingwood rover, napping about this time, and after taking the puck away from him, took it up to within range and fired point blank at the net. The shot was blocked, but a lucky carrom off Hammond's shin was all that prevented Bole from scoring on the rebound.

A combination from Wagner to Bole was also close, as were subsequent shots by Abram and Bole—but what's the use? Everything was London up to this stage of the game, and the Collingwood defense was as busy as a hive of bees out for an airing.

Occasionally the visitors would attempt some combination, but with but few exceptions the attempts resulted in offsides being called. Then the bayside town boys began to boot the disc around like a football, but this got them nothing, as Smith had his eagle lamps trained in their direction.

**Fryer's Clever Play.**

Then Fryer, by clever trick play, at which the visitors showed themselves adepts, managed to get within the danger zone,and the next instant Pearson was doing a rapid contortion stunt in an effort to stop the puck.

This was the first time that the visitors had done anything which resembled an attempt to score, and it showed how really dangerous their forward line was as individual players.

Collins came down from cover a moment later, but Casselman smothered the shot before it got under way.

**London Busy Again.**

Then London got busy once more, and with a three man combination under way looked like winners. Hammond in goal, slipped as he attempted to head off the resultant shot, and apparently the puck went in and out again. Hammond at the time was almost standing on his head as a result of his fall. If the shot was a goal, the umpire did not see it that way, for he neglected to raise his hand.

After that Collingwood for a brief time woke up, but were apparently unable to get through the London line to any advantage.

Fryer and Prebbles both got away with some dirty work about this time, but neither were caught in the act. The latter had a particularly nasty habit of holding the London players by inserting his stick beneath their arms.

In stopping a hard shot from Crow Carrothers' stick Hammond was struck on the kneecap, and for several minutes could barely stand with the pain. He stuck to his post, however, and Collingwood then began to play for a time by trying long lifts, etc.

One of the most childlike actions that has been seen here in a long time was that committed by Belcher, the opposing rover, who picked up the puck with his hand and threw it from the right wing toward the London net. He drew a pass for this.

Cass rushed again, but there was no one within a mile. However, the puck went down in the corner of the rink, and it was from there that Crow passed it out to center and the ever-ready Bole, who made the score read 2-1, favor of London.

**Out Go the Lights.**

Then the lights went out and for several moments the rink was in total darkness. This incident did nothing to help the local cause along, for about that time Collingwood was pretty much on the run.

A couple of rushes by Casselman and some close shots by Bole, accompanied by some little combination, filed out the half.

With the score 2 to 0, the chances of London looked excellent to win out in the round, and everybody was confident that such would prove the case. A bad light in one corner of the London end of the rink, however, was not relished by the fans, but it was learned later that it was impossible to fix the lights on a moment's notice.

**The Last Half.**

Collingwood began the last half much as it did the first, and contented itself at first with making long lifts, with the apparent idea of killing time.

A combination between Crow, Bole, and Wagner, made the visitors sit up and look around, and the next thing on the tapis was the sight of Collins coming down the line as if the O. H. A. executive was after him. Unfortunately for Collins, however, one Jay Thompson happened to be between him and the London goal, and very shortly the visitor was checked so that he landed about ten feet away.

For a moment it looked as though London would get in some of its old-time combination and score again, but Collins knew a trick or two worth learning about hockey himself, and in a jiffy six of the Collingwood players were playing up forward, leaving only the goal man in charge of the net. Six to four is a bad mixture, and consequently London's combination faded away, while the northerners made a raid on the London net, and bombarded it with alarming frequency.

There was no defense now on Collingwood's part. It was offense, and it was the kind that tells, with most goal tenders. However, Pearson is certainly a wonder and the manner in which he stopped hard shots, made close on in rapid succession, stamped him as the best in the intermediate ranks.

Collingwood never once attempted to play the boards during the half, and when London attempted this method of play it proved a failure, partly on account of a pile of snow, which had been left along the right wing side by the attendants of the rink when the ice was cleaned at half time. The puck could be carried so far then it stuck, and in a moment three or four Collingwood players would be pouncing on it.

Collingwood was now playing harder than at any time during the contest, while London seemed to be slacking off.

Burns, left wing, and Wagner were ruled off for mixing it up at the end of the rink. Both players took pokes at each other, and in the skirmish both went down.

Pearson was called upon to make four of the prettiest stops ever seen on local ice a moment later, when the Collingwood brigade, led by the clever Collins, hugged London's net in a manner which was discomfiting to say the least. How the puck was ever prevented from going through to the net is a seven days' wonder, for nearly every shot was made not further than from six to ten feet off goal.

When the puck was eventually taken out of the danger zone and worked up to the other end of the rink, Crow came as close to scoring as is possible without doing so, and for a moment it looked as though the rubber had gone in.

After some fifteen minutes had elapsed from the opening of the half Wagner was unfortunate enough to receive the injury mentioned previously, and it was six minutes before he was able to resume play.

Collins immediately got his team to working, when the puck was again put into motion, and three close shots at the local net nearly caused some of the bettors who were looking for London to win the round, to have heart failure. A long lift by Cameron also caused a flutter, and nearly proved successful, for the lights again went out just as the shot was made.

However it was Collingwood which scored next, and the point was made when Fryer was off for hitting Dave Bole across the back with his stick. This goal was landed in about eighteen minutes, on a puck-off, and a few seconds later Collingwood again connected, through a clever shot by Prebbles.

After an exchange of shots the London forwards got away in a body, and with but five minutes to play scored their fourth point on a pass from Bole to Wagner, who shot not three feet away from the net.

The locals worked like fiends to land the tying goal after that, but it was no use, although they kept Collingwood's goal man on needles almost continually.

**Tied the Round.**

Casselman took the rubber up the rink, but was checked into the boards before he became dangerous. Thompson met a like fate, and it remained for Crow to carry the disc along the boards and pass to Bole, who landed London's third goal.

For several moments afterward the local rooting contingent made a fuss that must have been heard in far off Collingwood.

The London team has no excuse to offer for its defeat, but hopes next year to have an opportunity of meeting the same team in the semi-finals.

London would like to see that much-touted Midland aggregation taken into camp, and will plug for Collingwood to turn the trick. The lineups:

| London. | | Collingwood. |
|---|---|---|
| Pearson | Goal | Hammond |
| Casselman | Point | Cameron |
| Thompson | Cover | Collins |
| Abram | Rover | Belcher |
| Bole | Center | Fryer |
| Wagner | R. Wing | Prebbles |
| A. Carrothers | L. Wing | Burns |

Referee—Smith, Toronto.

Timekeepers—Ken Murray, London; R. Wildern, Collingwood.

## AROUND THE SPORTING CIRCUIT

By SOUTHPAW

THE NEXT O. H. A. GAME OF HOCKEY to be played here will probably be with the Hamilton team, which has challenged the locals to a battle for the championship of Western Ontario.

Later, last year's city league winners, the Hortons, will meet the Waterloos, the winners of this year's league battle.

Both of these contests should be well received and be well patronized.

There is much dispute as to the relative merits of the Waterloos and the Hortons, which can only be settled by a contest between the two. The dates of both games will be announced shortly.

* * *

THE HERMITS AND THE ST. JOHNS MEET IN the first game in the city league Monday night, and the Waterloos and the Western University team in the second.

Both of these contests should be close and well fought out, and it is to be hoped that there is enough attendance to at least pay expenses.

* * *

THE HAMILTON TIMES OF YESTERDAY HANDED out the following interesting information: Up at London tonight the Cockneys will try to overcome a lead of three goals for the purpose of meeting Midland for the intermediate championship of the O. H. A. It should be a battle well worth seeing, not that it promises to be a particularly brilliant exhibition of the grandest of winter games, but the lead Collingwood obtained on home ice makes it a very even fight for the round. London has a team that is hard to beat on its own ice, and it promises to be a struggle between the Cockneys' superior team work and the fast individual work of the northerners. According to reports, the glory of the team that wins the round will be short-lived, for Midland has practically the same team that played senior last year, and will have no trouble in winning, the final games no matter which team wins tonight.

Although the Hamilton hockey team has been forced out of the O. H. A. race, Dr. Carr has not given up his intentions of having a new rink for next season, and is confident that there will be an ice arena here next season that the city will be proud of. Several local capitalists are interested in the scheme and plans are drawn up for a rink that will have an ice area 180 feet long and 80 feet wide and seating accommodation for at least 2,500 people. It is the intention of the promoters to build the rink especially for hockey purposes, and at least three nights a week will be reserved for hockey matches and practices. It will be thrown open for skating the other three nights. The plans call for an artifical ice plant, which means there will be plenty of skating no matter what the weather may be, and the hockey players will not be under the usual handicap of having no ice to start training as early as other teams. It is something that Hamilton has needed for many years, and it is hoped that the present enthusiasm does not melt away with the ice.

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MIKE FOLEY, MANAGER.

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## Londoners Rolled Well at Ridgetow

Ridgetown, Feb. 29.—In the bowling tournament which closed here yesterday, McMackon of Ridgetown, took first prize in the singles with 502. Stover and Modwick of Tilbury, won out on the doubles with a grand total of 1,008.

McMurty of London, was well up in the singles, and rolled 489, while Martell of the same place, totalled 427 pins.

In the doubles, Stone and Murphy and Worrall and Martell, all of London, rolled scores of 949 and 913.

## WINDSOR LOSES TO THE SEVENTH

The Seventh Regiment indoor baseball team of this city, last night defeated the Windsor team in the Western Ontario Military League, by a score of 25 to 10.

The game was a better one than the score would indicate, but London was never in danger after the first few innings.

## WELL-MANAGED TRUST CO.

### Eleventh Annual Report of the Trusts and Guarantee Company, of Toronto.

The eleventh annual general meeting of the Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, was held on Wednesday, January 29, and was well attended. The reports presented showed that the business of the company was flourishing and profitable, and that there was a steady gain in stability and strength. The assets of the company now amount to $4,830,482.13, to which the operations of last year contributed $1,104,458.62, a gain of about twenty-five per cent. The increase in permanent or fixed date deposits was $490,895.17, almost double the figures of 1906, indicating growing public confidence. The gross earnings, $142,466.18, were equivalent to 12.7 per cent on the paid-up capital stock. Of the net earnings of $86,009.87 the sum of $65,567.83 was used to pay two semi-annual dividends, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, leaving $20,442.04 to bring up the profit and loss account to $180,612.10. During the year 1907 $531,349.38 was added to the trust funds, etc., placed with the company, making a total of $1,851,013.16.

In all respects the company shows prosperity and expansion. The steady and rapid increase of its transactions make its new and larger premises necessary. Its branches at Brantford and Calgary show satisfactory progness, and the Province of Alberta inappointing the company public administrator for several districts of that Province exhibits a gratifying official confidence in its standing and business methods.

The report generally shows the Trusts and Guarantee Company to be a prosperous, well-managed and growing financial and fiduciary institution, and the managing director, Mr. J. J. Warren, was heartily congratulated by the shareholders.

## ARRESTED ON FALSE PRETENSES CHARGE

### Police Take Thomas Foster, Alias Harry Morris, Into Custody.

A man giving his name as Thomas Foster, but who, it is alleged, signed "Harry Morris," to receipts, was arrested by the London police yesterday afternoon on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

It is alleged he represented himself as an agent for the American Home Monthly, Woman's Home Companion, The British Weekly, and The Ladies' Home Journal and other publications. In the case of the Ladies' Home Journal three charges have been laid.

It is said that Foster has been taking subscriptions for the Ladies' Home Journal at $1 25, $1 35 and $1 50, and all agents are instructed to take no subscription under $2.

## HAS TAKEN A PARTNER

### The Real Estate Firm of Needham & Son Reorganized.

The well-known firm of Wm. Needham & Son has changed hands. Mr. C. Austin Needham, who has been carrying on the business here, has entered into partnership with Mr. J. Haskett Robson, formerly of London Township, and the business will in future be continued in the firm name of Needham & Robson.

Mr. J. H. Robson has had a wide experience in farming, and is thoroughly familiar with the farms of Middlesex County and with farm values.

The firm of Needham & Robson will hav their head office at 418 Talbot street, London, and will make a specialty of Middlesex farm lands and business properties. They will have a branch office at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and will handle Western Canada lands through their London office.

Mr. Robson will devote his entire time to the business here, while Mr. Needham will handle the western office during the summer.

**THE DIFFERENCE.**

The only difference twixt President McCahery and Diogenes is that one went in search of an honest man while the other still continues his search for some green field on which to encamp the local army of .400 hitters.—Toronto Telegram.

**THE POWER QUESTION.**

It was stated at a banquet in Windsor the other night that the will of the people is rapidly achieved under the Canadian form of government. This explains the lightning speed with which Adam Beck and the Whitney cabinet have obeyed orders and given Ontario Niagara power.

**THE TURF**

WINNERS YESTERDAY.

At New Orleans—The Slicker, 7 to 2; May, 25 to 1; Tamar, 11 to 5; Sam May, 15 to 1; Tamar, 11 to 5; Sam Taylor, 15 to 1; Cull, 12 to 1.

At Oakland—Mendon, 30 to 1; Carrie Thatcher, 10 to 1; Reservation, 6 to 5; Billy Myer, 12 to 1; Standover, 9 to 5; Colonel White, 13 to 5.

At Los Angeles—Spohn, 4 to 1; Instant, 7 to 1; Vestine, 2 to 1; Col. Bob, 1 to 4; Rubinon, 15 to 1; Emily H., 4 to 1.

Dr. Fred L. Wood has sold the chestnut mare, Miss Mabel, 2.26¼ that he purchased at the recent horse sale in Chicago to Dr. Bertram, of Dundas, at a long figure. This mare is a sweet one, and should do good service for Dr. Bertram.



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## THE NEW G. T. R. STOCK FLOATED

Montreal, Feb. 27.—A private cable was received at the headquarters of the Grand Trunk this afternoon from Vice-President Charles M. Hayes, announcing that the new issue of $5,000,000 four per cent guaranteed stock had been successfully floated in London. The stock was all subscribed at 92½, and at this figure was oversubscribed to the tune of $2,500,000. This means that, despite the hard money times, the new issue has been taken at a rate of about 4¾ per cent.

This successful issue, taken in conjunction with the recent issue of $10,000,000 four per cent debenture stock by the C. P. R. in London at slightly over par, as well as their recent issue of over $24,000,000 common stock, shows that the Canadian railway securities are regarded as gilt-edged on the London market. The superiority of certain rails on the financial market is shown by the fact that at the same time these stocks were issued. New York Central 5 per cent shares were listed at 94 and 95, Pennsylvania 6 per cent shares at 111 and 112, and Union Pacific 10 per cent stock at 113 and 114.

The proceeds of the new Grand Trunk issue will be devoted to double-tracking, betterments on the line and improvements to the rolling stock. The hotel improvements and new station building at Ottawa will probably be provided for by a separate issue.

## Chatham Man Arrested Here for Theft

London's detectives did some fast work yesterday afternoon, and within eight hours after he had left Chatham, William Taylor, a colored man of that place, found himself back again and was in jail.

About half past three the local detectives received a telegram from the Chatham authorities asking them to try and locate Taylor and arrest him and a charge of stealing $90 from a Chatham liveryman.

As soon as the 4 o'clock express pulled in, a detective got in at each end and started through the cars.

In a few seconds they spotted their man, and despite his protests, arrested him.

Taylor was making himself comfortable, and had a ticket in his pocket for Buffalo.

He was taken to the station and Chatham telegraphed.

At 6 o'clock a constable arrived, and at 8 o'clock left with his prisoner.

All the money, with the exception of the price of the ticket, was recovered.

## LONDON DIGS UP ROMAN RELICS

### Excavations at Christ's Hospital Bring Ancient Wall To Sight.

London, Feb. 29.—Valuable Roman and Norman relics have been brought to light as the result of the excavations on the site of Christ's Hospital, in Newgate street, in connection with the extension of the general hospital.

Several months ago the workmen came upon a portion of the old Roman wall, which ran originally around the city, and the remains have since been found to extend for about 200 feet under the site of the dining-hall, the direction being at right angles to Newgate street. The wall itself, being of no value, has been destroyed and carted away, with the exception of one specimen piece. The rampart was about eight feet wide at the base and seven feet at the top, its depth being sixteen feet. The wall itself was of Kentish ragstone, being very roughly built, strengthened with lime, and held together by several horizontal layers of tiles, about 2 feet 6 inches apart. The men also found many medieval chalk walls, which were apparently part of the ancient Grayfriars' Monastery.

A large number of earthenware and other relics were found near the city wall, having, it is conjectured, been thrown on the rubbish heap as useless. Most of them were broken, and many were only scattered fragments. Among a large number of coins, which have not been properly examined, there are several Roman ones. Curious bone skates, broad and polished underneath, with holes for the fastenings, leathern bottles and vases have been found in the earth, which has accumulated, or been made up, in some places to the depth of twenty feet. There are also a Roman pestle and Mortarium, and earthenware pots, tiles, bottles, but practically no iron utensils. All the Roman relics were discovered within the confines of the old city.

Norman relics were also discovered in the ditch which ran outside the city wall. Here were some medieval coins and tools, and a tall Norman vase, about A. D. 1100, which has been mended.

**ARMOUR SUCCEEDS FISH.**

Chicago, Feb. 29.—The Tribune today says J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co., will be elected a director of the Illinois Central Railroad Company on Monday when the delayed stockholders meeting is held. He will succeed Stuyvesant Fish, who has given up the fight again E. H. Harriman in consequence of Judge Ball's decision allowing Harriman to vote the stock held by the Union Pacific Railway Company.

## CRYOLITE SHIP FAST IN THE ICE

### Bark Alkaline Imprisoned Off the Coast of Greenland Since Last October.

Philadelphia, Feb. 29—Frozen fast in the ice fields of the north, the Philadelphia bark Alkaline lies beyond reach of mails and telegrams, while anxious friends and relatives of the crew wait for spring to bring them news of the loved ones. The Alkaline was caught in the ice last October, while working away from the west coast of Greenland bound for Copenhagen and Philadelphia. She carries a cargo of cryolite, which she loaded at Ivigtut, Greenland, and is commanded by Captain Jensen, of this city. His crew of twelve men were also shipped from this port. They set sail from Philadelphia last summer for the north.

The ship left Ivigtut on Oct. 4, but owing to the ice, put into a harbor further south, on Oct. 17, since which time she has not been heard from. It is believed that Capt. Jensen found the ice barrier impenetrable and decided to put back to Ivigtut until spring.

The Danish company which controls the cryolite mines in Greenland, will send steamers Fox and Ivigtut to the north in April to ascertain what has become of the Alkaline. Nothing will be known of them until the steamers return to Copenhagen.

The Alkaline is one of the fleet of cryolite vessels which for years have traded between Philadelphia and Greenland, bringing cargoes of cryolife for the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, of this city.

**THE TRUE AND THE BEAUTIFUL**

"True," says Professor James, of Harvard, "is the term applied to whatever is practically profitable to believe," and by that does he not in something rive the fog which just now invests the subject of nature study? Whether or not animals really think, they become vastly more interesting at once we think they think. The man who goes forth in the love of nature and believes that the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air have minds and hearts like human beings provide himself thereby with the most delightful companionship in the world."

The present controversy seems to have established nothing so clearly as that a man may lack the finer imagination and yet be a very good President of the United States.—Life.

# Rev. Mr. Lanceley Goes To Hamilton

## Accepts a Call To the First Methodist

### Has Spent Fourteen Years in London Pastorates—A Successful Minister.

Rev. E. B. Lanceley, pastor of the Dundas Center Methodist Church, has been invited to become the pastor of the First Methodist Church, Hamilton, for the term beginning July 1, 1909.

The quarterly board of the Hamilton church met last night and decided unanimously to invite Mr. Lanceley He has accepted.

**Here 14 Years.**

Rev. Mr. Lanceley has been in London for a considerable time, having spent fourteen years of his ministry here.

He spent one term at Empress Avenue Church, one at Colborne Street Church, and is now on his second term in the Dundas Center Church,a unique thing in Methodism.

Mr. Lanceley has also been assistant pastor at Strathroy and Woodstock, and been pastor of the Sydenham Street Church, Kingston, Ridgetown Methodist Church, and Port Hope Methodist Church.

**In Hamilton.**

He will succeed Rev. Mr. Treleaven at Hamilton. The latter will be transferred to the Carleton Street Church, Toronto. Mr. Theleaven is a former pastor of the Askin Street Methodist Church, here.

The invitation to Mr. Lanceley to the Hamilton Church will result in the transfer being satisfactorily arranged whereby Rev. Richard Whiting, B. A., of Centenary Church Hamilton, will become pastor of the First Methodist Church this city.

Rev. J. V. Smith, D. D., another former London pastor, will succeed Mr. Whiting.

**An Important Charge.**

The First Church, to which Mr. Lanceley is invited has the largest membership among the Methodist churches and the largest Sabbath school of any denomination in Hamilton.

**Pupil in the School.**

"I was a pupil in the Sunday school at the First Church, Hamilton, in my boyhood days," said Mr. Lanceley to The Advertiser, 'and it will be just lik going home. It really is my old home church."

Mr. Lanceley is a splendid preacher, and a good organizer, and his friends expect him to do as good work in Hamilton as he has done here.

# TRAGIC DEATH OF MR. GEO. GOUGH

[Special to The Advertiser.]

St. Thomas, Feb. 29.—H. T. Gough, of the St. Thomas Business College, and city auditor, has received a dispatch from Chicago announcing the death in that city of his brother, George, of asphyxiation. Deceased was 37 years of age, and unmarried.

The remains will be taken to Strathroy for interment on Monday.

# WHY O. H. A. REINSTATED COLLINS

(Special to The Advertiser.)

Toronto, Feb. 29. — Collins, the Collingwood hockey player, who was reinstated last night, brought forward proofs that though he played with Portage la Prairie three game in 1905 he had never received any money for it and was not aware that any one else had. He had a statement from his employer to the effect that he was in Portage three weeks to close out a deal for a hotel, not for hockey purposes, and when it fell through he left at once to go west with him. Collins played 11 years with Collingwood, and these three games were the only outside ones he ever took part in. This was in his favor.

# Seventy-six Die in a Mexican Mine

Monterey, Mexico, Feb. 29.—A dispatch from Mosquiz to the News says: Details of the explosion in the La Rosita mine near San Juan de Sabinas, received here, indicate that it was more disastrous than at first believed, 76 men being killed.

The explosion occurred just as preparations were being made to change the shifts, in what is known as shaft No. 3, and in which most of the laborers were Japanese. Fire damp is believed to have been the cause.

# Another Writ Re Crystal Hall Wreck

Mr. T. H. Luscombe, on behalf of Mrs. Eliza Long, has issued a writ for unstated damages against W. J. Reid & Co. Peter Smirlies and Kernohan & Wilson, for the death of her son, the late Mr. Joseph Long, of the firm of Hamilton. Long & Co., clothiers, who was killed in the Crystal Hall disaster last July.

# MYSTERY AS TO COUTT'S DEATH

(Special to The Advertiser.)

Woodstock, Feb. 29.—The inquest into the cause of the death of Leonard Coutts, the Grand Trunk engineer of London who was killed near here on Friday morning, commenced last night before Coroner McLay. No edidence was taken, the jury simply viewed the remains and adjourning until Thursday next. It has been learned that Alex McGachie of Woodstock, who happened to be in the neighborhood at the time, heard a piercing scream, but was unable to locate the cause. Nothing at all is known as to how the unfortunate man came to be killed.

# Red Letter Day for the First Church

Tomorrow will be a red letter day for the members of First Presbyterian Church, when their newly-inducted pastor, Rev. John Gibson Inkster, B. A., is to be introduced and preach his inaugural sermon. In the morning Rev. D. J. Fraser, LL.D., professor of New Testament literature in Montreal College, will preach and introduce the new pastor. Dr. Fraser is one of the new professors recently appointed, and is a man of marked ability and strong pulpit power. The new pastor will occupy the pulpit in the evening. There is no doubt Mr. Inkster is a strong man in every respect. A man of enthusiasm, a strong preacher, and will do doubt make his influence for good felt in the city.

# Anchor Club's Successful "At Home"

The officers and members of the Anchor Club held a very successful "At Home" in their spacious clubrooms last night.

The rooms were beautifully decorated for the occasion, and upward of thirty couples enjoyed themselves to the music supplied by the Anchor Club's own orchestra, which played the latest dance music, and were repeatedly encored.

During the evening, Miss Annie Begg favored with a song, and Miss Winnie Short, one of London's popular elocutionists, gave a very humorous reading, and was heartily applauded.

The affair was the first of the many of which the club proposes holding during the rest of the season.

The success of the evening was largely due to the able way in which Mr. Phil Butler, the popular president of the club, looked after the interests of the guests of the evening.

After partaking of a light lunch, the guests returned to their homes, leaving behind the best wishes for the future success of the Anchor Club.

# CRISPIN WINS FROM THE CHAMPION

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Hamilton, Feb. 29.—Geo. Crispen, of London, defeated Alex. McMaster, the short distance roller skating champion of Hamilton, in a one mile race here last night. Crispen had plenty of reserve at the finish, although he won by only a few yards. The time was slow, 2:45.

Smith, of Burlington, challenged the winner, and his defi was accepted. The pair will hook up next Friday night here.

# Big Estate of $300,000 In Court

Two motions came before Mr. Justice Magee in the high court of justice for London this morning.

Re Shaw-Wood—Motion to postpone payment of principal in the estate of the late Mr. Richard Shaw-Wood, of London Township, in order to hold over certain stocks and bonds until they can be disposed of more advantageously than at present.

An order to this effect was granted some time ago, and the time limit having expired it was necessary to have a new order made.

The estate is valued at approximately $300,000.

The matter of payment of income and fixing the amount of the same was also included in the motion today, which was granted.

A motion to wind up the business of the Miller Advertising Agency was enlarged for one week.

**Is Improving.**

The many friends of Professor Eastman of the Western University, who has been ill, will be glad to learn that he is improving.

# Brotherhood of St. Andrew Concert

The members of the junior chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew of St. Matthew's Church gave a splendid concert in St. Matthew's Lecture Hall on Thursday evening, which in every way proved a grand success. The programme was a lengthy one, and comprised numbers by some of the leading artists of the city. It was as follows:

Chairman adress .....
..... .....Rev. Principal Waller
Solo .....Miss Ethel Reed
Sketch, The Indian Raid .....
.....Miss Fitzgerald and Wilkey
Messrs Routledge, Moulton, Metcalfe
Reading .....Miss Myrtle Tory
Solo, "The Bandolero".....
..... .....Mr. H. J. Whitehead
Violin solo, "Cupid's Victory".....
..... .....Mr. Harold Routledge
Solo, "Garden of Dreams" .....
.....Miss A. Barrel
Coronet solo, "Commodore" .....
..... Mr. Fred Gillies
Solo, "My Dear Jausley" .....
..... .....Miss Mable Hamilton
Solo .....Mrs. (Hon.) Adam Beck
Reading .....Miss Myrtle Tory
Instrumental .....Miss Bessie Short
Solo, "If I Were a Bee" .....
..... .....Miss A. Barrel
Solo .....Miss Ethel Reed
"God Save the King."

**The Soloists.**

The solos given by Mrs. Adam Beck were highly appreciated by those present.

During the evining Mr. Harold Routledge entertained the audience with some splendid music on the violin. He was heartily encored. He was accompanied by Miss Gertrude Shortill, A.L.C.M., in a manner reflecting great credit on her ability as a pianist.

Mr. Fred Gillies' solo proved one of the brightest numbers of the evening. He was given a hearty reception and responded with an excellent encore.

**"The Indian Raid."**

The sketch entitled "The Indian Raid" held the audience in intense excitement for a short time.

Those taking part were Miss Williamina Fitzgerald and Miss Gertrude Wilkey; also Mr. William B. Moulton, Mr. Harold Routledge and Mr. H. Metcalfe.

Mr. Henry J. Whitehead's solo "Bandolero," was rendered in excellent style, as was also the reading by Miss Myrtle Tory.

At the close a hearty vote of thanks was tendered all those assisting in the programme. It was moved by Rev. W. Lowe and seconded by Mr. Davis.

# Professional Ball To Be Here in May

The London International Baseball League team will play it's first games here on May 14, 15 and 16, when it meets Hamilton in this city in a trio of exhibtion contests.

On the 21st, 22nd and 23rd London will play at Hamilton.

Mr. P. B. Wreath, of New York, who holds the London franchise, will take up his residence here on or about April 1st.

# City Bylaws and Immodest Posters

Mr. D. A. McDermid appeared before No. 1 committee of the city council yesterday afternoon regarding the amendment of the bylaw governing posters. He desired the committee to amend the bylaw and add the word "immodest" making it read, "immodest and indecent posters," etc.

This the committee decided to do, but on investigation today Ald. Beattie, the chairman of the committee, thought this could not be done. He referred to the municipal act governing bylaws of this sort, and the act was found to be most specific.

The present city bylaw will probably be amended to read just the same as the municipal act.

It is thought that this will be much more satisfactory than the insertion of the word "immodest."

# Promotions in Talbot Street School

Recent promotions at Talbot Street School were as follows:

Promoted from Part I.b to Part II. —Muriel Liddicoatt, Margaret Coleman, Norma Hastings, Drew Jeffries, Wilfrord Ferguson, Carl Foss, Jim Armes, Robbie Clarke, Hazel Springer, George Hickson, Knox Ferguson, Willie Hunter, Marjorie Johnston, Kenneth Taylor, Velma Strong.

Grade I.a. promoted Jan. 29 to Part II. from Part I.—Johnie West, Eldon Nelson, Jack Mortimer, Gertrude Richards, Willie Smith, Violet Gilbank, Willie Gillman, Leslie Willis, Earl Arscott, Clarence Birrell, Willie Bentley, Madeline Maher, Archie Skinner, Elsie Hyde, Irene Jones.

# Jewel Presented To Bro. A. C. Flowers

At a meeting of Court Victory, No, 4, Canadian Order of Foresters, held last evening in their hall, Huron ond Erie Buildings, a very pleasant surprise was given Bro. A. C. Flowers.

Bro. Charles Doe, the chief ranger, asked Bro. Flowers to step forward and in eulogistic terms, requested Bro. William Baskerville the district deputy for London, to present to Bro. Flowers, on behalf of the court, a past chief ranger's jewel.

Bro. Flowers thanked the officers and members for their kind and generous remembrance.

Addresses were delivered by Bro. Edward Towe, past high chief ranger, Bro. William Baskerville, district deputy, and others. A large number of members and visitors were present.

Another social evening is promised at the next meeting in March, at which refreshments will be served and a presentation will be made to one of the most popular and active members of the court

# Local Items

—Messrs. Harry O'Brien and Harvey Smith, of Aylmer, were in London yesterday.

—Rev. J. J. Teasdall, of this city, will preach missionary sermons in Parkhill on Sunday.

—Miss J. L. Holmes, of this city, has been the guest this week of Miss Sadie Holmes, at Tillsonburg.

—There will be communion service at the First Presbyterian Church tomorrow morning, at the close of the regular service.

—Mr. Verne L. Hewer, baritone, and Miss Vera B. Hewer furnished the programme at the famous New England supper under the auspices of the Methodist Church, Wyoming, last night.

—Mrs. Richard L. Baker of Toronto, daughter of the late Dr. J. A. McLellan, principal of the Normal School, Hamilton, is the guest of Mrs. J. L. Johnston and Mrs. R. M. Graham, 371 Princess avenue.

—The ladies of the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church will give a grand concert and supper in the town hall, Hyde Park, Tuesday, March 3. Tea from 5.30 to 8. First-class musical and literary programme.

—Miss D. McNaughton laves today for New York, where she will spend a few days with her brother, John McNaughton, formerly artist on The Advertiser staff. Mr. McNaughton's many London friends will be glad to know that he is meeting with marked success, is disposing of territory rights in the United States for his recent invention of a "placard press," having closed sales within the last few months ranging from $500 to $2,800.

—A very enjoyable evening was spent by a large number of young people at a masquerade surprise party given in honor of Miss Bessie Evans at her home, 428 St. James street. After games and music, supper was served, the party breaking up at an early hour this morning.

**Building Permits.**

Three building permits were issued by City Engineer Graydon during the month of February.

**A Surprise Party.**

The school friends of Master Frank Loughrey, 223 Hill street, sprang a surprise party on him last evening at his residence. A pleasant evening was enjoyed by all present.

**Five Saturdays.**

For the first time in about thirty years the month of February had five Saturdays in it. This is a peculiar fact, and will not take place again for nearly thirty years more.

**A Cold Night.**

Last night was one of the half-dozen coldest nights of the year, and the mercury dropped to 6.5 degrees below zero.

**"Billy" Van.**

Managed Efner announce that "Billy" Van, the old time minstrel, has been engaged as a special attraction at Bennett's next week.

**Orillia Wedding.**

The wedding took place at Orillia on Tuesday of Miss Harriet F. Reid, of that place, and Mr. Francis E. Wilson, of Crumlin. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. N. Grant, D.D., of Orillia.

**Lecture on Burmah.**

A lecture story on "Burmah" will be delivered in St. Andrew's Sunday School next Wednesday evening by Rev. Mr. Grigg, who spent many years in Burmah. It will prove of great interest.

**Engagement Announced.**

The engagement is announced of Harriet Peebles, Elora, daughter of the late Rev. Alexander S. Fails and of Mrs. Falls, Grosvenor street, London, Ontario, to Mr. Charles Everard Brown, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Brown, of Nithgrove, Haysville, Ontario.

**A Slick One.**

It has been learned that Thomas Foster, the alleged crook arrested yesterday afternoon for fraud, has been doing a considerable trade in Ladies' Home Journals, which he said he was authorized to take subscriptions for. Several persons have reported that they paid him money for this magazine at reduced rates.

**Graduates of Telegraph College.**

Miss Anna McKee, graduate of the London College of Telegraphy, has accepted a position with the C. P. R. Telegraph Company, Toronto, and leaves today to enter upon her new duties. Miss Amy Harper, also graduate of the college, will take the place vacated by Miss McKee at Strathroy.

**Charity Concert.**

The charity concert in Bennett's Theater Sunday night promises to be a grand success. Some of the best local talent well take part. A feature will be Prof. Stevens' augmented orchestra of twenty-five pieces. The concert will not commence until 8:30, so as to not intorfere with the church services. The proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the poor.

**Check for $100.**

Toronto Globe: Among other encouraging letters received this week by Mr. J. S. Robertson, secretary-treasurer of the National Sanatorium Association is one from Mr. J. B. Smallman, a well-known merchant of London, Ont., inclosing his annual subscription of $100 towards the maintenance of patients at the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives.



MR. FRED. BARTLETT,
Young Englishman, Who Has Been Missing for Some Time.

**Mothers' Club.**

The subject for discussion at the monthly meeting of the Princess Avenue Mothers' Club was "What to do in emergencies?" The topic was dealt with by Dr. W. J. Tillmann in an admirable address, in which he advised regarding nearly every emergency likely to arise in a household where there are children, and answered the various questions asked. The next meeting will be held on the afternoon of Wednesday, March 18.

**Canon Tucker's Lecture.**

Canon Tucker, who is giving a series of lectures in Convocation Hall at Huron College, took as his subject last night "The Aggression of the Foreign Nations and the Opium Traffic in China." Dr. Tucker dealt particularly with the effects of the aggression of the powers in antagonizing the Chinese against missionaries and with the terrible evil the opium traffic was to the whole country.

**Tecumseh Whist Club.**

The open Mitchell compass game last night resulted in an easy victory, north and south, for Messrs. Andrews and Shea, who had a plus score of 6 1-3 points. The contest, east and west, was very close, Doyle and Goodwin tieing Wilcox and Wyckoff for the prizes, each having a plus score of 1 point. In the monthly aggregate competition that old reliable whister, E. Sanders, again came to the front with a plus score of 15 points. Andrews second, plus 11 1-3 points; Rider third, plus 10. A new aggregate series for the month of March will commence on Thursday evening, March 5.

# YOUNG WIFE SUICIDES

### Despondent Over Inability to Pay Rent —Takes Carbolic Acid.

Hamilton, Feb. 29.—Despondent because they were unable to pay their rent, Annie Elizabeth Midwinter, the 18-year-old wife of John Midwinter, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid at her home, 130 Robert street, last night. She left a note biding her husband goodbye, and telling him to pay the rent, and to be good to their baby.

# HEATING AND PLUMBING

### Messrs. Noble & Rich Announce Change of Firm Name.

Messrs. Noble and Rich, who for years have done business under the firm name of Smith Bros. & Co., have announced that in future they will do business as Noble & Rich. They have purchased new premises at 237 Queen's avenue, and have fitted up handsome, modern showrooms, where they will be pleased to meet old and new customers.

# JUSTICE KILLAM ILL.

Ottawa, Feb. 29.—Mr. Justice Killam, of the supreme court, is lying dangerously ill at his home, suffering from pneumonia.

Joseph Preveault is wanted by Windson police on a charge of forgery.

Mrs. Christopher Irwin of Artemesia Township, is dead at an old age.

Charles E. Gant of Woodstock, has been remanded on a charge of forgery.

# LATEST STOCK MARKET REPORTS

NEW YORK

Reported by C. N. Spencer, Stockbroker Market Lane, for The Advertiser

New York, Feb. 29

| | Open | High | Low | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ama'. Copper | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ | 60⅜ |
| American Sugar Co | 114½ | 114⅝ | 113¾ | 114½ |
| American Locomotive | 32⅝ | 33⅜ | 32 | 32 |
| American Foundry | 27⅛ | .. | .. | .. |
| American Refining Co | 60½ | 60⅝ | 58⅞ | 59⅜ |
| Atchison, com | 68⅝ | 68⅝ | 67¾ | 68½ |
| Atchison, pfd | 88½ | .. | .. | .. |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 78⅛ | .. | .. | .. |
| Brooklyn Transit | 40⅛ | 40⅜ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| C. P. R. | 144 | 144 | 143 | 143 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| Chic. Great Western | 26¼ | .. | .. | .. |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron | 17 | 17 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| Distillers | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | 29 | 29 |
| Erie | 18 | 18 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| Erie, pref | 26¼ | 26½ | 26 | 26 |
| Great Northern | 118 | 118 | 117½ | 117¾ |
| Kansas & Texas, com | 17¾ | .. | .. | .. |
| Kansas & Texas, pfd | 47 | 47 | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| Mexican Central | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| Missouri Pacific | 31¾ | 31¾ | 30⅞ | 31⅛ |
| New York Central | 94⅛ | 94⅜ | 93¾ | 94 |
| Northern Pacific | 122⅜ | 122⅝ | 120¾ | 120¾ |
| Nat. Lead | 45 | 46⅜ | 45½ | 44¾ |
| Ontario & Western | 39 | 39¼ | 39 | 39 |
| Pacific Mail | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27 | 27 |
| Pennsylvania | 112⅜ | 112⅜ | 111¾ | 111⅞ |
| Peoples Gas | 86½ | 86½ | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| Pressed Steel | 20½ | 20¾ | 20 | 20 |
| Reading | 95⅞ | 96 | 94½ | 94⅝ |
| Rock Island | 11½ | 11½ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| Southern Railway | 16 | 16 | 15⅞ | 15¾ |
| Southern Railway, Pref | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | 27½ | 27½ |
| Southern Pacific | 63 | 63¼ | 62⅛ | 62⅛ |
| S. P., pref | 109 | .. | .. | .. |
| St. Paul | 110 | 110 | 109¼ | 109¾ |
| Texas | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| Union Pacific | 113 | 114 | 112⅞ | 113¼ |
| Central Leather | 16½ | .. | .. | .. |
| U. S. Rubber | 18 | .. | .. | .. |
| U. S. Steel | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | 28½ | 28⅝ |
| U. S. Steel, pref | 92¼ | 92¾ | 91⅝ | 92 |
| West. Union Tel | 48½ | 48¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ |


## Have You Used

Preparations for the hands and face that leave a greasy feeling after the application? It's very disagreeable.

## Balm-Zoin

is entirely free from that sticky effect, and can be used at any time without inconvenience.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

**Strong's Drug Store**

Dispensing Chemist,
184 DUNDAS STREET.


## CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported by C. N. Spencer, Stockbroker, Market Lane, for The Advertiser.

Chicago, Feb. 29.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| May | $ 97⅜ | 99⅞ | 97¾ | 99¼ |
| July | 92⅜ | 95⅛ | 92⅜ | 94½ |
| September | 89⅞ | 92⅛ | 89⅞ | 91⅜ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| May | 61⅜ | 61½ | 60⅞ | 61⅜ |
| July | 59¼ | 60 | 59¼ | 59½ |
| September | 58¾ | 59¼ | 58¾ | 59 |
| Oats— | | | | |
| May | 53 | 53¼ | 52¾ | 53⅛ |
| July | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | 44⅞ | 44⅞ |
| September | 37½ | 37⅜ | 37½ | 37½ |
| Pork— | | | | |
| May | 11 70 | 11 80 | 11 70 | 11 75 |
| July | 12 05 | 12 15 | 12 05 | 12 15 |
| Lard— | | | | |
| May | 7 65 | 7 77 | 7 60 | 7 65 |
| July | 7 85 | 7 87 | 7 82 | 7 85 |
| Short Ribs— | | | | |
| May | 6 67 | 6 67 | 6 62 | 6 65 |
| July | 6 92 | 6 97 | 6 92 | 6 95 |

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 29, Close.

| | Ask | Bid |
|---|---|---|
| Bell Telephone | 124 | .. |
| Canada General Electric | 97 | .. |
| City Dairy, com | 80 | .. |
| City Dairy, pfd | .. | 80 |
| Consumers Gas | .. | 180 |
| Dominion Coal, com | .. | 39 |
| Dominion Telegraph | .. | 100 |
| Lake of Woods, com | .. | 76 |
| Mackay, com | 64¼ | 64 |
| Mackay, pfd | 60 | .. |
| Mexican | .. | 48½ |
| Minneapolis & St Paul | .. | 94 |
| Niagara Navigation | .. | 108 |
| Niagara St. C. & T. | .. | 86 |
| Nipissing | 6⅝ | 6½ |
| Northern Navigation | 88 | 85 |
| North Star | 9 | .. |
| Nova Scotia Steel, com | 69 | 59⅛ |
| Prairie Lands | 189 | 170 |
| Rio | 81⅜ | .. |
| Sao Paulo Tramway | 120 | 119¾ |
| St. L. & C. Navigation | .. | 112 |
| Twin City | 82 | 80 |
| Winnipeg Railway | .. | 142 |
| Dominion Bank | 325 | 2.3½ |
| Imperial Bank | 210½ | .. |
| Bank of Toronto | 207½ | 205½ |
| Traders' Bank | .. | 172 |
| Agricultural Loan | .. | 119 |
| Canada Landed | .. | 110 |
| Canada Permanent | .. | 1 0 |
| Central Canada | .. | 160 |
| Colonial Investment | .. | 67 |
| Dominion Savings | .. | 70 |
| Hamilton Provident | 130 | .. |
| Huron & Erie | .. | 176½ |
| Landed B. & L. | .. | 131 |
| London & Canada L. & A. | .. | 87¾ |
| National Trust | 120 | .. |
| Ontario Loan and Deb | .. | 129 |
| Real Estate | .. | 83 |
| Toronto Mortgage | .. | 105 |
| Mexican Electric bonds | 75½ | .. |
| Rio bonds | .. | 76 |
| Sao Paulo bonds | 93¾ | .. |

Morning Sales: Winnipeg, 10 at 140; 5 at 141¼, 1, 4, 50, 25, 25, 25 at 142, 20 at 142½, 10, 5 at 142¾; Mackay, com., 5, 2 at 55, 100, 25 at 54½, 25 at 54⅛, 25 at 54; Mackay, pfd., 5 at 61½; Toronto Railway 10 at 99; St. Lawrence, 25 at 112; Sao Paulo, 25 at 119, 10, 10, 1, 9 at 119½, 50 at 119¾; Rio Janeiro, 25 at 82, 25 at 81¾; bonds, 1,000, 6,000 at 75; Nipissing, 20 at 6¼; Dominion Coal, 50 at 40; Dominion, 18, 6, 4 at 224; Imperial, 2 and 3 at 210; Nova Scotia Steel, 50 at 59½; Electric Development, 7 at 25; Northern Navigation, 25 at 86.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 29, Close.

| | Ask | Bid |
|---|---|---|
| Bell Telephone | 125 | 124 |
| Canadian Pacific | 143¾ | .. |
| Canadian Pacific, new | .. | 132 |
| Detroit Railway | 327½ | 326½ |
| Dominion Coal, com | 39¾ | 39¼ |
| Dominion Coal, pfd | .. | 86 |
| Dominion Steel, com | 15¾ | 15¼ |
| Dominion Steel, pfd | 56½ | 55¾ |
| Halifax Electric Railway | 97 | 95¾ |
| Illinois | .. | 80 |
| Lake of the Woods | 77½ | 76 |
| Lake of the Woods, pfd | 105½ | 104 |
| Laurentide Paper | 99 | 97 |
| Laurentide Paper, pfd | 107 | 106 |
| Mackay, com | 54½ | 54 |
| Mackay, pfd | 61½ | 61¼ |
| Mexican L. & P. | 49 | 48½ |
| Montreal Power | 86½ | 86⅛ |
| Montreal Street Railway, xd | 180 | 177½ |
| Montreal Telegraph Co | 1:8 | .. |
| Nova Scotia Steel and Coal | 69¾ | 69¼ |
| Ogilvie Milling, com | 130 | .. |
| Ogilvie Milling, pfd | .. | 118 |
| R. & O. Navigation | 61 | 60 |
| Rio Janiero | 81⅝ | 81⅜ |
| Sao Paulo | .. | 118½ |
| Toronto Street Railway | 99½ | 99¼ |
| Twin City Electric Railway | 90½ | 90 |
| Winnipeg Electric | 145 | 142½ |
| Shawinigan | 64 | 63¾ |
| B. N. A. Bank | 150 | .. |
| Bank of Commerce | .. | 162 |
| Eastern Townships Bank | 152 | .. |
| Merchants Bank | .. | 157 |
| Molsons Bank | 200 | 197 |
| Bank of Montreal | .. | 235½ |
| Quebec Bank | 124 | 122½ |
| Union, xd | 125 | .. |
| Dominion Textile, pfd | 81 | 70¾ |
| Textile, com | 45 | 42 |
| Dominion Cotton bonds | 90 | .. |
| Dominion Steel Bonds | 75½ | 74 |
| Keewatin | .. | 9½ |
| La e of the Woods bonds | .. | 101 |
| Mexican Electric bonds | 77 | .. |
| Nova Scotia Steel & Coal bonds | 105 | 105 |
| Scotia com | .. | 103½ |
| Textile bonds A | .. | 84 |
| Textile bonds B | .. | 86 |
| Textile bonds C | .. | 88 |
| Winnipeg Electric bonds | 99 | .. |

Morning Sales: Pacific, 100 at 44½; Montreal Telegraph, 35 at 113?; New Pacific, 4 and 10 at 140, 6 and 10 at 140, 1 at 138; Mexican, 25 at 48⅜, 30 at 48¾; Toronto Railway, 10 at 99¾; Power, 5 at 87, 1 at 81½, 1, 1 at 87, 4 at 86; R. and O., 2 at 63¾; Illinois, 1 at 83; Detroit, 50 at 33; Soo, com., 25, 25 at 95½; Coal, com., 50 at 39¾; Halifax Railway, 72 at 97; Scotia, com., 8 at 59½, 50 at 59¾; Scotia, bonds, 10,000 at 104½; Textile bonds, 200 at 86¾; Bank of Montreal, 7 at 235; Molsons Bank, 7 at 197½, 11 at 198.


**CASTORIA**

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

**ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT**

removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ringbone, sweeney, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, cough, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by Callard & McLachlan.


**Toronto Excursion.**

On March 10 a special excursion train will leave Canadian Pacific depot at 2:30 p.m. for Toronto. This train will stop only for water, and will arrive in Toronto about 5:30 p.m. The rate will be $2 35, going on special train only, returning on any train, March 11. 89u


## What Your Savings Will Produce

for you when regularly deposited in the

**Savings Department of The Bank of Toronto**

**Incorporated 1855**

The table given below shows how deposits of one dollar to twenty dollars, made on the first day of each month, will accumulate in from one to ten years, with compounded interest at three per cent.

Interest is added to all savings balances four times a year.

Small or large sums may be deposited at any time. A deposit of $1 or more will secure for you a savings pass book.

**YOUR SAVINGS ACCOUNT IS INVITED.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $ 4,000,000 |
| Reserve and Undivided Profits | 4,650,000 |
| Deposits | 25,000,000 |
| Assets | 38,000,000 |

**BANK OF TORONTO SAVINGS TABLE.**

| Monthly Deposit | 1 Year. | 2 Years. | 5 Years. | 8 Years. | 10 Years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ 1 | $ 12 16 | $ 24 70 | $ 64 63 | $ 108 32 | $ 139 68 |
| 2 | 24 36 | 49 45 | 129 39 | 216 86 | 279 65 |
| 3 | 36 56 | 74 22 | 194 21 | 325 44 | 419 63 |
| 4 | 48 48 | 99 00 | 259 03 | 434 01 | 559 77 |
| 5 | 60 96 | 123 74 | 323 74 | 542 53 | 699 67 |
| 6 | 73 14 | 148 52 | 388 60 | 651 17 | 839 76 |
| 7 | 85 32 | 173 25 | 453 32 | 759 67 | 979 71 |
| 8 | 97 56 | 198 06 | 518 16 | 868 29 | 1,119 81 |
| 9 | 109 73 | 222 79 | 582 93 | 976 88 | 1,259 82 |
| 10 | 121 93 | 247 58 | 647 70 | 1,085 44 | 1,399 82 |
| 11 | 134 12 | 272 31 | 712 50 | 1,193 98 | 1,539 81 |
| 12 | 146 34 | 297 06 | 777 28 | 1,302 55 | 1,679 82 |
| 13 | 158 50 | 321 81 | 842 06 | 1,411 13 | 1,819 88 |
| 14 | 170 70 | 346 59 | 906 90 | 1,519 73 | 1,959 90 |
| 15 | 182 89 | 371 33 | 971 66 | 1,628 29 | 2,099 91 |
| 16 | 195 12 | 396 12 | 1,036 47 | 1,736 94 | 2,239 93 |
| 17 | 207 28 | 420 85 | 1,101 23 | 1,845 43 | 2,379 97 |
| 18 | 219 49 | 445 62 | 1,166 01 | 1,954 01 | 2,520 00 |
| 19 | 231 68 | 470 39 | 1,230 83 | 2,062 60 | 2,660 03 |
| 20 | 243 20 | 495 15 | 1,295 64 | 2,171 16 | 2,800 06 |

**JOHN PRINGLE**
**Manager.**

**SAVE WHILE YOU EARN**

Don't forget that each day brings you nearer to the time when your talents will no longer serve you as a money-earner. Save while you earn—prepare for the future. Even the money of millionaires has to work for them—indeed, if they had not early put it to [illegible] they probably would not have been millionaires at all. In any case, your money should be working for you, and you may begin a savings account here with as small a sum as you please. It will earn 3½ per cent interest. It will work for you.

**THE DOMINION**
**Savings and Investment Society**
Masonic Temple, London,
NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

**Is The Best**

The coal I sell is the best quality, and we handle it properly. Try an order.

**JOHN M. DALY**
KOALMAN
PHONE 348. 19 YORK ST.

**LOOK**

It pays to have your Pictures Framed at

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It's the quality in our work in dyeing and cleaning lace curtains that gives so good a business in these lines.

**R. PARKER & CO**
Dyers and Cleaners.
400 RICHMOND ST., LONDON, ONT


**STEAMERS ARRIVED.**

America, at New York from Hamburg.
Iberian, at Manchester, from Boston.
La Bretagne, at Havre, from New York.
Canopic, at St. Michael's, from Boston.
Caronia, at Gibraltar, from New York.
Hamburg, at Naples from New York.
Cedric, at Naples, from New York.
Principe di Piemente, at New York from Genoa.
Mauretania, at New York, from Liverpol.
Numidian, at Halifax, from Glasgow.
La Savoie, at New York, from Havre.
Koln, at New York, from Bremen.

# A Chance for Steady Work at Good Salaries

The opportunities offered to the young man and young lady by the London College of Telegraphy are without doubt something extraordinary. The management of this college are giving special attention to the education of men and women in the telegraph and railroad work, and their exceptional success and high standing of their graduates have been the means of bringing to London Telegraph College applications for help from railroad officials all over America.

The telegraph is a profession that can be learned by any person of ordinary ability and a public school education, in from four to six months, regardless of age, and at a very small cost, and it is surprising that more of our hard-working men and women do not make an effort to secure the trade. Even in the face of the present hard times this college has, during the past week, graduated and placed with the G. T. R. and C. P. R. SIX young men and ONE young lady, and have places ready for several others who expect to graduate in a short time.

We have at present communications from several railroads asking as to the number of graduates available during the next six months, and urging us to interest as many as possible in order to assist them to comply with the federal law, which comes into effect March 4, limiting the hours of duty of telegraph operators to nine hours per day instead of twelve, thus necessitating an extra operator at every station throughout the country, estimated at about ten thousand.

The management of the college feel safe in placing every person, lady or gentleman, soon as they can qualify, and considering the short time it takes and the small cost to learn, and the high salaries of the telegraph operator, it is one of the best professions any person can enter into.

The management advise that they wish to meet this great demand for graduates during the next six months, and are offering special inducements to all who enter during the month of March.


# RISK MARKET GOOD PRICES

LOCAL MARKET.

Saturday, Feb. 29.

The market was not as large as last Saturday. It, however, was a brisk one and everything offered was purchased without any bantering about prices.

Grains—There was quite a good-sized delivery of oats, and the demand was brisk at $1 50 to $1 53 per cwt. Most of the sales were made at the higher prices.

Wheat sold at 92c per bushel.

Hay and Straw—Seven loads of hay sold at $15 50 per ton. Straw sold at $7 50 per ton.

Butter and Eggs—Butter was the one commodity which attracted the buyers, and there was not sufficient offered to supply the wants of the grocers and dealers. Sales were made at 28c to 29c, and in a few instances 50c was paid for real choice pound rolls. Eggs were in large supply and sales a little slow, as the dealers are looking for lower prices, at 25c to 27c per dozen wholesale.

Vegetables and Roots — Potatoes were well represented, but sales were only fair, as quite a few buyers hesitated to make purchases on account of the risk incurred from the frost. Rhubarb sold at $1 per dozen, and there was a good sale. Green onions sold at 35c per dozen. Lettuce, 35c to 40c per dozen. Parsnips, 50c to 60c per bushel. Carrots, 35c to 40c per dozen.

Cucumbers $1 per dozen. Potatoes at 85c per bag wholesale, and 90c for smaller lots. Onions were in fair demand at 90c per bushel.

Poultry—Turkeys sold at 14c to 16c per pound. Dressed old hens 9c to 10c. Chickens 11c to 12c per pair.

Dressed Hogs—The demand was good, especially when lower prices for live hogs will prevail Monday. Sales were made at $7 25 to $7 50 per cwt.

Butcher's Meat—Beef was quite plentiful at $6 to $8 50 per cwt. Veal, $8 to $9 50 per cwt. Lamb, 11½c to 12½c per pound, by the carcass. Pork sold at 8½c to 9c for front quarters and 9½c to 10c for hind quarters.

Live Hogs—As mentioned in yesterday's issue of this paper, prices of live hogs will be $4 75 per cwt, and the buyers say that prices will still be lower.


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**H. C. BECHER, 432 Richmond**


DAIRY MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 28. — On the produce exchange today the butter market was steady; creameries, 21c to 32c; dairies, 20c to 25c. Cheese, steady, 12c to 14c.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 28. — Butter weak; receipts, 8,175; creamery specials, 30½c to 31c; do extra, 30c; creamery, thirds to firsts, 25c to 29c; held, common to special, 25c to 31c; state dairy, common to fair, 26c to 25c; process, second to special, 23c to 25c; western factory, firsts, 22c; seconds, 21c to 22c; do held, 21c and 23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24c to 25c. Cheese steady and unchanged; receipts, 879.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Feb. 28.—Oil opened and closed at $1 78.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Feb. 28.—Credit balances, $1 78.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 28.—Rosin quiet. Turpentine steady, 54c.

LONDON.

London, Feb. 28. — Calcutta linseed, April and June, 41s 6d; linseed oil, 22s 10½d; sperm oil, £32; petroleum, American refined, 6 9-16d; spirits, 7¼d; turpentine spirits, 37s 9d; rosin, American strained, 10s 3d; fine, 15s.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Feb. 28.—Petroleum, 22 francs.

SUGAR MARKET.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 28. — Sugar — Raw firm; fair refining, $3 38½; centrifugal, 96 test, $3 88½ molasses sugar, $3 13½; refined steady. Molasses quiet.

LONDON.

London, Feb. 28.—Sugar—Muscovado, 9s 9d; centrifugal, 11s; beet sugar, February, 10s ¾d.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Feb. 29.—Oil opened at $1 78.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 28.—Cotton—Futures opened steady; March, $10 39; May, $10 56; July, $10 47; August, $10 39; October, $10 40 to $10 05; December, $10 03 bid. Closed steady. Closing bids: March, $10 34; April, $10 43; May, $10 51; June, $10 44; July, $10 41; August, $10 25; October, $9 94; December, $9 96.

Spot closed quiet, 10 points decline; middling uplands, $11 35; middling gulf, $11 60; sales, 200 bales.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 29.—Cotton futures opened steady; March, $10 30; April, $10 38 bid; May, $10 48; June, $10 44; July, $10 39; August, $10 20; October, $9 94; December, $9 92.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Feb. 28. — Closing: Cotton—Spot, moderate business done; prices three points lower; American middling, fair, $6 62; good middling, $6 26; middling, $6; low middling, $5 66; good ordinary, $5 22; ordinary, $4 72. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 5,700 American. Receipts, 32,000 bales, including 29,600 American. Futures opened barely steady and closed steady. American middling, G. O. C., February, $5 63; February and March, $5 62; March and April, $5 63; April and May, $5 64½; May and June, $5 65; July and August, $5 62; August and September, $5 55½; September and October, $5 46; October and November, $5 39; November and December, $5 36½.

ENGLISH MARKET.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Feb. 29.—Wheat—Spot dull; No. 2 red western winter, 7s 1½d. Futures steady; March, 7s 1½d; May, 7s 2½d; July, 7s 4d.

Corn—Spot steady; prime mixed American mixed, new, 5s 2¼d. Futures quiet. March, 5s 3d; American mixed spot, old, 5s 4½d.

Peas—Canadian steady, 7s 8½d.

Flour—Winter patents, 29s 6d.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast dull, £1 10s to £2 10s.

Linseed Oil—Quiet, 24s 3d.

Butter—Good United States, £4 16s to £5 8s.

Petroleum—Quiet, 7d.

Rosin—Common, 9s 4½d.

Beef—Extra India mess, dull, 85s.

Pork—Prime mess western weak, 68s 9d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 pounds, dull, 58s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, steady, 35s; short ribs, 16 to 24 pounds, dull, 35s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, weak, 35s 6d; do. heavy, 35 to 40 lbs weak, 35s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, dull, 36s; short clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, dull, 36s; shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lbs, dull, 34s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, quiet, 37s 6d. American refined, in pails, easy, 38s 3d.

Cheese—American finest white, new, steady, 59s; Canadian finest white, new, steady, 63s; American colored, finest, new, steady, 62s; Canadian colored, finest, new, steady, 63s 6d.

Tallow—Prime city, weak, 28s 6d; Australian, in London, easy, 30s 3d.

Turpentine Spirits—Firm; 38s 3d.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 300; steady; beeves, $3 90 to $6; cows and heifers, $1 80 to $4 90; Texans, $3 75 to $4 75; calves, $5 25 to $7 25; westerners, $4 to $4 75; stockers and feeders, $2 75 to $4 90.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; strong to 10c higher; light, $4 35 to $4 60; mixed, $4 35 to $4 65; heavy, $4 35 to $4 65; roughs, $4 35 to $4 45; pigs, $3 75 to $4 35; bulk of sales at $4 50 to $4 60.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; steady; native, $3 25 to $5 50; western, $3 25 to $5 50; yearlings, $5 to $6 25; lambs, $5 to $6 85; west-


PHONE 433

**FIRE**

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STOCK MARKETS.

TORONTO.

| | Toronto, Feb. 29. Morning. Ask. | Bid. | Afternoon. Ask. | Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bell Telephone | 125 | .. | 125 | .. |
| Canada General | 97 | .. | 97 | .. |
| Canadian Pacific | .. | 143 | .. | 143½ |
| City Dairy, com. | 30 | .. | 30 | .. |
| City Dairy, pfd. | .. | 80 | .. | 80 |
| Consumers' Gas | 190 | 189 | .. | 189 |
| Detroit United | .. | 33 | .. | .. |
| Dom. Coal, com. | .. | 39½ | .. | 39½ |
| Dom. Steel, com. | 15½ | .. | 15½ | .. |
| Dom. Telegraph | .. | 100 | .. | 100 |
| Illinois, pfd. | .. | 81½ | .. | 81½ |
| Lake of the Woods | 76 | .. | 76 | .. |
| Mackay, com. | 55½ | 54½ | 55½ | 54 |
| Mackay, pfd. | .. | 60½ | 62 | 61 |
| Mackay, com. | 55½ | 54½ | 55½ | 54½ |
| Mexican Power | 49 | 48½ | 49 | 48½ |
| Minn. and St. Paul | .. | 95½ | 95 | .. |
| Niagara Navigation | .. | 108 | .. | 108 |
| Niagara, St. C. and T. | .. | 75 | .. | 75 |
| Nipissing Mis. Co. | .. | 6¼ | .. | 6⅛ |
| Northern Nav. | 86 | 85 | 83 | .. |
| North Star | 8 | .. | 9 | .. |
| N. S. Steel, com. | .. | 59½ | 60 | 59 |
| Prairie Lands | 180 | 170 | 180 | 170 |
| Rio Tram | 32 | 31½ | .. | 31½ |
| R. and O. Nav. | 64 | .. | 64 | .. |
| Sao Paulo Tram | .. | 118¼ | 118¾ | 118⅛ |
| St. L. and C. Nav. | .. | 112 | .. | 112 |
| Toronto Railway | 100 | .. | 100 | .. |
| Twin City | .. | 80 | .. | 80 |
| Winnipeg Railway | 138½ | 137½ | 140 | 138 |
| Bank of Commerce | 164 | 160 | 164 | .. |
| Dominion Bank | 224 | 222 | 225 | 223⅜ |
| Imperial Bank | 211 | 209 | 210 | 208 |
| Standard Bank | 215 | 211 | .. | 214 |
| Bank of Toronto | 207 | 206½ | 207 | 206⅞ |
| Union Bank | 125 | .. | .. | .. |
| Agricultural Loan | .. | 119 | .. | 119 |
| Canada Landed | .. | 119 | .. | 119 |
| Canada Perm. | .. | 130 | .. | 120 |
| Central Canada | .. | 160 | .. | 160 |
| Colonial Invest | .. | 67 | .. | 67 |
| Dominion Savings | .. | 70 | .. | 70 |
| Hamilton Prov. | 120 | .. | 120 | .. |
| Huron and Erie | .. | 176½ | .. | 176½ |
| Landed Banking | .. | 121 | .. | 121 |
| London and Canada | .. | 96¾ | .. | 97¼ |
| National Trust | 150 | .. | 150 | .. |
| Ontario Loan | .. | 129 | .. | 129 |
| Real Estate | .. | 85 | .. | 85 |
| Toronto Mortgage | .. | 105 | .. | 105 |
| Mex. Elec. bonds | 76 | 75 | 76 | 75 |
| Mexican Power bds. | .. | 81 | .. | 81 |
| Rio bonds | 75½ | 75 | 76 | .. |
| Sao Paulo bonds | 95½ | .. | 95½ | .. |

Afternoon Sales: Sao Paulo, 9 at 118¼, 9 at 118; Nipissing, 5 at 6¾; Canadian Pacific, 8 at 144½, 1, 1 at 145; Northern Navigation, 25 at 86; Mackay, com., 25, 25, 25, 15, 10, 25, 25 at 55; Mackay, pfd., 10, 2 at 61; Colonial Loan, 25 at 70; Winnipeg, 10 at 138; Standard Bank, 21, 2, at 215; Bank of Toronto, ex-div., at 206⅞.

Morning Sales: Montreal Railway, 25 at 178, 45 at 178¼; Power, 20 at 87; Illinois, 1 at 83; Bank of Montreal, 3 at 235½; Twin City, 74 at 81; Soo, common, 100 at 95⅞; Winnipeg Electric, 50 at 137; Textile, preferred, 10 at 80½; Toronto Railway, 25 at 99½; Iron, preferred, 50 at 55½; Coal, common, 5 at 39¾.

MONTREAL SALES

Afternoon Sales: Bell Telephone, 3 at 124; New Pacific, 10 at 138; Soo, com., 10 at 96; Woods, com., 6 at 77½; Scotia, com., 500 at 101¼; Power, 25 at 87; R. and O., 8 at 65; Detroit, 10 at 33¼; Iron, pfd., 25 at 55½; Iron bonds, 20,000 at 75.

## TROLLEY CARS OF DAMASCUS.

Every time we went into the city (whether from our tents on the terrace above an ancient and dilapidated pleasure garden, or from our red-tiled rooms in the good Hotel d'Orient, to which we had been driven by a plague of sandflies in the camp), we stepped at once into a chapter of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments. It is true, there were electric lights, and there was a trolley car crawling around the city, but they no more made it western and modern than a head necklace would change the character of the Venus of Milo. The driver of the trolley car looked like one of "The Three Calendars," and a gayly dressed little boy beside him blew loudly on an instrument of discord as the machine tranquilly advanced through the crowd. (A man was run over a few months ago; his friends waited for the car to come around the next day, pulled the driver from his perch and stuck a number of long knives through him in a truly oriental manner.)—Harper's Magazine.

# First Reading for Suffragette Bill

London, Feb. 28.—The woman's enfranchisement bill passed its first reading in the House of Commons this afternoon by a vote of 271 to 92, and as soon as the news reached Westminster Palace yard the waiting crowds of women suffragists who had assembled there broke out in round after round of cheers. The measure is identical with the bill defeated March, 1907.

Herbert Gladstone, the home secretary, declared that personally he favored the principles of the bill, but he thought that public opinion would have to be moved before any effect could be given to it. The opponents of the bill made no objection to the vote of the House being taken, and as its promoters consented to its reference to a committee of the whole House, the bill is effectually shelved for the present session.

Great crowds of women awaited the result near the House of Commons, and strong detachments of police had been brought up to guard against possible disturbances, but beyond cheering there was little demonstration.

# Otter Is Offered Imperial Command

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Brigadier-General Otter has been offered the command of Fifth Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, England, from May 1 next.

His ability as a soldier and administrator of militia affairs has more than once been recognized, his work in the South African campaign being of a high order. It drew forth the unstinted praise from the British war department. As a man the general is most likeable and extremely popular in the service and out of it.

# Turkey in a Warlike Mood Refuses To Evacuate Persia

Tiflis, Feb. 28.—The statements coming from Constantinople that the Turkish troops have evacuated the disputed Persian territory in the territory of Urumiah can be authoritatively denied.

These troops continue holding their positions. The negotiations between the Turkish and Persian representatives on the boundary commission have been completely broken off, but owing to the intervention of the British consul at Urumiah, the Turkish commissioners who proposed to leave that town tomorrow, have agreed to postpone their departure. The commissioners are awaiting fresh instructions from Constantinople and Teheran.

In spite of the official assurances issued by both the Russian and Turkish Governments regarding the friendly nature of their mutual relations, considerable agitation is remarked on both sides of the border, and within the last eight days parts of the ninth division of the Russian army have been moved into Erivan province.

The Turkish activity in Armenia is noticeable and causes remark.

# A WORD OR TWO ABOUT BOOKS

Among the new fiction recently put in circulation at the public library readers will be delighted to find "Sheaves," by E. F. Benson, the famous English writer, and son of the Archbishop of Canterbuury.

By temper rather than method he has given life to an old story. The outcome of a marriage between the well-preserved woman and the man in his first youth is a famous crux of fiction.

Mr. Benson's heroine has given her youth and beauty to a hopeless sot with whom she drags out a dozen weary years before death releases her. She has endured the experience with a fortitude so deep-rooted that she appears to have come out of it unscathed. She wakes from it as from a long nightmare, her mind haunted with the horror of it, but her body unimpaired. Childless, she takes up her waking life alone, having attained the serenity of one who has consciously put youth behind. But youth will not stay put behind, and it assails her in the person of a man seventeen years her junior. Their marriage, however, lacks nothing but a parity of years, and except as her consciousness of the actual disparity obtrudes itself they are absolutely happy. A son is born, and for a time the mother's cup runs over. But after the first wonder of it is past she wakes to the fact that her triumphant joy finds but a faint echo in the father's heart.

The sense of his youthfulness begins really to oppress her. At this point Mr. Benson proceeds in a way to beg the question by killing off the woman. For the question is not whether a man of twenty-four can be happy with a woman of forty-two, but what is going to happen later on.

All along the road to 70 will they be lovers, a wedded pair, or simply an old woman with a more or less dutiful sponse? This is the knot which Mr. Benson cuts, in effect, if not by intention. But one is rather grateful to him for it. His way of taking off the wife is not so summary but that it tests adequately not only the husband's patience and devotion, but the depth of his love. Their relation is made perfect by suffering and there is no tragedy in its earthly surcease.

Mr. Benson's treatment of this sober theme is without a touch of somberness. The tone of the book is cheerful and even merry. The boy husband is of the class called "artistic," over whose total selfishness and irresponsibility lady novelists are prone to yearn. Yet he succeeds in being charming without being either a brute or a popinjay. His career as a Lohengrin who captures Belgravia, and a Tristan who causes a popular riot in Munich, recalls the achievements of various other heroes of more recent date.

But one is willing to forgive him as one forgives the heroine for being the most successful dramatist of her day. These two persons are credible and admirable in more essential matters. There is not in either a trace of morbid self consciousness. The man gives his voice to the world because the woman thinks it his duty, and is glad of his strength and buoyancy for her sake as the woman is glad of her beauty and serenity for his. The thought of her death does not make them frantic, does not even rob them of laughter. Her sister, Lady Peggy, is a creation worthy of the author of "Dodo," a delightfully intense, humorous, spirit, wresting joy from the most diverse activities, an ardent politician and mothers' club woman, a patroness of balls and soup kitchens. A certain rural canon and his circle give scope for the broader character studies and make a delightful addition to an excellent book.

Another new book, which is proving very popular for those who like society stories, is "The Good Comrade," by Una L. Selberrad, and it is a sincere work of literary art. The story deals with a would-be smart middle-class family of adventurers, who rejoice in the name of Polkington, and as a group of characters might have been conceived by the valiant slayer of snobs, who wrote "Vanity Fair." But the Polkington family includes one member, a girl, the honesty and charm of whose character make her stand out among her sorry relatives like a diamond among fragments of dust. That such an essentially good girl could ever even have contemplated the dishonest deeds planned by the heroine comes as a surprise, but the author amply justifies her conclusions. Her characterization of the Polkington family, particularly of the heroine, the heroine's father and the father's bachelor friend, is masterly, and by appealing insistently to the reader's intelligence and sympathy the author has produced an exceptionally good novel.

# MAYFAIR FOLK GHOST HUNTING

## Clairvoyants Doing a Thriving Business With Old London's Smart Set.

London, Feb. 23.—Mayfair's great army of clairvoyants, soothsayers, table rappers, and seventh-day sisters have been greatly encouraged by Sir Oliver Lodge's declarations concerning communications received from beyond the grave by the Psychical Research Society. The police prosecutions of a few years ago caused a genuine stampede from the luxuriously-appointed temples of mystery in the fashionable streets of the West End, but most of those who ran away have returned or are returning — bolder and more mysterious than ever.

It is declared on good authority that dabblers in the occult among fashionable society are numerically greater than ever before, and this statement is borne out by the rushing business being done by the men and women of mystery. In Oxford Circus and Piccadilly are daily to be seen sandwich men in large numbers bearing advertisement boards telling of the wonderfully accurate predictions made by Mme. X., and how Mme. Z., by timely warning to a lady of high title, prevented a dreadful domestic catastrophe.

So firmly imbued with superstition and occultism have many members of the fashionable set become that tradesmen in several lines of goods are really having a difficult time, and the Bond street jewelers say that women whose intelligence would cause one to expect better of them have, by listening to th clairvoyants and crystal gazers, been led to stop buying some heretofore popular gems.

As is well-known, the opal has long been regarded by many as an unlucky stone, but jewelers are now frequently being told by their women customers that the emerald, the turquoise, and even the diamond are of ill-omen in their particular cases.

"How do you know that a diamond would be an unlucky ornament for you?" asked a Bond street jeweler of a woman client the other day.

"Oh, Mme. X. says so, and I always follow her warnings," was the quick reply.

The jeweler was not astonished, because he had had much experience of a similar nature recently.

Indeed, so extensively are the fashionable clientele of the West End dealers in futurity under their spell that tickets good for a certain day, a certain boat, or bearing certain alleged unlucky number are being constantly returned to the railway and steamship companies, for no other reason than that the "family" clairvoyant has advised accordingly.

West End physicians declare that cases frequently come under their notice in which nervous patients actually have been frightened into illness by the occultists.

From the mountains of Wales, where the people are more primitive, but not less superstitious than many in the West End, comes the story of the prosecution by the police of a clairvoyant in Llanelly because she frequently kept thousands of miners from going down into the coal mines by her predictions of disaster.

This clairvoyant, it seems, was regarded in the light of a benefactress, and was paid liberally for each apparently important forecast, her bank account growing commensurately with the number and importance of her predictions. The result was that it became necessary for the police to take a hand in the interest of the commercial development of the town.

Quite a separate division of the futurity reading industry is that of the sporting "prophets," who are doing so well financially that they are able to spend large sums for advertisements in the newspapers. A special crusade against this form of clairvoyance has been started by the Bishop of Hereford. He has used his influence to have a committee of the Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury appointed to deal with the subject, and wholesale prosecutions, both of newspapers printing the advertisements and of those placing them, are threatened.

## $90,000,000 IS AT STAKE

(Continued From Page One.)

Not wishing his brother's children to come into his property, and yet unwilling that it should leave the family entirely, he directed in his will that the Swedish Church of Wilmington should take charge of the property for 99 years, at the end of which time it should be equally divided among whoever of the family should survive.

"Chris" Springer died, the revolution came and went, Wilmington, Delaware, grew rapidly, and the matter of the Springer estate was forgotten.

**Property Leased.**

The Swedish Church, unable to dispose of the land, leased it, and twelve of the best business blocks in the Eastern States now cover the land once owned by "Chris" Springer.

In 1879 the Swedish Church was in a dilemma.

The board controlling it found that the control of the land had passed from them.

The family of Springer were scattered, no one knew where, in the hundred years.

The board appealed to the United States Government to settle the matter.

Some of the relatives at that time made an attempt to locate the other heirs, and divide the estate, which was valued at $70,000,000, but after some years of fighting among themselves gave it up.

Now, however, the matter has again been taken up and it looks as though in a few months, at the very least, the fortunate relatives will be going around with about $100,000 apiece in their pockets.

If they happen to have ten children, a cool million dollars will be their share.

**The Descendants.**

Yesterday, in answer to an appeal Mr. S. H. Lockwood, a prominent solicitor of Detroit, Mich., and also a relative, and the following descendants of the Springer family met in the City Hotel: C. H. Lockwood, Delaware; Gonzelle Hannan, Union; Daniel Ashwell, London; Frank Bennett, Tempo; Edwin Osborne, Ingersoll; George T. Wilson, Ingersoll; Mrs. S. Dale, Lambeth; John Auld, Delaware; Mrs. E. Dale, Glendale; Chas. Stiltz, Mount Brydges; William Lockwood; Melbourne; James Lockwood, Melbourne; Mrs. Joseph Wellman, Melbourne; Daniel B. Lockwood, Delaware; David Welch, London; Thos. H. Kennedy, Lambeth; T. H. Scott, Howlett; W. Patrick, Falconbridge; Archie Seabrook, Ninette, Manitoba; Benjamin Kennedy, Calder; F. A. Kennedy, Calder; Mrs. Ellen M. Smith, Komoka; Mrs. T. N. Dunne, Strathroy; H. J. Scott, Delaware; Mrs. W. Bowey, Lambeth; Mrs. Margaret McCauley, Calder; D. H. Reynolds, Birmingham, Michigan; and Ed. Lewis, Bannister, Michigan.

**Objects of the Meeting.**

Mr. S. Lockwood explained the object for which they had met, and stated that all the above-mentioned had claims in the division of the estate.

A most interesting document was read, showing the origin of the Springer family.

According to the document the family derived their name in the eighth century from a man who had been taken a prisoner in one of the fights that were common at that time. He made a daring escape from the dungeon in the castle where he was confined, but in order to escape had to leap across a wide and dangerous chasm.

He performed the deed successfully and eluded his pursuers and was given the name of "Springer" by his countrymen when they learned of his escape.

The family can be traced right down to the present time when it is estimated there are somewhere about a thousand descendants. The whereabouts of all are not known, but every efforts is being made to find them.

**Where They Reside.**

Many of the relatives live in Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, Cleveland and this vicinity, and meetings are being held in those cities where committees are appointed to represent each group of relatives.

The following were appointed yesterday afternoon to represent those in this district, Daniel Ashwell, London, chairman; F. Bennett, Tempo; E. Osborne, Ingersoll; and C. H. Lockwood, Delaware. It is the plan for each group to appoint its committee and then for the various committees to meet and appoint another committee composed of one man from each former committee. In this way matters will be expedited and Mr. S. Lockwood stated to The Advertiser that in a short time he thought the money would be divided.

All those present yesterday expressed themselves as highly pleased at the arrangements that had been made, and left for their various homes, to meet again shortly at the call of Mr. D. Ashwell.

## EDISON IMPROVES.

New York, Feb. 29.—The condition of Thomas A. Edison, who has undergone two operations within a few days was reported as somewhat improved today.

# JANE CORCORAN IN "A DOLL'S HOUSE"

## A Finished Production at the Grand Before a Small Audience.

Henrik Ibsen's "A Doll's House," was produced at the Grand last night before a very small audience, counter attractions tending to keep very many people away who would otherwise have been present to see the talented actress Miss Jane Corcoran, supported by a capable cast, interpret the play.

In "A Doll's House," Ibsen, as is his won't, delves into morbid subjects, but not to anything like the extent exhibited in "Ghosts."

He attempts to teach a lesson, too, in regard to the position of woman—married woman—in the world, but there are of course doubts in the minds of many as to the wisdom of what he is attempting to teach.

The play, nevertheless, is a very interesting one, the lines being forceful and the situations in several instances highly emotional.

But the talk against the law because it may be brought into play to punish a woman who forged her father's name to a promissory note in order to secure funds to send her sick husband to a health resort, is nonsense. Forgery is forgery, no matter what the motive.

Again, Ibsen makes Mrs. Helmer (Jane Corcoran) say that she is a human being before she is a wife or a mother, and gives her an excuse to leave her home and children because she is disappointed in her husband.

Woman's position in society may not be all that it should be in the minds of certain reformers, but this doctrine of Ibsen's will hardly make much impression upon Canadian listeners.

On the whole the play was well put on, the cast being strong and well balanced.

Miss Corcoran, as usual, gave a finished portrayal, her moods ranging from the height of happiness to the depth of despair.

She was given the most capable support by Mr. John Elwyn, as Nile Krogstad.

In his more heroic lines, Mr. James M. Brophy, as Torvald, was excellent, but he was artificial in his husband love-making.

Tonight, Miss Corcoran will be seen in "Hedda Gabler," and Londoners should pack the Grand.

## HIGH OFFICIALS SCRAP

**British Lord Chief Justice and the Attorney-General Quarrel.**

London, Feb. 24 — The lord chief justice and the attorney-general, England's two highest legal officials, indulged in a tiff in an Irish court recently, that set all England laughing.

The spat occurred in the course of the case against Mr. Bookin, whose right to the title K. C. is being questioned. The attorney-general having made application for an examination, thought that the lord chief justice was not paying him the attention due to his rank.

"I am making an application, my lard, and as attorney-general I am entitled occasionally to be heard," he remarked, somewhat acrimonously.

"And we will hear you at the greatest length," replied the chief justice, soothingly.

The attorney-general, however, refused to be soothed.

"I don't think you are, my lord," he retorted.

The lord chief justice told the attorney-general to respect the dignity of the court, whereupon that gentleman retorted with a come-back concerning the respect due to his own dignity.

Things warmed up when, "Don't get excited," reproved the chief justice. "Remember you are the titular head of a great profession."

That was the crowning insult. The attorney-general seemed to see all sorts of injuries hiding in that word "titular."

"I didn't expect to hear the word titular from your lordship," he shouted. "That word titular was addressed to me in insolence by a member of the junior bar, and I should like that the word did not come from your lordship. I did not expect that you would insult me by using that word."

The lord chief justice—"I did not insult you."

The attorney-general, with every evidence of excitement, repeated:

"You did insult me. You did insult me."

The lord chief justice again assured the attorney-general that he did not insult him, and by degrees the clouds cleared away.

After it was all over, no one could say just exactly what it had all been about.

## FRACTURED HIS ARM.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Strathroy, Feb. 29.—While he was exercising on the trapeze this afternoon at the Collegiate Institute, Kenneth Johnson, son of Inspector Johnson, fell and broke his right arm near the wrist. Drs. Bateman and Berdan were called and set the injured member.

## DIAMOND STOLEN AT WEDDING.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Strathroy, Feb. 28.—Chief of Police Wilson left today for Stratford to apprehend one John Thompson, who is charged with having a valuable diamond ring in his possession, supposed to have been stolen at a wedding that was recently celebrated here.


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And the amount of work we receive is a sign that the people appreciate it. We will make your old parlor suite, couch, or easy-chair as good as a new one. Our prices are reasonable, consistent with good work. Drop in and get estimates. No trouble to give prices or show goods. We carry a large range of coverings at small prices.

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H. S. College
Y. M. C. A., London, Ont.,
has a special Course in higher accounting for those having the Institute Exams in view. Particulars free.
J. W. WESTERVELT, Jr.,
Chartered Accountant, Vice-Prin.

Men's Ordered Suits and Overcoats
Made to Your Measure
O. Labelle
Merchant Tailor.
220 DUNDAS STREET.

Kindling Wood.
Delivered, $1.00 Per Load
LONDON BOX CO., 369 BATHURST

C. D. S. Bromi Lax-ine
(Chocolated)
Prevents and cures Colds and Grippe while you sleep. Take one every half-hour and two at bedtime, with hot lemonade. "HED-ESE WAFERS" cure splitting headaches.

Rebuilt Typewriters
Remingtons, Smith Premiers, Monarchs, L. C. Smiths and all other makes, to be cleared out. No reasonable offer refused.
United Typewriter Co.
441 RICHMOND STREET. 5tf

Furniture Sale
All leather-finished chairs greatly reduced in price.
Solid Quarter-Cut Oak Sideboard, was $43, now $34 40.
Oak-Finished Sideboard, was $18, now $12 75.
Call and inspect our stock.
Joseph F. Crummey
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Let Us Be Responsible For the Care of Your Eyes
The most abused and highly-valued organs of the human system. We are continually changing glasses made elsewhere which have proven a failure and which have done more harm than good, caused from lack of proper ability in the person intrusted to make the glasses.
We ask you to look well into the subject. Ask your doctor if we are responsible and have the ability to give you every satisfaction in the matter of glasses.
Remember the name and number.
THE TAIT-BROWN OPTICAL CO.
Eyesight Specialists.
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Four doors east Bennett's Opera House.
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We give our pupils a thorough and practical training in all branches of commercial work, our specialty is
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It will pay you to take a course at
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Hamilton's Porter is fully aged. It is the best. Ask for Hamilton's when you are buying.
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is sure to give good results, and costs the same?
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Lackawanna Coal
Bright, well screened and the hottest on the market.
TRY IT.
D. H. GILLIES & SON
Corner Adelaide and Bathurst streets
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Johnston Bros' XXX Bread
Contains the body, nerve and brain building elements necessary to health. It's energizing and easily digested food. The quality never varies—it's always the best.
Phone us an order.
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DIAMONDS
Diamonds have been steadily advancing in price for some years back. Those who are posted in the present value of Diamonds are surprised at the value we give in our Diamond Rings, from $2 50 to $700. Take a look at some of them in the window. Note the color, the brilliancy and the size, and we think you will conclude that we not only buy them right, but sell them at a low margin.
C. H. WARD & CO.
374 RICHMOND ST.

## GIRLS ARE BARRED FROM WORKING NIGHTS

Toronto, Feb. 28.—The Retail Merchants' Association of the city are to take up the matter of the clause of the factory act which prohibits the employment of female clerks in stores after 6 o'clock except on Saturday nights and nights before holidays.

This clause was put in of course for the benefit particularly of women working in factories or places that might be called "sweat shops." Nobody seems to have discovered till now that this regulation also applies to retail stores. Some of the newly appointed factory inspectors saw the point, and are now pressing it. In addition to receiving a personal visit from the inspectors the proprietors of the retail stores around the city have been officially notified by letter that they must observe the law.

As a result of this action, about two thousand lady clerks employed in the small retail stores all over the city are in danger of losing their positions unless the Legislature makes another amendment to the act at this session, the employers preferring to install male clerks rather than close in the evenings or employ another staff of clerks.

—Miss Frances Duffin, of Detroit, is spending a few days at home on account of her sister's wedding.

Misses' and Ladies' 14k Gold Necklets
Very neat and dainty for evening dress.
SUMNER
The Jeweler.
380 RICHMOND ST.

Shoes For
"The Sweetest Baby in the World"
Yours, of course.
We've the handsomest Baby Shoes that are made, but they are none too good for your baby.
COME, SEE THEM
We are showing prettier creations in baby shoes than you have ever seen.
Soft Sole Shoes and Slippers, in white, blue, pink, red, tan, chocolate and black kid; also in patent leather. Combination colors such as blue and white, black and white, etc. Exclusive new designs. All at 50c, 55c a pair.
We'll not get wealthy selling Baby Shoes, but we will sell handsome ones, at any rate.
J. P. Cook Co
LIMITED
167 Dundas St. 398a Richmond St.
Our Richmond street annex is devoted exclusively to children's shoes.

FORTY YEARS experience in
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trade in Brantford, Twenty-two years in London, Eight years in Toronto.
John Mann & Sons
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GOOD MORNING! What loaf is your family loaf? Suppose you try
PARNELL'S TAKOMA LOAF
For a change for the better. Five cents at your grocer's.

For Baby
MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK
ROBINSON'S BARLEY
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Chemists and Druggists,
216 Dundas St., LONDON, ONT.
TWO PHONES.
Phone 880 when in a hurry.

## MR. LEMIEUX AT THE BANQUET

Continued From Page Four.

good faith. The fact that it is given of her own free will makes it the more binding to Japan. (Cheers.)

**Two Alternatives.**

"After all, sir, there were only two alternatives. Canada had either to abrogate the treaty or accept the arrangement.

"Assuming that we had abrogated the treaty, which could have been done by giving six months' notice, what would have been the result? The abrogation of the treaty would, in so far as Canada is concerned, have resulted in the loss if important commercial advantages with a market of 50,000,000 people.

"Look at the possibilities of our trade with the Orient.

**Trade With Japan.**

"The question of our wheat trade alone with Japan, where during the last ten years the consumption has increased 800 per cent, should ever be borne in mind, not to speak of the many other articles which Canada can supply her with, such as oatmeal and oats, lumber, pulp, lead, copper, asbestos, aluminum, leather and hides, butter, cheese, fish, horses, cattle, canned milk, canned fruits, wool, bacon, agricultural implements and machinery of all kinds.

"We may not as yet have derived from the treaty such advantages as were anticipated, although our exports to Japan have risen from nothing to the half million dollar mark in a very short time, but the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the increase of transportation facilities, with cheaper rates than the existing ones, cannot fail, especially in the case of our cereal trade, to be productive of the most satisfactory results. (Cheers.)

**The Poll Tax.**

"On the other hand, would Canada impose upon the Japanese a poll tax of $500? This is practically exclusion, and it is contrary to our policy, in so far as the Japanese are concerned.

"It would be resented, and rightly so, as a most unfriendly act by Japan, a great nation which admittedly, during the last half century, has risen to a high level of civilization, and has become one of the world's great powers, and the ally of Great Britain in the far east.

"We have followed a proper and wise course in coming to a friendly understanding with Japan. (Applause.)

**Preventive Measures.**

"With a view to meeting our desires the Japanese authorities will voluntarily take such measures as will prevent any further trouble, thus maintaining the cordial relations which should exist between aliens, and restoring peace and order in the fairest of the fair provinces of the Dominion.

**People of Canada.**

"Sir, our country is made up of the best elements of the world.

"We have here, and predominant in Canada, the men of British origin.

"I have never concealed my admiration for that great race, and I have often reminded my own countrymen that they have much to learn from their English-speaking fellow-citizens.

"Modern civilization is largely indebted to Great Britain.

"No people, I believe, has better understood the art of government than the British people. The Union Jack, wherever it floats, is a symbol of liberty and justice. (Cheers.)

**French-Canadian Appreciation.**

"You may perhaps be surprised to hear a French-Canadian thus express his high appreciation of the British institutions, but let me repeat here what I have already said on many occasions, both in Quebec and Ontario.

"The French-Canadians are the descendants of a chivalrous race.

"They, as all other races, may have their failings, but they cannot and will not be ungrateful.

"Whilst they cling to the memories and traditions of the past, yet they are free to admit that as far back as 1774, under the Quebec act, they were guaranteed all their rights.

"Their religion, their laws, their customs, their usages, have been respected. Under the authority of parliament they have secured and maintained all these. How could they afford to forget such treatment?

**The New Regime.**

"After the cession of Canada in 1763, the 60,000 peasants who remained on the shores of the St. Lawrence, manfully accepted, under the guidance of their clergy, the new regime.

"At a time when in England, and in mostly all the British colonies, the Roman Catholics were suffering serious disabilities, they were given by legislative enactment, that full freedom which even today is measured to their coreligionists, in some civilized countries. (Cheers.)

**Self-Government.**

"They were gradually brought up to the high standards of self-government, until at last one of their own was called by the will of the people to hold in his hands the destinies of the country.

"Let me assure you, sir, that such incidents in the history of Canada will go far towards the much coveted union of the two races. Remember that, if to some people loyalty is a mere matter of sentiment, and for others a question of interest, for the French-Canadian loyalty is a mere matter of sentiment—loyalty is the outcome of both interest and sentiment, and therefore, much more enduring. (Applause.)

**French Are Canadians.**

"Need I say that we in Quebec are, above all, Canadians? Our ideals, our obligations, our interests, are all centered here in Canada. For three centuries and more men of my race have made this land their home.

"Missionaries or discoverers, warriors or traders, coureurs des bois or tillers of the soil, they fought the battle of life in Canada, traversed the land undaunted by trackless forests, terrible privations, merciless foes and appalling loneliness, pushing the work of civilization wherever human beings were to be found.

"The descendants of these pioneers do not look across the ocean to find the inspiration of duty, honor, patriotism.

"The history of Canada, which is the history of their ancestry, teaches them that lofty lesson.

**Minority and Majority.**

"Sir, I belong to the minority and you to the majority.

"This country, however, is fast developing.

"Our Far West is being invaded by a peaceful army of settlers. The immigrants are coming in large numbers from all over the world.

"I believe that in the course of time all these various elements will be absorbed or assimilated, but this is a problem more complex than one would imagine.

"In the meantime, we do not know what conflicts may arise. This, however, I know, that my countrymen will never lose their identity.

"They will always be Canadian. In the union and friendship of the two races, French and English, lies the salvation of Canada. (Tremendous applause).

**Founding of Quebec.**

"Three hundred years ago Quebec was founded by Champlain—Champlain the wise governor, the hardy explorer.

"It is from the rock of Quebec, that flowed as from a fountain, the civilization of the whole North American continent.

"In 1759 the Plains of Abraham witnessed the battle of the giants. The fall of Quebec ended the French domination in Canada, and with the Treaty of Paris America passed under the British flag. This was a turning point in modern history, a date never to be forgotten in the annals of the new world. (Cheers).

**The Tercentenary.**

"The Canadian people will in a few months celebrate the tercentenary of Quebec, and our Governor-General is determined that Canada shall commemorate that event by converting the historic battlefields into a national park. Can there be a more fitting tribute to the valor of both armies, of both races, than this dedication of the battlefields, where so much courage, so much heroism were displayed? (Cheers).

**Plains of Abraham.**

"The Plains of Abraham will, in the light of history, be the hallowed ground of Canada, where future generations will learn that great wars are not unlike thunderstorms—they clear and purify the atmosphere; that the blood which reddened the Heights of Quebec in September, 1759, cemented the foundations of the new nation, and united the descendants of the heroes who fought under two great generals, and secured forever, I hope, after deadly conflicts, an era of peace and liberty under the aegis of the British constitution." (Tremendous applause).

**Prof. Sheldon.**

When the toast of "Our Commercial Interests" was proposed Mayor Stevely coupled the name of Mr. A. S. Sheldon, of Chicago, with it.

Prof. Sheldon was given a hearty reception. He thanked the board of trade for this opportunity of addressing so splendid a gathering of businessmen.

He had listened, he declared, with great interest to the speech of Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, and speaking as a common citizen of the United States, he wished Canada Godspeed in its career of greatness.

**Commercial Interests.**

The commercial interests clustered about two great concepts:

First—The employer and the employe; and, secondly, the buyer and the seller.

These concepts struck at the heart of the commerce of a nation. The theme was of far-reaching importance.

Mr. Sheldon declared that if the institution were right, the nations would be right commercially.

If you go back of that and make the individual right the institution will be right, and thus the commercial interests will be right.

He asked that his hearers imagine tonight that they were all employes of one great institution.

Then each would probably ask the question, Is there a measure of value as an employe?

Mr. Sheldon declared there was, and that measure of value depended upon the amount of supervision needed, from office boy to president.

The employe that needed no supervision was the more valuable, for he always did his work right and was dependable.

There were two great thieves that rob men of their usefulness. Mr. Error-of-Omission and Mr. Error-of-Commission.

If a man made no errors he would not be in need of supervision. There was need of the power of initiative—the power of doing things without being told.

The cause lay in the duality of nature—light and dark, heat and cold, love and hate, and so on, through the whole course of 52 positives and their corresponding negatives.

Every error in the world was due to the development of the negatives, and the only way to prevent that was to develop the positives. Doubt goes when faith comes.

**How Is It To Be Done?**

How is that to be done? was the great question.

A man can be instructed and a man can be informed, and still not be an educated man.

Education, as its Latin derivative showed, really meant drawing out what was in man, and filling in with useful knowledge, with emphasis on the useful.

There were four periods in a man's education: First, the pre-natal. The process of educating what was in man began before he was born.

The second is parental, in which period the environment plays so important a part.

The third begins when the boy goes to school, and ceases when he quits school. The process of drawing out continues during this period, and the success of it depends on what was drawn out. That is where the university sometimes fails.

Mr. Sheldon pointed out that a university education itself was not an education in the best sense of the word unless it developed the drawing out faculties of the boy.

**The University.**

"I have nothing against a university," said Mr. Sheldon, "I am a graduate myself, and I graduated with high cigarette honors." (Laughter.)

The fourth great period of education begins when one quits school and ends when one passes into the great beyond. There may be a fifth after that. The speaker did not know, but he thought there was.

Elbert Hubbard once said, "Harvard is all right, and Yale is all right, and the University of Michigan is all right, but the best college of them all is the college of Hard Knocks, and we are all privileged to take several post-graduate courses in that department." (Laughter.)

A man's success in life depends on how the positives are drawn out in that fourth period of a man's education.

There was a time when it was thought that trade was not compatible with fine intellects, and the finer instincts, but that time had passed.

**In the Old Days.**

"In the old days," said Prof. Sheldon, "when there were several boys in the family, John would become the lawyer and Joe the preacher. They must have the best of educations and were sent to school and college. Bill was going to be the businessman—never mind about Bill—and he was not given any education. It generally resulted in Bill having to lend the others money in the later days.

"My great aim in life is to bring education down to the masses, the best and most useful education. There is no class of men more worthy of it than the men upon whom is the burden of the production and distribution of the world's goods.

**The Educated Man.**

Mr. Sheldon analyzed the truly educated man.

The man's body should be educated to endure. Endurance was one of the first requisites of a businessman, especially with the hurry and rush of modern business. Add ability to endurance, then add reliability, then action.

**A Mistake.**

Burbank, the wizard, can produce the fadeless flower, and the stoneless plum, and the spineless cactus, and the human plant has been going through life as nature made it. That is a mistake. God gave man a will to develop himself.

Some men know that they can do what they will, but they do only what they must. They should do what they can.

It all comes back to individualism Make the individual all right and the institution will be all right.

"Thank God, I am an optimist," the speaker continued, "Somebody said that an optimist was one who was intimately acquainted with a pessimist. That is right. Man is not evolved, but is evolving, and will arrive.

"A man said to me the other day that you cannot teach an old dog new tricks, and I told him 'for goodness sake then don't be a dog.'" (Laughter).

stitution equals the individual divided by the amount of supervision he needs.

"You are all right if you bring out the almighty all rightness in you.

"God made a good job. It is up to you."

Prof. Sheldon referred to the relations that should exist between the buyer and seller, and declared that confidence was at the basis of all business.

"Do business with a man and destroy his confidence, and watch him come again." (Laughter.)

There are many men working in institutions who are ruining their eyesight looking for more pay, when they should be looking for more work. If they would look for more work the pay would look after itself.

The question has been asked, "Can a man be honest and succeed in business? Now the question is, "How can a man be dishonest and succeed?" (Cheers.)

**Ald. Beattie.**

Vice-President A. T. McMahen then ed Ald. Beattie to respond to the ed Ald. eBattie to respond to the toast, "The Corporaion of the City of London,"

Ald. Beattie referred to the splendid location of London, its fine streets, its lawns, and drives, and workingmen's homes, and its general beauty. There were no labor troubles. London had splendid railroad facilities, four of the greatest railroads of the American continent entering the city. There were ten chartered banks, and many very strong loan societies that each year handled millions of British money. London had splendid educational facilities, and good newspapers. Ald. Beattie also spoke of the many other advantages of London, and its desirability as a manufacturing center and place of residence.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the speakers by Mr. Moses Masuret, who made a very witty speech.

The vote carried with great enthusiasm.

Brief responses were made by Hon. Mr. Lemieux and Prof. Sheldon.

The banquet broke up by singing the National Anthem.

**Those Present.**

Mayor Stevely, J. W. Jones, C. B. Hunt, F. G. Rumball, Kent Campbell, J. I. A. Hunt, D. H. Howden, J. J. Foote, Frank Lawson, H. J. Jones, P. Pocock, J. Tanton, A. T. McMahen, C. A. Whitwam, W. O. Matthews, R. Arkell, Jeffrey Hale, H. C. Becher, Major Cronyn, G. B. Gerrard, W. C. Beddome, F. G. Mitchell, H. E. Ashton, W. W. Thompson, U. A. Buchner, Rev. Dr. Macdonald, H. Labatt, John Garvey, Fred. Screaton, J. H. Chapman, C. M. R. Graham, Dr. H. T. Reason, F. B. Bole, G. E. Rowed, J. H. Irving, G. N. Weekes, W. Turnbull, Thos. Bryan, W. G. Bartram, J. M. McEvoy, D. N. Campbell, W. C. Allen, A. W. White, Fred. White, W. R. Germaine, A. B. Greer, W. D. I. Wright, M. W. Rossie, Geo. C. Gunn, J. Callaghan, C. N. Manning, H. E. Gates, J. M. Moore, A. H. Purdom, T. Deeley, E. Rechintzer, N. Mills, John Pringle, C. A. Beard, Thos. Gillean, R. M. Burns, A. Tillmann, H. Ashplant, T. H. Purdom, K. C., J. A. Tancock, W. W. Gammage, Dr. Jarvis, C. R. Somerville, F. W. Coles, Dr W. J. Stevenson, J. A. Croden, C. Beal, Carl Beal, H. C. McBride, A. M. Oldham, F. W. Farncombe, S. Frank Glass, W. T. Hill, J. M. Daly, E. R. Dennis, Dr. John D. Wilson, Geo. F. Brickenden, W. C. Southcott, W. Heaman, C. W. Leonard, Frank Leonard Harry White, Geo. C. Gibbons, K. C., Chas. H. White, Geo. S. Gibbons, John White, A. H. Brener, C. B. King, H. E. Buttrey, Thos. Baker, T. A. Steven, Geo. Trudell, James Kerrigan, A. E. Silverwood, Geo. White, J. J. Dyer, J. C. Parks, Geo. H. Belton, Wm. Trafford, B. Noble, D. McLean, C. W. McGuire, Donald Ferguson, J. A. Cottam, W. N. Manning, W. Sherlock, Jos. Pocock, John Stevely, W. Hayman, F. W. McCormick, Thos. P. McCormick, A. E. Blashell, A. E. Ferte, M. Masuret, Hon. A. Beck, Angus Elliot, M. H. Brown, F. H. Crabb, T. H. Carling, T. McFarlane, Col. Smith, Col. Gartshore, Ald. Beattie, Hon. Thos. Coffey, S. Baker, Ald. Saunders, Sir John Carling, Dr. Thompson, Geo. Millar, O. Labelle, Dr. McWilliam, D. A. McDonald, O. Ellwood, Dr. Cline, W. E. Green, D. J. Cowan, Dr. Campbell, Dr. E. Williams, A. H. M. Graydon, E. H. Russell, J. Bridges, J. W. McKay, Mr. Acheson, J. S. McDougall, E. B. Fewings, H. B. Ashplant, Dr. Cl. T. Campbell, W. B. Richards Dr. Tillmann and others.

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# The Great Tunnel at Windsor, Ontario

**PROGRESS OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL'S 25-FOOT BORE ACROSS THE DETROIT RIVER—THE EXCAVATION WHICH IS TO JOIN THE SUBAQUEOUS TUBES AND THE SHORE APPROACHES.**

Detroit News-Tribune: Passengers on Fort and Sherman street cars, and pedestrians passing along Lafayette boulevard look down on swirling clouds of exhaust steam as they cross the viaducts over the Michigan Central right of way. Beneath them hoarse orders are being shouted. Grimy steam shovels are whetting insatiable appetites on retreating earth banks. They are tearing a great rent in the ground. Hundreds of backs are bending under as many burdens. Thirty feet beneath the luxurious Pullmans that swing comfortably along over the westbound tracks, still other toilers pant and sweat in the numbing air.

Unchecked by the winter, the great bore of the Michigan Central Railway tunnel which is to connect Detroit and Windsor, and through these two points the United States and Canada, is being pushed steadily onward. By day and by night every agency known to the contractors is being driven mercilessly against the impeding earth walls. While the more spectacular work of lowering into final position the first two of the double-barreled tube sections now in the river, and that of depositing about them their coatings of concrete, have been in visible progress, the puffing of the hoisting engines and the rattle of the giant shovel cranes on the surface have been the signals for the advance of another but unseen detachment of men below ground.

With a persistence and patience so steadily employed as to suggest the most prosaic monotony, they rush to the attack. Theirs is a seemingly hopeless undertaking. With hands alone they must accomplish that which would be no small task for the big steam shovels at work on the surface. Like veritable moles, they, the real tunnel makers, must be content to burrow almost blindly into the tenacious blue clay; to burrow inch by inch into a sticky mass whose bulk is discouragingly beyond their comprehension. None of the rush and excitement of the surface work bears them out. A disheartening sameness one confronts them. Their problem only the expenditure of so many inches of brawn for a varying return of so many yards of "hole." Armed with nothing more formidable than small excavating knives, they must gouge their way through nearly half of the tunnel's two and one-half miles of subterranean excavation, leaving behind them a bore something in excess of four times their individual stature. Throughout eight-hour shifts they tug and pull at the resisting earth, day after day, bargaining muscle for progress.

The earth knives are U-shaped implements, with two handles resembling those of a spade. The men work in threes, one straining at each of the handles and the third pressing the blade into the wall of clay ahead. With tense backs and stiffened arms they pull, until a writhing "shaving" of earth squirms itself loose and topples over, to be caught by a fourth workman and thrown into the dump car. Smeared with gummy mud until faces and clothing are the color of the earth itself, these men are cutting away the sub-littoral tunnels through whose glistening arches the public is to ride in Pullman coaches. Slice by slice they are carving out a pathway for the rails.

To get an approximate conception of the enormity of the tunnel work on the Michigan shore alone, one must consider what the clearance of eighteen feet provided between the tops of the rails and the roofs of the bores really means. The subterranean structure will have a mean width of 40 feet and a height of nearly 30 feet over all. The entire excavation is to reach from Baker street to the river and there join the steel tubes that form the subaqueous portion of the passage.

At the river's bank the rails in the completed tunnel must be nearly 50 feet beneath the ground in order that an easy grade may be established between the shore and the tube floors in mid-stream, for at that point, according to Government requirements, the tube roofs must not approach the water's surface nearer than 41 feet.

As soon as the concrete bench or retaining walls, which are to serve as a brace between, and common foundation for the two inner arches of the parallel tunnels, were completed, specially constructed hydraulic shields were lowered into the shafts opening into each of the horizontal tunnel drifts. These shields are built of reinforced steel plates and were let down in sections to be "set up" on the tunnel levels. They are in the shape of hollow cylinders lying horizontally, and resemble sections of colossal tuns, 25 feet in diameter. In general outline they conform to the gross dimensions of the tunnel. Extending backward from the top of each is a steel tailpiece which serves as a protection to the workmen against falling earth. Each shield carries three working platforms, one set above the other, and from these vantage points the workmen ply their knives.

In the peculiar clay formation through which the tunnels are now being driven there is always the possibility of an earth settlement. To guard against such an occurrence, the tunnel roof and sides are braced with a contiguous series of heavily timbered arches. Great sticks are placed edge to edge and so shaped and keyed into position that each acts much like the keystone in a masonry arch.

Just ahead of the timbered arches stands the rear edge of the steel shield. About its circumference are distributed 21 hydraulic jacks, great metal shoes capping the ends of their powerful pistons. With the piston shoes bearing on the forward course of the arch timbers, the mere turning of a valve can distribute the tremendous pressure of 70,000 pounds to any one of the shoes.

"Come up on No. 10," shouts the shield foreman. "Easy, there!"

A valve in the hydraulic keyboard is given a turn, and a great steel foot kicks out from the shield rim with almost human accuracy.

"Steady now; give her 12—14—17!" shouts the foreman.

Three more feet spring into life, and with a grinding, snapping, rending sound the arch timbers support the pressure with groaning fibers. The huge mass of the shield moves forward ever so slightly. Its sharp, knife-like forward edge has cut into the solid clay. A few more inches of tunnel have been gained. The workmen spring at the clay wall with their hand knives. The slicing process begins anew, and is continued until an additional foot or two of earth has been shaved away ahead of the shield. Another course of timbers is added to the wooden arch, and the jack pistons are ready for one more "kick" toward the river.

Every obstacle must give way before the force of the hydraulic pumps. Such things as the Edison Illuminating Company's abandoned seven-foot brick sewer tunnel, and whatever else lies in the path of the work, are severed by one trenchant bite of the shield. They must find some other course. Shafts are sunk beside the right of way and a transverse tunnel is driven beneath it. Light and power conduits are laid in the shafts, and in the transverse tunnel. Wires and cables are strung down on one side of the railway property. They cross beneath it, and come up on the other side. Then the shield again worms its way onward toward the waiting tubes on the river front.

Behind the shield come the waterproofers. The timber arches are permanent, and are to remain sealed in between the earth and the 2½-foot concrete arch lining. The waterproofing consists of alternate layers of felt and tar pitch—three plies of felt and four of the tar—which thus covers the outer and inner felted surfaces.

On the Michigan side of the river, betwen 400 and 450 feet of tunnel is now excavated and lined with concrete. Along the tunnel floor, at either side of its center, the rails of a track are laid, and mounted on small trucks come the forms for the concrete walls. Double angle irons are bent in the form of an inverted "U" and are mounted on foundation timbers at the excavation's edges. A wooden sheeting covers the forms, and between this and the waterproofed arch timbers a rich mixture of cement, water and gravel is tamped home, to serve as the final tunnel lining. The concrete is put up in twelve-foot sections, along the face of each side of which is left a slight depression or retaining course. Into this the adjoining section shoulders, thus stiffening the entire structure.

Much of the tunnel must be driven beneath the passenger and freight tracks in the "throat" of the Michigan Central yards, and the cramped conditions there have proved themselves among the most difficult problems to be solved by the tunnel engineers. Four of the former eight tracks have been taken up, and every available foot of space has been utilized in the handling of tunnel machinery. Temporary tracks have been laid for use in carrying off the earth taken from the drifts, and in the transportation of timbers, gravel, cement and other supplies. Instead of the double tracks which formerly carried east and west bound passenger trains, 35-foot piles have been driven, and above these, on a surface trestle of heavy bridge timbers, one track has been laid for a short distance, accommodating both the outgoing and incoming trains. This trestle is necessitated by the fact that the broad, deep, open cut forming the tunnel approach leaves earthen walls exposed which would otherwise crumble and slide down under the vibration of the trains on the surface. Between the trestle proper and the cut walls, an additional line of piling intervenes for much of the way, so that, even though the bordering yard surface should give way and slide into the excavation, the monster engines that thunder along over the very heads of the tunnel diggers might still pass in safety.

# THE ATTACK ON HALL CAINE

**FOR WEARING A SLOUCH HAT IN THE ISLE OF MAN LEGISLATURE — THE AUTHOR'S DEFENSE.**

Everybody knows, or ought to know, that Hall Caine's home in on the Isle of Man. In fact, it is the opinion of many of his admirers—and it is an opinion which Hall Caine himself would be the last to dispute—that the Isle of Man's chief claim to distinction is that it is the home of Hall Caine. And yet, incredible though it may sound, there are people living on the Isle of Man who do not appreciate the reflected glory which the presence of the great man in their midst confers upon themselves. Among them is a Mr. Hutchins. I would gladly give him the benefit of his full name if I knew it. Mr. Hutchins is a member of that unique legislative body which runs the Isle of Man—the house of keys. So, of course, is Hall Caine.

The house of keys has been agitated recently by a momentous question. The chamber is draughty. Some of the members are baldheaded. For a baldheaded man to sit in a draft is a sore trial. One of them moved that they should be allowed to wear their hats when the house was in session. Naturally the legislators threw the whole weight of their ponderous intellects into the discussion that followed. Mr. Hutchins assumed the leadership of the "hats-off" section. In an eloquent speech he declared that to discuss the affairs of state in the house of keys with hats on would be an insult to the dignity of his most gracious majesty, King Edward VII. Because, although the king himself was never present at their weighty debates, the governor of the island, Lord Raglan, attended as the personal representative of the sovereign. And therefore to sit with hats on in his presence was equivalent to sitting with hats on in the king's presence—a breach of etiquette which no loyal Englishman could contemplate without a shudder.

Such logic as this could not be refuted. The baldheads were defeated by eleven votes to nine. Henceforth, draughts or no draughts, when the house of keys is in session they must uncover their bald pates.

It was after winning this glorious victory that Mr. Hutchins, emboldened by his success, ventured to speak in terms of "lese majeste" of Hall Caine. The fact that Hall Caine was not present may have been responsible for some measure of his audacity. The opportunity was offered him by the discussion which followed on the plans for the procession to Tynwald Hill next summer for the annual open-air promulgation of laws. Mr. Hutchins arose and boldly demanded a rule prohibiting members from appearing in "unseemly dress, such as the tourists wear when on a holiday jaunt."

"One of our members," he went on, in tones of scathing indignation, "has shown such little respect for us, for himself and for the historic ceremony in which he participates, that he—not once, but often—has taken part in it, thus arrayed, wearing a slouch hat and, if I mistake not, knickerbockers, too. You all know to whom I refer—Mr. Hall Caine. Members should appear in as respectable attire as they wear when they go to church.

You could have heard a pin fall when Mr. Hutchins finished his attack on the one great man in the whole Isle of Man. Members eyed each other aghast. Some of them doubtless shared Mr. Hutchins' convictions, but they lacked his courage. It was one thing for members with well-thatched heads to vote that those who lacked such hirsute protection should keep their hats off; quite another to convict the best advertised and most widely read author of the age of sartorial bad taste. The discussion of such a topic was full of danger. One member found a way out of its snares and pitfalls. He suggested that the matter should be left to the determination of Lord Raglan himself. That suggestion was eagerly adopted. It is now up to Lord Raglan to determine whether or no, on the occasion of the historic procession, Hall Caine must wear the sort of clothes most affected by respectable nobodies, in which he would be inconspicuous, or be permitted to parade in a costume which will make him appear conspicuous.

Hall Caine has been interviewed on the subject. He denied the "knickers." He said he had not worn those abbreviations of trousers for ten years, from which it may be inferred that his calves are not what they used to be. "Last year," he went on, "I went to Tynwald Hill from my home at Greba Castle in a suit very like this one I have on, and my usual hat. Those clothes I should certainly have worn had I been going to church. Some of the members of the house of keys attend at Tynwald in frock coats and silk hats, but I do not think that etiquette demands that degree of discomfort. For my part," he added, "and this may be regarded as a hint to Lord Raglan, I cannot take this protest seriously."

Hall Caine's "usual" hat is a thing of rare beauty and unique. Foreigners and visitors to the Isle can identify him by it alone. The broad brim and low crown surmounting his flowing locks is supposed to emphasize his resemblance to Shakespeare. He intends to stick to that hat at all hazard Tynwald would be a dreary place without it.

"My constituents," he said, "will not expect me to go to the house of keys to defend my hat, for they know I could not constantly be in the island, and elected me on that understanding. Nor shall I write to them on the subject." Which shows that the great man is at least assured that he is "solid" with his constituents.

He is going to Egypt to recuperate. He expect to travel as far south as Khartoum and as far east as the Dead Sea, and will probably not return until the end of April. He is very much run down and besides is suffering from insomnia. His literary work takes a lot out of him. Few authors find the labor of composition so arduous. His nerves go all to pieces when he writes a book. At its conclusion he frequently betakes himself to a private establishment in Cardiff, conducted by a famous specialist, to undergo repairs.

# STARVATION PAY OF FRENCH WOMEN

**REVELATION ABOUT THE EARNINGS OF FEMININE WORKERS IN FRANCE.**

From a book on women's work and pay recently prepared by the French Ministry of Labor, it appears that there are 14,382,000 adult women in France, and of these about 6,282,000 live on the products of their trades or occupations. A few receive high pay, as Paris figures it. Cutters and polishers of precious stones receive $1 85 a day, which is as much as many men make. This is about the maximum.

The minimum for female factory workers is found in some country places, where they get two meals and 5 cents a day.

The average factory wages for women and girls is figured as from 50 to 70 cents a day.

The ministerial report figures that in trades in which men and women are employed indiscriminately, doing the same work, the man averages $1 07 a day and the woman only 50 cents. Sometimes the quality of the woman's product is slightly inferior to the man's, but to offset this she is more patient, polite and amenable to orders.

After figuring up what the women receive, the report goes into a discussion of what a working woman needs to live on. It concludes that she can just keep alive on 40 cents a day in a large city and 20 cents in the country.

Perhaps by way of breaking the force of the figures collected—for they have given a painful shock to French public opinion—similar statistics have been collected and published regarding women's pay in Germany. In Berlin, it is said, female clerks receive by the month about $16 25, heads of departments and chief workmen get $21, men's pay being about one-third to one-fourth higher for similar jobs. The wages for lower workers are $5 to $15 a month.

Then comes a calculation of the cost of living to a working woman in Germany, as follows:

| | Per Year. |
|---|---|
| Lodging and breakfast ($3 a month) | $36 00 |
| Dinner (10 cents a day) | 36 50 |
| Supper (8 cents a day) | 29 20 |
| Washing (12 cents a week) | 6 25 |
| Dress | 13 75 |
| Shoes | 6 50 |
| Repairs | 3 75 |
| Soap, toilet requisites | 4 00 |
| Heating and light | 2 50 |
| Taxes | 75 |
| Compulsory old age and sickness insurance | 6 00 |
| Trade union dues | 75 |
| Postage, car fares, pleasure and extras | 3 00 |
| Total | $148 95 |

This gives an average expenditure of $12 41 a month, which is twice as much as some working girls receive in pay. It is stated that out of every 100 working women of all classes in Germany 38 would be unable to live on their earnings.

## A BALL DRESS OF STAMPS.

At a ball in Bermuda a wonderful dress was worn,and in the making of it more than 30,000 stamps were used. Years were spent in collecting the stamps, and three weeks in the making of the dress, which was of the finest muslin. The woman called upon her friends to help her, and the dress was covered with stamps of all nations. They were not put on anyhow, but in elaborate design. On the front of the bodice was an eagle made entirely of brown Columbian stamps. Suspended from the bird's talons was a globe made of very old blue revenue stamps. On each side of the globe was an American flag. On the back of the bodice was a collection of foreign stamps in the form of a shield, in the center of which was a portrait cut from old revenue stamps. A picture hat covered with red and blue stamps was worn with the dress.—London Mail.

In the State of New York there are 12,000 abandoned farms, representing an area of 12,000,000 acres, and capable of caring for a population of 250,000. It is stated that farm lands in that state have decreased $170,000,000 in value in the last 20 years.

# GREAT DISCOVERY IN AGRICULTURE

**CAMBRIDGE PROFESSOR FINDS THAT BACTERIA INCREASE GROWTH OF PLANTS.**

Professor Bottomley, of Cambridge University, has at last revealed a mystery which he has been nursing for many months. He has been working on a theory that has been held for nearly twenty years, that the growth of plants depends largely on the presence of bacteria, some in the soil and some on the roots.

These bacteria are of many sorts. The most mysterious group have the power of extracting free nitrogen from the air and transferring this essential substance to clovers, beans and other legumes.

A special colony of these has been under the miscroscope in King's College for the last six months, and the first photograph was shown by Professor Bottomley on Feb. 14 As the spectacle of the dots on the roots appeared, every man of science in the hall cheered, for they revealed a new marvel.

The bacteria, after years of inquiry, have been actually and visibly harnessed to a new work, and Professor Bottomley is the first man to attach these nitrogen fixers to plants which are not leguminous, by watering the roots or seeds of tomatoes, strawberries, wheat, barley and oats with bacteria solution, he has increased their growth by something like a third.

It is yet more important that the maturity is immensely accelerated. A gardener, as a result of using a bacterial solution, has sold beans in Covent Garden market six weeks after the seed was sown—an achievement that seems miraculous.

By inoculating the seed of clover several crops have been increased by 25 per cent on barren ground, at the cost of 12 cents an acre, and it is said that this system of inoculating seeds and soil may convert the roughest moorland into good agricultural land, worth $25 or $30 an acre.

If, as Professor Bottomley thinks, this can be done also for wheat, fruit and Brussels sprouts, we have one of the most important discoveries made in years.

# THE SEA WATER TREATMENT SPREADS

**SUCCESS OF FRENCH BIOLOGIST ATTRACTING MUCH ATTENTION.**

The Duchess of Sutherland, while in Paris, became much interested in the work of M. Quinton, the biologist, who is now treating successfully hundreds of patients by means of subcutaneous injections of pure sea water. At his dispensaries, one in the Montparnasse quarter, where he treats the poor gratuitously, and one in the Grenelle quarter, where the working class pay what they can, he declares he has cured various diseases, including gastro-enteritis and pulmonary tuberculosis, with sea water.

M. Quinto's theory is that the ocean was the first home of living beings. Our blood, therefore, he maintains, consists largely of sea water, without which medium the life of our organic cells would be impossible.

The duchess, who went to both dispensaries many times and watched patients in all processes of the treatment, is convinced of its efficacy and intends to open the same sort of institution in Scotland near her estate there. She does not hope for much sympathy from the hard-headed disciples of Aesculaplus in that part of the country, though 70 per cent of the French doctors have admitted the excellence of the treatment, which has been adopted by several Paris hospitals.

# Hunting Big Game in British East Africa

**FRANK G. CARPENTER WRITES OF THE SPORTSMEN'S PARADISE—THE COST OF SHOOTING ELEPHANTS, HIPPOPOTAMIS AND RHINOCEROSES—ENGLISH NOBILITY THERE IN LARGE NUMBERS.**

Nairobi, Africa, Jan. 15.—British East Africa is the land of big game, and Nairobi is the chief place where hunters outfit their parties for shooting the lions, elephants, hippopotami, rhinoceroses, antelopes, gnus, giraffes and other wild animals which infest it. As I write this letter several large parties are here preparing to go out "on safari," as such hunts are called. The Norfolk Hotel is filled with them, and behind it are scores of black, half-naked porters and tent boys, packing sporting goods into boxes, laying in provisions and arranging things for the march. There are head men, rounding up the porters and giving each his load. There are gunbearers seeing to the arms and ammunition, and there are the sportsmen themselves, some clad all in khaki, some wearing riding breeches and leggins, and all in thick helmet hats.

In the big yard upon which my hotel rooms look I can see piles of tusks, heads, horns and skins from hunting parties which have just returned, and in one corner is the baby lion of which I have already written. Among the sportsmen are several eminent Englishmen, and in the hotel itself are both lords and ladies, some of the latter having come out to try a shot at a lion or so. During this last year two women have shot lions here, and one of the biggest man-eaters ever killed in East Africa came down through a bullet from a gun in the hands of an American girl.

There is so much game here that almost anyone who goes out cannot fail to bring back something. The bag for last year numbered 3,000 head, and this was shot by sportsmen from England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, India, Australian, North America and New Zealand. Many excellent shots were made by Yankees, and some of the best by an expedition sent out by the Field Columbian Museum, consisting of Mr. V. Shaw Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Akely and Mr. E. Heller. This party started out on the Athi plains, an enormous plateau east of here, which just swarms with zebras, antelopes, gnus and other wild animals, and from there made its way north and south. It secured specimens of almost every description for the museum, and shot, among other animals, twelve lions, including a magnificent black-maned brute, which was killed on the Molo River. Mr. Kennedy himself shot no less than seven lions, and of these four were male and three females. He also killed two elephants.

Among other successful parties was that of Messrs. Phipps and Havemeyer, who together shot five lions and killed a score of other kind of big game.

### NOBILITY OUT SHOOTING.

As to the English hunters, their name is legion, and those who have recently been here have included many of the nobility. Lord Hindlip, who is one of the largest landlords of this colony, owning more than 100,000 acres, has made several flying expeditions from his country home and has succeeded in obtaining two large elephants and a splendid buffalo. The Earl of Cowley, who came here on his way home from Ceylon, bagged several water buffaloes and a rhinoceros, and Lord and Lady Waterford have killed a lion, which they stalked through the long grass in company with their bearers. Lady Waterford was a quarter of a mile distant when she saw two men clad in khaki go down before the charge of a wounded lion, and could not tell whether her husband stood or fell. By a miracle neither man lost his life. They were both gunbearers, his lordship being off to the side. Later Lord Waterford shot an elephant at Nioro and secured a fine pair of tusks.

During a visit of his royal highness the Duke of Connaught, now about two years ago, he made some pretty shooting over the Kapiti plains; but did not stay long enough to get a lion or an elephant. Gen. Baden-Powell was here at about the same time, and his brother, Frank Baden-Powell, then shot a freak rhinoceros which had but one horn, and that over 27 inches long. Lord and Lady Montgomery and William Mure killed five lions, and Mr. Mure got an elephant with 82 pounds of ivory in its tusks.

As to ordinary Britishers, they have killed a large number of big game of all kinds, and the same is true of some of the continental counts and barons of others nations. The Marquis Pizzardi, for instance, has shown himself one of the gamest sportsmen who have ever come to British East Africa. At one place he killed two bull elephants, and then nearly lost his life by shooting an elephant cow as she rushed upon him. The cow dropped dead as the ball struck her, and Pizzardi fell backward just in time to avoid being crushed. Among other continental sportsmen who have been here recently were the Counts C. and E. Hoyos, Podstatzky and Marcheti. Count E. Hoyos bagged 66 head of big game, comprising 21 varieties, and among them two elephants, three lions and a giraffe. His brother killed 69 head, including a lion and an elephant, and Count Podstatzky did almost as well as to number, bagging one loan and two rhinoceroses.

### BIG GAME THAT MAY BE SHOT.

The hunting laws here are rigid. No one can shoot without a license, and the man who kills young elephants, cow elephants or baby giraffes will pay a big fine and spend a long term in jail. The right to shoot big game is regulated by license, and for this every sportsman must pay £50, or $250, a season. So many licenses have been taken out this year that the revenue therefrom has been $50,000, and such receipts are increasing from year to year.

These licenses give the sportsman the right to kill several hundred of the gamest animals that have ever infested the jungles or galloped over the plains. He may kill two elephants, two rhinoceroses, two hippopotami and two zebras, as well as six rare antelopes and gazelles. The law allows him two monkeys of the Colobus species, and two smaller monkeys. He may shoot two male ostriches, two marabous, and two algrets, and various antelopes and gazelles of different species to the number of ten. He can kill ten wild pigs, ten wildcats, ten jackals, two cheetahs and two aard wolves. As to lions, leopards and crocodiles, no license is required to shoot them, and altogether the game possibilities are so great as to throw all the "Teddy bears" of the United States into the shade.

### PLENTY OF WILD OSTRICHES.

In hunting out here the variety of animale is so many that there is no need of chasing through the swamps nor tramping about over the plains for days before one gets a shot. One often sees a dozen different kinds of animals at the same time, and can change his sport from day to day. The sportsman will find antelopes almost everywhere, and will not infrequently be in sight of an ostrich or so. These birds are big game and are hunted largely on ponies. They are very speedy, and however it may be elsewhere they do not poke their heads down in the sand and wait for the hunter to come. On the other hand, they spread out their wings, and go off on the trot, swimming as it were, over the ground. They can run faster than a horse, but they run in large circles, and the hunters catch them by cutting across the arcs of the circles or running around in smaller circles inside. It is a great thing here to shoot a cock ostrich in order that you may give your sweetheart or wife the beautiful white feathers which are found on the winds of the male bird.

And then there is the zebra. That animal, whose black and white stripes shine out so plainly in this African sun, is to be seen by the thousands on the Athi plains, and he is found not far from the railroad all the way from Voi to Uganda—a distance greater than from New York to Pittsburg. Had it not been against the law, I could have picked off some with my revolver as I rode through on the cars. The zebra is a different animal when found far from the railroad, but on the whole he is easy to kill. He seems to have discovered that he will not be shot on the great game reservations which extend for one mile on each side of the Uganda track. Away from them he will run like a deer, and as zebras usually go in droves, the excitment of following them over the plains is intense. Zebra skins tanned with the hair on are fine trophies, and I am told that zebra steak is excellent eating. The flesh tastes like beef, with a flavor of game. The animals are so beautiful, however, and so much like a horse that only a brute would kill them for sport.

In hunting elephants many a sportsman makes enough to pay a good share of his African expenses. He can shoot only two elephant bulls, but if he gets good ones their tusks, taken together, may sell for $1,500 or $2,000. The African elephants have the largest tusks of their kind. I have seen some which weighed 150 pounds each, and tusks have been taken which weigh up to 200 pounds. African ivory is the best, and it brings the highest prices. It is difficult to get the tusks out. The porters may be half a day chopping away the meat, and it will take about four men to carry a tusk of the size I have mentioned. There are men here who hunt elephants for their ivory, but the most of the licenses are taken out by sportsmen, who care more for the honor of having made a good shot than anything else.

### HOW TO SHOOT ELEPHANTS.

One of the best places to shoot an elephant is through the eye or half-way between the ear and the eye. Another good shot is just back of the flap of the ear, and a third is in a place on one side of the tail, so that the ball will run along the spine and enter the lungs. Large bullets and heavy guns are used. It is exceedingly dangerous to shoot when the animal is close and not kill him. The elephant when injured is very revengeful. He will throw his trunk into the air, scream, hiss and snort, and rush after the hunter, knocking him down with a blow of his trunk and charge upon him with his great tusks. If the man falls the great beast is liable to kneel upon him and smash him to jelly.

One of the difficulties of elephant hunting is that it is not easy to distinguish the animals in the woods, as they are of much the same color as the trees. A traveler here tells me that he once almost walked into a big elephant while going through the forest. He was stooping down and looking straight before him, when he saw the elephant's legs and took them for tree trunks. The average elephants of this region can easily make six miles an hour while on the march. They usually travel in herds, the young and old moving along together. The animals can swim, notwithstanding their enormous weight, and they can easily cross the largest rivers.

I understand that the most of the elephants which used to infest their plains have been driven away. They have now to be hunted for in the woods; but there are plenty in the forests between here and Uganda, and about the slopes of Mount Kenia and Mount Kilimanjaro. There are also many in the south near the Zambesi, and west of Lake Tanganyika, in the forests along the Congo. At present about 65,000 African elephants are being killed every year, and there is a danger that they will eventually become as scarce as buffaloes are in the United States.

### HIPPOPOTAMI AND RHINOCEROSES.

As to hippos and rhinos, there are plenty of them still left along the streams and about the great lakes of the tropical parts of the continent. There are rhinoceroses almost everywhere in the woods between Nairobi and Uganda. I have seen a number of hippos, and were I a hunter, which I am not, I could, I venture, bag enough of their hides to make riding whips for all the hunt clubs of Virginia. The settlers tell me the animals come in and root up their gardens, and that it is almost impossible to fence against them.

Both rhinos and hippos are hard to kill. Each has a skin about half an inch thick, and there are only a few places upon them where a ball will go through. Hippos can be hunted in boats on the lakes, but they swim rapidly and dive deep, remaining under the surface a long time. They move along through the water, showing only their ears and nose. They are wary, and it is difficult to get a shot at just the right place. One of the best points at which to aim is under the eye or back of the head between the ears. These animals are sometimes harpooned, but such hunting is dangerous, as they are liable to crush one's boat

The rhinos have also to be approached very carefully. They have keen senses of hearing and smell, although they cannot see to any great distance. They are usually hunted on foot, and one must be careful to get on the windward side of them. They do not hesitate to charge their enemies, and the great horn which each has on its nose is a terrible weapon, enabling it to kill a horse at a blow. The most of these beasts are black, but now and them a white one is found. I met a man the other day who claimed to have killed a white rhinoceros.

### WHAT IT COSTS TO HUNT.

Since I have been in Africa I have received a number of letters from Ameri-

Continued on Page Seventeen.

# SURGERY FOR CONSUMPTION

**REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF OPERATIONS BY A BRITISH PHYSICIAN.**

One of the most remarkable features of the latter years of the nineteenth century is the progress made in surgical science, almost amounting to the miraculous. It would seem that there will soon be few things in the way of accidents to our poor frames which are not immediately fatal, that cannot be set right by the surgeon's knife in a clever hand. An extraordinary operation was recently performed in one of the great hospitals of New York which awakened keen interest among surgeons. A portion of brain was removed from a man who had been wounded in the head. Depressed bone was first lifted, a large blood clot taken away, and a man's life saved. He became, however, speechless and paralyzed on one side, and then the portion of brain and a larger blood clot was removed. The man recovered, but his education had to begin all over again, and he is now learning to count, to use simple words, and to distinguish common objects.

Great and marvelous as was this operation, it sinks into comparative insignificance by the side of the achievement of a well-known London surgeon who has performed an operation of such vital importance as to give new hope to the unfortunate section of the community who have fallen victims to that fell disease, tuberculosis. Opening the closed lung cavities of the consumptives is the keynote of the new surgical treatment for pulmonary turberculosis, even in an advanced stage. Hitherto the difficulty in the way of an operaton on the lungs has been the excessive bleeding that follows.

Speaking to newspaper men after an operation of this nature, the surgeon said: "No local treatment can reach a closed cavity in the lung, since all inhaled vapors, etc., are drawn into the healthy portions of the lung, where they are not needed. By opening the cavities through the chest wall, they can not only be drained, but local application can be readily made. Hitherto it has not been considered feasible to cut into the lung on account of the tremendous bleeding that follows. With my method of cauterizing the lung no appreciable bleeding takes place."

The process was an exceedingly simple one, and no doubt the full details will be published in the Lancet, so that surgeons throughout the world may take advantage of the experience of the London scientist. Forty-eight hours after the performance of the operation the patient was doing well, and there is every prospect of a complete recovery. No doubt surgeons in Canada will follow keenly the experiment, for, of course, surgery in this direction is only in the experimental stage, and one of the departments of modern sanatoriums for the cure of consumption will be the opening and draining of the lung cavities and the completion of the cure. It is a brilliant achievement, and one cannot be but gratified that it has been left to a British member of the Royal College of Surgeons to make the discovery, which gives renewed hope, with certainty of cure, to victims of pulmonary tuberculosis.—Winnipeg Telegram.

# MR. HALDANE AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE

**SECRETARY FOR WAR TALKS ENTERTAININGLY ON A LIVE SUBJECT.**

The Secretary of State for War attended recently a meeting of the Scottish Liberal Social Council, held in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, under the presidency of Lady Helen Munro Ferguson.

Mr. Haldane said that the Women's Liberal Social Council had brought into their political life an element which was new and yet which was needed; they had supplied a permeating influence which could not have been supplied in any other fashion. The great argument, he thought the only real and tangible argument used against the grant of the vote to women was that there was a great gulf fixed by society, by laws, by nature and in every other way between man and woman. Of that argument it might be observed that its strength would be very great were it not that the practice of this and other nations were busy obliterating it. He did not merely refer to the fact that women were becoming much more like men than they were—(laughter)—that they had the same sort of learning, that they smoked cigarettes, and that they rode with what was called the divided skirt—(laughter); he was not talking of these idiosynerasies, he was talking of the fact that every year was seeing more and more the avenues of life opened to women. They were coming into the professions. There would always be set by nature a gulf between man and woman, but it was not a gulf so wide that they were prevented from shaking political hands over it, at all events; and the very existence of the organization he was now addressing showed that he was right in so thinking. Therefore this argument of the difference that nature had set between men and women was an argument refuted by the proceedings of society on a larger scale. We were advancing year by year to a state of things in which it would be impossible to withhold the suffrage from women, and his opinion was that the time was coming very close when that would be recognized. But the step was one so large and so extensive that it was not one that could be taken unless the voice of the nation demanded it. He did not say the voice of everybody—they would never get that—but they must obtain a large preponderance of voices. He thought they were clearly on the way to obtain that. The time would come when there was a manifestation of public opinion not upon the suffrage alone, but upon that as one item of a programme. This was an opinion he had held for many years, and he did not hold it less strongly today than formerly. Why should it be suggested that he held that opinion less strongly today than formerly? Well, nobody liked to be bullied, even man; and there was a feeling abroad that, if he had not been bullied, there had been an effort to henpeck him. (Laughter.) Men did not like, after all, to have their meetings broken up, they did not like to have pinpricks at every turn. Men were likely under such tactics to get into a sullen and resistant mood, and he was afraid some not very tactful women were at this moment making things very difficult. The women themselves said they wanted to bring their case forward and to advertise it; well, that was quite right, but there were different ways of doing things. They might wage war, but his advice was, "Do not do it with bodkins; you will only irritate people and provoke them." He could not bring himself to believe that this movement, so far as it took the form of breaking up meetings, was really doing the cause any good. He noticed that in the House of Commons they could not get woman suffrage discussed. This house was returned strongly in favor of it, but members were so irritated that they talked out every proposal to bring the subject up. Causes did not progress in proportion to the violence of the argument, but rather in proportion to the volume and weight of the argument. Parliament only last year passed without any trouble an act giving to women an enormously greater share in public life, but this Parliament would not listen to proposals for woman suffrage because it had been badly treated. He had reminded his audience of those things so that they might not think that there was any slackness in conviction because certain people had been foolish. The cause of woman suffrage he believed to be a cause which in the end was safe, and he had spoken of it on that occasion because it was always possible to refer to it in an audience which received such remarks quietly. (Cheers.)

# School for Housewives

# CONCERNING FISH



Bag for Boiling Fish



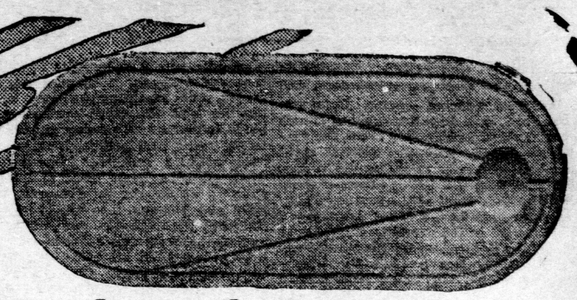
Rolling Fish in Pie Crust for Baking.



Ready to Bake.



Novelty to Broil Both Sides.



Board for Planking.



Removing Scales.



Plain Board.

"MY fishman never has cold-storage fish," a man said to me the other day. "You know, most of the fish dealers get their wares from the cold-storage plants where they have been packed down for months, but my merchant has only the fresh fish, and that is why I always patronize him and never go anywhere else."

I did not question my friend's statement or his good faith, but I cherished doubts of that fishman's veracity. If the truth were told without gilding, I believe it would be found that there is not a fish merchant in any of our big cities who does not carry a stock of cold-storage fish. There may be among these some freshly caught varieties, but the majority are those which have been conserved by freezing—if by nothing worse!

The opinion as to the healthfulness of the cold-storage foods varies widely. Some authorities condemn them unreservedly. Others grant the disadvantages of eating fish which have been frozen an indefinite length of time, but claim that not all are unwholesome to every eater, and that the benefits of a change of diet outweigh the harm of an occasional case of ptomaine poisoning. All sensible persons agree, however, on at least two points, that the fish should be purchased always from a trustworthy salesman and that the varieties should be chosen which will best bear transportation and long keeping. The firm-fleshed, solid fish are not so likely to suffer by either of these processes as the more delicate kinds.

Holding fast to these principles, it is safe to have fish on the table at more or less regular intervals. In the Lenten season they will appear more rather than less, and the special attention which is given to the fish supply at this time acts as a certain guarantee of the excellence of most of the finny tribe. It would be a pity to cut fish altogether from the bill of fare at any season, if for no other reason than because of their value as pleasing articles of diet. But in those seasons of the year, when the warm, languid days are upon us, fish are of benefit on other than appetizing grounds. They are lighter than meat, less heating to the system and make less of a tax upon the digestive organs—granted always that one can eat them at all!

### CAUTION REQUIRED

For it must be acknowledged, even by the most ardent advocate of fish, that they do not suit some constitutions. I have known persons who were poisoned by fish—and this not because of any fault in the freshness of the fish, since it would be eaten by every other member of the family and produce no evil effects except upon the one unlucky wight to whom it was deadly. The fact once clearly established that fish is unwholesome to any one, it is safer for him to fight shy of it thereafter. Never mind if once in a while it may produce no evil effects; it is safer to take no chances, unless the eater be one of those who finds enough enjoyment in any article of food to run the risk of possible illness for the sake of the pleasures of the palate. I confess frankly that I do not belong to that school. Once any article of food has played me the shabby trick of disagreeing with me, and I am convinced beyond peradventure that this thing and this alone is responsible for my indisposition—I have done with it! It may be for others, but it is not for me!

All of which does not mean that there are not myriads of persons who can eat fish with enjoyment and with entire immunity from unpleasant effects. For their benefit I append the following recipes—for them and for the sake of those who are constantly on the search for some little novelty in the preparation of food which will stimulate the languid appetites of those of their household. Few are the palates which are not jaded by springtime and which will not welcome any change from the every-day ways of cooking familiar food.

### Cod With Oysters.

Boil a small, solid piece of cod, putting it over the fire in boiling salted water. When it is done take it from the fire and flake it up with a fork. Make a thick sauce in the proportion of a tablespoonful each of flour and of butter to a cup of liquid. The liquid should be half milk, half oyster liquor. Cook the butter and flour smooth first and then pour the liquid upon them and stir until the sauce is smooth and thick. The quantity required will depend upon the amount of fish used. For two cups of this, flaked, a generous cupful of the sauce will serve.

Stir the flaked fish into the sauce, put over the fire and let all become hot through. When this point is reached add a half pint of raw oysters and cook for about three minutes, or until they plump and ruffle. Season to taste with salt and pepper and serve at once.

Halibut is excellent thus prepared, and this is also an admirable way to cook salt cod, using this just as you would the fresh fish, except that it should be submitted to a preliminary soaking.

### Fish in Anchovy Sauce.

Make an anchovy sauce by cooking together a tablespoonful each of butter and flour and adding to them a teaspoonful of anchovy paste. Pour on this a cupful of milk and stir until your sauce is thick and then add the fish as directed in preceding recipe. Anchovy sauce thus made is also very good with any boiled fish.

### Baked Boiled Fish.

To many palates plain boiled fish is unpleasing. It may be robbed of the peculiar flavor of boiled fish by putting it over the fire in boiling salted water, cooking until nearly done and then draining it and transferring it to a baking pan. Brush it over with flour and bake half an hour, basting well with butter first, and then with the dripping in the pan until the surface of the fish is a pleasing brown. Dish the fish, add to the liquor in the pan a tablespoonful of browned flour and pour on this half a cupful of boiling water. Stir until thick, season with salt, pepper, a teaspoonful each of mushroom or walnut catsup and of Worcestershire sauce and a little kitchen bouquet. Send to table in a gravy boat.

### Fish Steaks.

Cut your fish steaks about an inch thick and four inches square and lay them in a dripping pan which has been rubbed with onion and well buttered. The steaks should be lightly salted and peppered before putting them in the pan and should then be sprinkled with a few drops of onion juice and finely minced parsley, a little lemon juice and have a bit of butter—about half a teaspoonful—laid on each. Cover and bake half an hour, uncover and brown lightly.

Halibut is especially good served in this way, but any good firm white fish may be used.

### Fish Cutlets.

Make a little rich drawn butter, mixing it in the proportions given for sauce above, but doubling your quantity of butter and using water for the liquid. Into this stir flaked fish of any kind—baked, broiled or boiled — using about three cups of the fish to one cup of the sauce. Spread on a wide plate or dish to cool. When stiff it may be cut or with the hands moulded into cutlets. There are cutlet forms or cutters, made of tin, that come for shaping the fish as you desire. Dip each cutlet first in crumbs, salted and peppered, then in egg beaten up with a tablespoonful of cold water and then in the crumbs again. Set in a cool place for half an hour, at least, drop into boiling fat and fry brown.

This same mixture may be shaped into croquettes. Garnish with parsley, and if a white fish is used a tomato sauce is a good addition.

Marion Harland

## FAMILY MEALS FOR A WEEK . .

### SUNDAY

BREAKFAST.

Grapefruit, rice boiled in milk and eaten with cream, fish balls, popovers, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Cold tongue (a left-over), lettuce and cauliflower, salad with mayonnaise dressing (a left-over), baked beans, with tomato sauce (a left-over), thin brown bread and butter, crackers and cheese, charlotte russe, cocoa.

DINNER.

Tomato and okra soup, roast beef, baked macaroni, white onions creamed, canned peach pie with cream, black coffee.

### MONDAY

BREAKFAST.

Oranges, cereal and cream, bacon and eggs, French rolls (warmed), toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Barbecued ham, baked Irish potatoes, Scotch scones, warmed and buttered; blanc mange, cream and cake, tea.

DINNER.

Yesterday's soup, beef a la mode garnished with minced carrots and tomatoes (a left-over), onion souffle (a left-over), baked and browned sweet potatoes, mince pie black coffee.

### TUESDAY

BREAKFAST.

Malaga grapes, hominy and cream, breaded scallops, corn bread, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Savory stew of beef (a left-over), sweet potatoes saute (a left-over), hominy pudding (a left-over), baked chocolate tards, cake, tea.

DINNER.

Bean soup with croutons, brown fricassee of rabbits, spinach, mashed potatoes, queen of puddings, black coffee.

### WEDNESDAY

BREAKFAST.

Fruit, cereal and cream, bacon and fried mush, griddle cakes and maple syrup, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Stew of rabbits and macaroni (a left-over), stewed tomatoes, stuffed potatoes, lettuce salad, crackers and cheese, bread pudding, tea.

DINNER.

Bean and tomato soup (a left-over), larded calf's liver, fried potato cakes (left over from Tuesday), creamed carrots, baked apple dumplings with wine sauce, black coffee.

### THURSDAY

BREAKFAST.

Oranges, bacon and fried apples, graham gems, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Mince of liver on toast (a left-over), creamed carrots (left over), baked sweet potatoes, pancakes and sugar, tea.

DINNER.

Julienne soup, mutton chops en casserole, green peas, Jerusalem artichokes, boiled rice, tapioca pudding with cream sauce, black coffee.

### FRIDAY

BREAKFAST.

Oranges, cereal and cream, clam fritters sally lunn, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Halibut steak, stewed potatoes, tomato toast, fruit and nut salad, crackers and cheese, cream puffs, tea.

DINNER.

Oyster soup, smothered chicken, rice croquettes (a left-over), salsify fritters, rice and raisin pudding, black coffee.

### SATURDAY

BREAKFAST.

Oranges, mush and cream, cheese omelet, quick biscuits, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Creamed halibut (a left-over), fried mush (a left-over), hashed potatoes, browned; bananas and cream with sponge cake, tea.

DINNER.

Clear soup a la Russe, chicken and oyster pie (partly a left-over), string beans, whipped potato, cup custards and layer cake, black coffee.

# THE HOUSEMOTHERS' EXCHANGE

I HAVE a well-made box of fair size. It is solidly packed with hay and then lined with cambric. The buckets fit in perfectly and are covered with a hay pad. The lid is hinged and clamped down by hooks. The whole affair is a close imitation of the "fireless cookers" on the market.

It is not a success! It is a help, I grant. I put beans, oatmeal, corned beef, etc., in at night, after heating them thoroughly. They are very hot all through. When I open the box in the morning, a strong odor of steaming hay greets me. I take out the vessels and cook the contents until noon to get them done.

To me it seems that food prepared in the firelesa cooker is thoroughly soaked, but not cooked. It tastes and smells soaked, until it has been well cooked on the stove. The buckets are still hot in the morning, but the food is steamed only.

According to your article, which I have just read, I am in the wrong somewhere. Is there an especial asbestos lining? Is the "stove" made of cotton, wool or of hay?

PUZZLED HOUSEMOTHER (Burlington, Iowa).

As yours is the first tale of failure with the fireless stove that has reached me, I am constrained to look closely into the circumstances as reported by you.

One or two defects in your process are apparent to me. It is not enough to make the contents of the pails or buckets thoroughly hot before they are buried in the hay. They should be cooked for ten minutes or more, on the range. The work of cooking should be fairly begun. The fireless box takes it up at that point and holds it indefinitely. It carries on the boiling and roasting along the line at which it found it.

Secondly: Your "buckets" are not tightly closed, or there would be no smell of steaming hay. My first experiments were made with much ruder materials than those at your command. I was in the country, when a letter from your courteous consulting chemist opened the ball. I constructed a "stove" of a packing-box, filled it with hay; hollowed spaces for my covered pails and when a wooden cover was fitted to the box, shutting in the hot kettles, an old "comfortable" was wrapped about the whole. I cooked oatmeal for fifteen minutes on the range after preparing it as usual, covered the kettle with a clean cloth and rammed the cover tightly down upon this to exclude air and retain heat. The porridge was perfectly cooked in the morning and very hot.

The second test was upon certain hard pears, intended for canning. They were rejected because of their toughness. It could do no harm to risk them in the cause of culinary science. They were pared and halved, set over the fire in enough water to cover them (barely) and brought slowly to a boil. This boil was kept up for ten minutes before the kettle, which had a tight cover, was plunged into the hay-hollow. Top and comfortable were arranged as before. In the morning, the pears were so tender that a straw went to their hearts, and almost translucent. I added sugar to taste, set them over the fire for fifteen minutes, and canned them. Months afterward they were eaten with cream and were pronounced delicious.

I should be glad to hear of other successes—or failures.

### Recipe for Chocolate Creams

Please tell me how to make chocolate creams.

Also, how to address you when I would ask advice. L. E. W. (Plainfield, N. J.).

1. To make chocolate creams:

Beat the white of an egg light with a teaspoonful of confectioner's sugar. Add a teaspoonful of vanilla and, gradually, enough confectioner's sugar to enable you to roll the mixture into balls. It should be very smooth and the balls be about as large as small marbles. Lay upon a pan or board until firm and coat them with this preparation: Melt sweetened chocolate in a double boiler. Transfix each "marble" with a long pin or toothpick and dip into the chocolate, rolling it about until thoroughly coated. Spread upon waxed paper to dry.

2. In writing to me address me in care of this paper. The letters are not opened until they reach my hands.

### The New Designs in Chafing Dishes

THE newest chafing dishes are furnished with tray to match and a screen that curves three-quarters of the way around the flame. Some of them are of cut glass, when the set is of gold or silver; others are of ordinary plate glass when the dish is nickel, copper or brass. The screens protect the lamp from vagrant draughts, and they hasten the cooking of the dish so much that the hungry guests do not become impatient.

Most attractive sets are shown this year made of brass and trimmed, as it were, with a plaited band of copper. The colors of the two metals combine well, and the set is handsomer than those made of plain brass, which is really too yellow for the purpose.

Some nickel sets are bound in copper, too, and they are so durable that it is quite worth while to invest in one.

A few screens for brass chafing dishes are made entirely of the same metal, beaten as the Cairo finger bowls are; and, while they are very handsome, they rather tend to exclude the company from the rites of "rabbit" making.

### Easy Way to Clean Silver

CLEANING the silver is always the bane of housewives. When it must be personally done, they conjure up pictures of themselves bathed in patent soapsuds or covered with gritty powder, while the silver lies in front of them caked with the drying "cleanser." After the painful operation of wiping each piece, it must be polished with cloths and brushes, then washed and polished again.

Few women seem to realize that by putting the silver in an aluminum pan full of cold water and bringing it to a boil, the stains will disappear and the cherished heirlooms will come out of the bath as good as new, requiring only drying with a soft cloth to finish the process. By using this method, other work may be done about the house while the silver cleans itself without further trouble. Needless to add, for large pieces large pans must be provided, so that the water will cover them; but even an outlay in aluminum, expensive as it is, will pay for itself with the money saved on soaps and powder.

### A Big Problem

I have seven in my family. That means twenty-one meals eaten in one day, and 147 per week! The figures utterly discourage me. To get a wholesome variety of food involves more thought than the actual physical labor.

Please let me have the mincemeat recipe which came to you from your great-grandmother.

In the recipe for eggless gingerbread contributed by a southerner, I read: "One pint of good syrup." Does she mean the light syrups, or the heavy—such as sorghum or New Orleans molasses?

M. B. (Urbana, Ill.).

The family recipe for mincemeat was printed a week or two ago in compliance with your request. I refer the query respecting syrup to the southern matron who used the term.

One word of motherly counsel as to the twenty-one meals per diem. If you had to cook for one person, you would set the table and spread it with food just the same. It is as easy to cook for three as for one, and, except that you must peel a few more vegetables and bread a few more chops, as easy to get up a meal for seven as for three. Turn the other end of the telescope and minimize your tasks. After all, we get but one drop of rain at a time, and we live but one minute at a time, and no two duties can be crammed into the same minute. Take life in detail, and do not look beyond the business of the present hour and the day that now is. That is God's work—not ours.

### Cleaning a Broadcloth Skirt

Kindly advise me as to the best way of cleaning a broadcloth skirt of good quality that is to be turned and made over.

INQUIRER (Wausau, Wis.).

Unless there are spots that have gone through to the wrong side of the cloth, why clean it at all, beyond brushing it well? If there are grease spots, wash them out with soap and water and sponge what has been the right side with pure alcohol. Do not touch what is to be the right side. All stuffs take dirt more readily after they have been cleaned than when the surface has not been abraded by scrubbing.

### Cream Cones

I see in the Exchange several requests for the recipe for ice cream cones, or fairy gingerbread. Herewith please find a formula:

Half a cupful of butter, one cup of sugar, half a cupful of milk, one and seven-eighths of a cup of flour, one teaspoonful of ginger.

Cream the butter and add sugar gradually, then the milk very slowly. Sift the ground ginger with the flour and combine the two mixtures. Spread very thin with a bread-bladed knife upon an inverted dripping-pan. Bake in a moderate oven. When baked, cut the sheet into squares and, while still hot, roll into cones. If they are allowed to cool they will crisp, and you cannot roll them.

Watch carefully while the sheet is baking, and turn the pan frequently, that it may be evenly cooked all over.

I hope inquirers will not be discouraged by the word "gingerbread." It will be found better than confectioners' "cones."

FLORENCE B. C. (Chicago).

### Getting Rid of Rats

Will you help me to get rid of rats? I have tried various poisons without success.

M. F. (Chicago).

If you can catch one alive bedaub him with liquid tar and let him go. He will clear the premises of his brethren.

Smear the holes by which they enter the house and rooms with a mixture of tar and red pepper. I have known this method to succeed when all others failed. The tar sticks to their fur, and is peculiarly obnoxious to them and to mice.

### Airy Homes

ONCE a real estate agent, in going over the list of seashore houses with a prospective renter, pointed out the cottages and their locations, and described them as "airy," "small" and "stuffy." Needless to say, those designated as "stuffy" were avoided.

Why should any house be stuffy? Every one knows what the term means, although in words it is indescribable; yet some houses are unmistakably so, and, once having acquired the stigma, it takes refurnishing and a general renovating to remove it.

Careful study of the matter has proved that it is entirely owing to the airing of the beds, improperly aired rooms, and rooms where all the clothes of the sleeping places have not regularly been removed are always "stuffy," and it takes but a short time for it to impregnate the whole house.

Each separate blanket and sheet should be taken off, shaken and laid spread out on the chairs; the window should be open, and the place unoccupied for a full half hour. This done, the house remains fresh, clean and healthful. It is a peculiar fact, but nevertheless true, that many housekeepers—good ones, too—neglect these details, while, really, such things should be included in the first lessons for keeping a house.

The same rule applies to personal belongings. Many women, in speaking of another, will say: "She is careless; when she takes off her dress she never hangs it in the closet." Nor should she; that is not carelessness; it is the essence of good care. All wearing apparel needs fresh, cool air before being placed among other garments; and the woman who takes off her things—hat, veil, coat or skirt—when she has come into the house and immediately puts them away never has fresh things, no matter how many daily baths she may take.

# Zulu Unrest a Grave Menace To British South African Colonies

DINIZULU, THE SON OF CETEWAYO, SUSPECTED OF TREACHEROUS DESIGNS—HOLDS THE DESTINIES OF SOUTH AFRICA IN HIS HANDS—WOMEN THE CAUSE OF MUCH OF THE UNREST — A TERRIBLE PROSPECT.

The constant unrest of the militant native tribes in South Africa, says the Johannesburg correspondent of the New York Post, is a source of great danger and trouble to the British colonies here. From the days of the earliest occupation few years have passed without the colonists having a native war of more or less magnitude on their hands. These have frequently strained the resources of the whites to the utmost, and recently the flame of rebellion was renewed among the virile and warlike Zulus, who are under the administration of the British colony of Natal.

It was only a short twelve months ago that the rebellion of a section of these people, under the leadership of a Zulu chief named Bambata, was apparently stamped out by the energetic measures taken by the Natal Government, assisted by troops from the Transvaal and Cape Colony, at an enormous cost. The situation was met with characteristic pluck and energy, for it was a matter on which the very existence of the South African colonies depended. It was confidently hoped that all danger had been averted, and such a lesson taught the rebels as to insure peace for a long time to come.

But so far from this being the case, it would appear that the Zulus have by no means been cowed by the stern measures taken for their suppression, and have apparently taken on heed of the lesson given them at Mome Gorge, where, after weeks of brilliant maneuvering and ceaseless toil on the part of the colonial troops, some hundreds of native warriors were rounded up in a rugged part of the forest, and there ruthlessly shot down. Few escaped alive to tell the tale of the terrible way in which the Amaboone (white folk) punished treachery and rebellion, but the burning of thousands of homes and the capture of huge herds of cattle did not act as a further deterrent.

### SIGNS OF UNREST RENEWED.

Shortly after the apparent conclusion of operations, the unrest again began to show itself, and within the past few weeks has culminated in the murder of several headmen and chieftains who had assisted the Natal Government in its repressive measures against their own countrymen. These murders became so frequent that [illegible] chiefs at last could only move about with an armed escort, and even then did not sleep two nights in one place.

Despite strong reinforcements of police in the affected districts, the disorders grew deeper and stronger, and the lives of the settlers began again to be in serious danger. Indeed, the attitude of the Zulus was so threatening that on Nov. 30 the Government of Natal had to issue a proclamation pointing out the necessity of again having to restore law and order in Zululand. A few days later 2,000 militiamen were mobilized and started for various parts of Natal to the front, a fact which spoke volumes for the preparedness of the South African military forces.

The objective of the troops was the N'Kandhla forest, the most rugged and inaccessible part of Zululand, and the strongest strategic position of the natives.

It is difficult to conceive that isolated chiefs should take such a serious step as open rebellion against the lawful government on their own account, for the Zulus are a shrewd and clever race, by no means deficient in intelligence, and the whole attitude of the chieftains points to the support of "a man higher up," in whom they must have implicit reliance. It is this fact that constitutes the real danger to the white population of the South African colonies, for in spite of the disclaimers of "made to order," and generally imported military critics, the danger of a huge combined native rising against the white in South Africa is a live one, and ever present, and as such acknowledged by the older and deeper-thinking colonists, as well as feared by many an eminent military leader.

### DANGER FOR THE WHITES.

To understand better the position, it must be remembered that South Africa, although colonized by whites, is chiefly peopled by blacks, who greatly outnumber the former. Figures are difficult to obtain, but there are probably six million natives to one million whites. Excepting those who live in the larger towns, the latter are distributed about in isolated groups, or scattered over a huge area. Their lines of communication are imperfect, and the danger of a combined and determined attack of the blacks against the whites, resulting in the annihilation of the greater portion of the latter, is apparent.

Ever since the earliest occupation of South Africa by the Dutch to the present day, the natives have shown a hostile and independent spirit, and have been kept in subjection only by force of arms, though often putting up fights which by reason of their overwhelming numbers and marvelous mobility have trained the resources of the colonies to the utmost. When one war has been settled the black has retired to recuperate and await another opportunity to attempt to oust the white from the veldt and drive him into the sea.

With the spread of education this spirit of antagonism or rebellion, call it what you will, is by no means diminishing among the aboriginal tribes. Indeed, they are really beginning to realize their strength, and, in fact, are inclined to over-rate it. A number of persons are always preaching the gospel of equality with the whites, and this idea is constantly fanned by the utterances of ill-advised politicians. They talk also about the brutal conduct of the savage colonial toward the poor, innocent, inoffensive and childlike native.

Little do they know that under the immobile features of the aboriginal is a character as treacherous and inhuman as it was in the darkest days of Chaka and Dingaan, when natives went raiding and murdering because they tired of hunting antelope.

A great deal of the unrest, too, is caused by the women, who tell their husbands and relatives to emulate the ancient deeds of their warrior ancestors. They declare that the blood of the young braves is turning to water, and bestow favors on the ringed men (who have fought in action) of their tribe. These women know that in case of rebellion their sex secures them protection from the troops and insures them against punishment from the authorities. In event of hostilities they frequently avail themselves of this privilege to become spies, and when they find they are suspected, or become tired of the hardships of the campaign, they calmly surrender and demand protection and sustenance from the whites.

For the past twelve years the Zulus, who are at present the largest and most warlike of the Bantu tribes, have been in a truculent mood, and have needed the firmest and most careful handling; for while hitherto the deep jealousy and animosity that have existed between the various tribes have prevented any amalgamation or combined effort on their part, of recent years, owing to the facilities of traveling, due to the existence of the railways, the constant intercourse of people from different tribes at the mines and other centers of industry has caused a rapprochement among them.

### A DANGEROUS POSSIBILITY.

Therefore, a combination for mutual attack and defense may occur at any time. If such be the case, it will be a struggle of titanic proportions, and a fight to the bitter end. Although the ultimate result in favor of the colonists would not, be in doubt, the story would be that of all native risings, bloodthirsty massacres of white men, women and children, looting and burning of white homesteads at the commencement, and relentless butchery of the blacks at the end.

The Matabele rebellion of 1896, with its attendance murders of white women, outlying settlers and other nameless horrors, is still fresh in the minds of all South Africans. What wonder, then, that any possibility of repetition on a larger scale is looked upon with such apprehension by those who face the matter in a calm mood.

Reference has been made to the malignant influence of a "man higher up," and the signs almost unmistakably point to Dinizulu, son of Cetewayo, the present paramount chief of the Zulu nation, as being the wirepuller and secret instigator of the recent rebellion and last month's trouble. The powerful chief is the main factor in native politics in South Africa, a shrew and cunning savage. He lives in Southern Zululand, in barbaric royal state, surrounded by semi-educated Kaffir young men from the native mission stations of Loveday, Zonnebloom and Natal. At the recent trial of the aged chief Sigananda for complicity in the rebellion of last year, the court more than once expressed its opinion that the underlying hand was that of Dinizulu, and when Sigananda was called upon to speak before sentence of death (for high treason) was passed upon him, these were the redoubtable old warrior's words:

"You want the names of those who brought me into trouble? I say their names; they are Dinizulu and Makulmana (a headman of Dinizulu), but seeing they are not here, I simply say let the court administer the law; I have not a lot of words to say; I wish the court to deal with me according to law."

A clearer indictment than this, falling from the lips of one of the most prominent and celebrated Zulu chiefs, already more than 100 years of age, and standing condemned for rebellion on the brink of the grave, it would be difficult to find.

In few people are the old traditions and customs of feudalism more deeply ingrained than among the Zulus, and with them the love of chieftainism approaches a religion. Their veneration is sincere, their obedience implicit, and more than one prominent rebel on trial declared that if it came to be a choice between loyalty to the constituted government and the blind adherence to a native chief, the latter would be accepted by the large majority of the tribe.

Such is the position today, and Dinizulu, who practically holds the destiny of South Africa in his hands, sits and waits, and plots unceasingly, with a cunning that seldom shows his purpose.

Should he be joined by his brother chiefs in Basutoland, the position would indeed become perilous, for while their present paramount chief, Letsea, is a well-meaning and shrewd, statesmanlike man, with no idle day dream, the next in rank and most powerful chief is "Jonathan," a bitter opponent to all progress, a reactionary of the worst type, and at open enmity with the white and all his ways. Letsea is still a comparatively young man, but many an African chief whose views have been opposed to those of his immediate followers has died suddenly.—A. H. Bleksley.


## MODERN PRESCRIBING.

DOCTORS' METHODS BETTER THAN THEY WERE YEARS AGO.

### Patient's Lot Also Much Improved

Large Doses of Nauseating Medicine No Longer Necessary.

It is in medicine, like everything else. The day of barbarism in treatment is nearly over. No longer does the doctor deprive the patient of his very life's blood right at a time when he needs every particle of strength. No longer does he compel the poor sufferer to absorb untold amounts of barks, herbs and mineral solutions right at a time when Nature should be left to herself to straighten out what might only be a slight trouble.

The modern physician knows that he can administer the vital principles of his remedies in a concentrated [illegible] You do not find your doctor brewing a tea or asking you to chew huge quantities of Cinchona bark where quinine is necessary. No longer does he administer a bolus of opium to deaden pain. Not much. A hypodermic syringe charged with the active principles of opium; morphine does the work better and does not do as much damage for Nature to repair.

Right on this line comes news of a recent discovery that will undoubtedly prove to be the most valuable one yet made. It is that of Vinol, which is nothing more or less than a concentrated extract of the active medicinal principles found in the liver of the cod.

The above explanation is about all that is necessary to give one, in order that he may understand the full value of this discovery. Everyone knows the uses for which cod liver oil has been prescribed. Everyone knows its objectionable features. Everyone realizes that there are many cases of wasting diseases that could have been cured by the use of cod liver oil, had it been possible to administer the obnoxious remedy; but everyone does not know that when they were taking cod liver oil in its old form, they were absorbing into the system a vast amount of vile-smelling, obnoxious-tasting grease that was absolutely powerless of doing them any good, but were simply taking it because it was a vehicle that contained the peculiar medicinal principles that it was the intention of the doctor to give to them.

Here is where this new discovery will benefit the world. These principles, separated from the fat and all other unnecessary features, dissolved in a delicious wine, with organic iron and beef peptone added, can now be administered even to the most delicate patient without its being apparent that cod liver oil or anything connected with it is being taken. The greater strength of the new preparation will also enable the patient to receive a greater amount of necessary medicine than was possible to administer before. The consequence will be that the good for which the medicine is desired will be accomplished in a much quicker time. The harm that was formerly caused to stomachs already weakened by disease will be entirely averted, and the result will be that Vinol in but a few years will entirely supersede, as a medicine, cod liver oil in any other known form.

Vinol is sold in London by our well-known druggists, Anderson & Nelles, on a positive guarantee of money refunded if not satisfactory.


# John Wesley's Great Brother

HYMNS BY CHARLES WESLEY GRIPPED HEARTS OF PEOPLE.

And Aided John in His Methodist Revival — Great Movements Have Always Marched to Music.

More than one great man has been eclipsed by a brilliant relative. This may be the reason why the recent celebration of the bi-centenary of the birth of Charles Wesley has attracted so little general interest, for without denying the world's great debt to "St. John of England," it owes something very distinctly to the incomparable singer of the evangelical revival. A notable people were the Wesleys. One ancestor, Guy de Wellesley, was made a thane by Athelstane about 939 A. D.; two members, John and Bartholomew, clergymen, were ejected for nonconformity in 1662, and the family greatly regretted the step of Samuel, father of the reformers, when he joined the Established Church. Charles Wesley was born at Epworth, on Dec. 18, 1707, and educated at Westminster School. As a lad he was active, light-hearted and quick to learn, and was a favorite with both masters and schoolfellows. While at school a relative in Ireland wished to adopt him, but hearing that the acceptance of the offer would mean his leaving England for good, the boy refused it. Another kinsman, Richard Colley, was chosen instead, and became the ancestor of Arthur Wesley, who afterwards spelled his name Wellesley, and is better known as the "Iron Duke" of Wellington.

At the age of 19 Charles left school for Christ Church College, Oxford, while his brother John left about the same time to accept a fellowship at Lincoln College. He was an industrious scholar, and, as John says, "led a regular, harmless life, but if I spoke to him about religion, he would warmly answer, 'What! would you have me a saint all at once?' and would hear no more." This was only a seeming carelessness, for he soon became deeply interested in religious matters and was the founder of the little band of believers and inquirers who were first known by their scoffing companions as "The Godly Club," and later—from the systematic manner in which they arranged their time for worship, study and charitable work—as "Methodists." John had been absent for three years assisting his father in Wroote and Epworth, but returned to Oxford in 1729, and by his natural fitness became head of the new movement. Whitfield joined the society in 1735, and in the same year John and Charles sailed for America, to work among the distressed and neglected colonists. They preached to settlers, Indians and negroes with varying success, and returned to England, Charles in 1736, and John two years later. Whitfield in the meanwhile had been making a deep impression upon the crowds which flocked to hear him. The revival had, in fact, begun; but the two men who were to be its most distinctive exponents were as yet to a great extent untouched by its influence. They were earnest, well-meaning Christian men, but of the power, and joy, and victory which is now so intimately associated with their names, they confess at this time to have known nothing. A visit from Peter Bohler, a Moravian, first gave them the new grasp of faith. Charles, on Whit-Sunday, May 21, 1738, and John a few days later, gained the foothold of "salvation by faith," which each age seems to rediscover, and which Luther, Augustine and Paul had found before them. This new revelation Charles celebrated a year afterwards in his noble hymn, "Oh, for a thousand tongues to sing my great Redeemer's praise." In April, 1749, Charles was married by his brother to Sarah Gwynne, the union in every respect proving a happy one. He died on March 28, 1788, full of years and honor.

Everyone knows the story of the great revival, with its profound influence on the religious, political and social life of England and of the world. How the new teaching flowed over the country, how the "Methodies" were persecuted by cultured and ignorant alike, and how cultured and ignorant alike were often swept into the ranks of the reformers; how no one, even among the hardened prisoners of Newgate, was esteemed too hopeless or too degraded to receive the message and to become "a new creature"; how the church were barred against the preachers and how they preached in the fields and the market places; how enthusiasm and truth prevailed, as they always do, and how not only the great Methodist Church came into being, but its evangelical spirit permeated the whole life of England, kindling wherever it went a passion for personal and social reform. Very intimately associated with the Methodist revival was the little gathering of "Church people," known as the "Clapham sect," of which William Wilberforce was a member, and from whom the anti-slavery agitation and numberless other reforms and benefactions emanated. Of course, the great instrument in the revival was John Wesley's indomitable energy, his power of organization, his wonderful oratory and astonishing spiritual power; but it may be questioned if it would have spread with such rapidity or gained such a grip on the hearts of the people without Charles's hymns. "All inmost things," says Carlyle, "are melodious; naturally "utter themselves in song. The meaning of song goes deep. . . . It seems somehow the very central esence of us—song. The primal essence of us; of us and of all things." There has always been a special power in the work of those who "serve the Lord with gladness and come before his presence with a song." Every successful movement—anti-slavery, modern democracy, Puritanism, Protestantism, Christianity itself—has marched to music, and maybe one of the reasons why so many of our modern "reforms" progress so haltingly is that they lack the assured optimistic outlook which found voice in the songs of Charles Wesley.—Montreal Witness.

# THE MILKMAIDS OF EUROPE

MORE WOMEN THAN MEN ARE ENGAGED IN SELLING THE LACTEAL FLUID.

On the European continent more women than men are engaged in the employment of selling milk, says an American writer. At least that is my observation. In France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Germany the women seem to wholly monopolize the business, and in some of these countries they are greatly aided in their tasks by trained dogs which, sometimes in teams and sometimes driven tandem, help to drag the heavy milk carts from door to door.

In Interlaken, Switzerland, I saw a four-wheeled cart hitched to an exceedingly large dog, and the owner, not content to let the dog simply draw the ordinary contents of the cart, also occupied the front seat.

In Paris, every morning women can be seen laboriously carrying good-sized cans of milk, supplying the coffee houses and, for all I know, families also. No dogs were assisting. But Belgium is particularly the land of the dog and the woman milk peddler. Here the training of dogs for this work has been reduced to a science, and no cart is complete that does not have attached to it in some way from one to half a dozen dogs that, immediately the cart is halted, drop to the ground and take a rest before being called on to again continue their task.

Our London "milkmaid" was a young man. Promptly each morning he drove up to the door of the house where we had taken lodging and left a pint of creamy milk, with a "thank you" when he opened the door, a "thank you" when he poured the milk into the pitcher, and a "thank you" when he went out.

No dog attached to a milk cart has ever been found to be in a friendly mood. He never wags his tail and seldom ever pricks up his weather ear when addressed in a friendly tone. All these bushy-haired fellows look surly and broken-spirited; tired out or disgruntled with the life they are living. Knowing very little about dogs, I could not tell their breed, but they were of all sizes and of all colors, and a number of them were muzzled, as well as harnessed. Theirs is horses', not dogs' work.

The women, with their picturesque caps, look the hardworking lot they are. There is an absence of "frills," and everything they do was strictly business. One can imagine them arising at or before daybreak, milking their cows, and then exchanging their farm for their street costumes and starting out to deliver milk to their customers. Unfortunately I never started with them on their daily journeyings, though such an adventure could not fail to be full of odd experiences.

### AS TO FAIRY STORIES.

The farmer has heard that there is a periodical purporting to address itself to the young which refuses to print fairy stories. The editor has probably given his reasons for such a course, but, in all likelihood, they were not the right ones. He has doubtless told his readers that he considers fairy stories to be the wrong kind of "mental pabulum" for growing boys and girls. "Mental pabulum" is a fine phrase and has a learned and scientific sound, but, considering the history of civilization, and the ten thousand different paths and winding ways that have been trod by the youth of the race, he is a hard and conceited person who shall undertake to say that fairy stories are not a fit tonic for the minds of boys and girls. But there are a great many people who pretend to think it, and they are said to move in the very best circles of pedagogy. And they say it in face of the fact that for thousands of generations (it may be) the young have had their minds fed on fairy stories.—Joel Chandler Harris in Uncle Remus' Magazine.


## Baby's Own Tablets Saves a Little Life

Mrs. T. Osborn, Norton Mills, Vt., writes: "I do not think enough can be said in praise of Baby's Own Tablets. I am satisfied that our baby would not have been alive today if it had not been for the tablets, as he was so weak and sick that he took no notice of anything. In this condition I gave him the tablets, and they have made him a bright-eyed, laughing baby, the pride of our home. He is one year old, has nine teeth, and is now as well as any baby can be. He sits and plays nearly all the time, and lets me do my work without worry. I would say to all mothers who have sick babies give them Baby's Own Tablets, as I did mine, and you will have healthy, happy babies." The tablets will cure all the minor ailments of little ones and are absolutely safe. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.


# MEREDITH, "THE MASTER"

AN APPRECIATION OF THE GREATEST OF ENGLISH NOVELISTS.

George Meredith, whose 80th birthday was celebrated by the pouring forth of glowing tributes to his genius by the entire British press, has been hailed as "The Master" for many years by the English critics and by English writers. "The King of us all," he was termed by Robert Louis Stevenson, who was one of the most enthusiastic admirers of Meredith's genius. It was Stevenson, too, who used to speak of "Rhoda Fleming" as "the strongest thing in English literature since Shakespeare," adding quaintly that if Shakespeare could have read the work he would have jumped and cried, "Here's a fellow."

Despite all the acclaim, both from a large part of the public and from virtually the entire literary world, with which he is now greeted, it has been only during the last 23 years that Meredith has come into his own. Not until 1885, when "Diana of the Crossways" appeared and when the novelist was 57 years old, did Meredith obtain general recognition. "No man," one of Balzac's biographers has written, "ever battered more furiously at the gates of fame with masterpiece after masterpiece and no man ever saw those gates yield more slowly inch by inch." If those words were true of Balzac, they are infinitely more true of Meredith. The English novelist did not begin to attain fame, in the general sense, until he was almost as old as Balzac was when he died, famous for years.

George Eliot and Swinburne, Browning and Tennyson, might write and speak in praise of Meredith during those long years of obscurity, but they could not force the public to take Meredith to its heart. Even today Meredith is not a "popular novelist." But his genius is recognized, his place is assured and he stands in the very forefront of men of letters who write in the English language.

And Meredith, in the opinion of the critics, has become what he is because he remained true to himself. No literary drudgery for bread, no writing out of his heart in book after book which failed to bring him fame, no repetition of disappointment ever made Meredith weaken one jot in holding to the ideas and ideals which his genius told him were the true ones. By sheer strength and persistence, little less, perhaps, than by his brains, he has made the world crown him with the laurel.

As long ago as 1862 Swinburne spoke of Meredith as "one of the leaders of English literature." By this date Meredith had printed two volumes of poems and several novels, among them "The Ordeal of Richard Leverel," now ranked as one of the best of the author's works. It was as a poet, indeed, that Meredith first began to write.

In 1851 he published "Poems," and from then, throughout his active literary life, he has published books of poems every few years. But, while his verse has many admirers, his fame must rest on his work as a writer of prose. In 1891 the Pall Mall Budget, in discussing Meredith from the critical point of view, declared that "if genius consists in the possession of the highest qualities, rather than in the employment, however dexterous, of however many lower qualities, then there can be simply no question that in sheer genius Mr. Meredith overtops every English novelist." The critic of the Budget also declared that "never within our remembrance has time more slowly built up a reputation, nor has there been in our age a reputation more firmly based."

One of the difficulties in the road of Meredith's becoming a "popular" novelist has been his style. Critics have been attacking for years his mode of expressing many of his thoughts. His style has been condemned and it has been ridiculed, but Meredith has given no heed to his critics and, as the years have come and gone, has become more Meredithian, if possible, in his language than before. "Too involved, too obscure, too incumbered with verbiage, badly constructed"—such have been some of the high literary crimes and misdemeanors charged against the Meredith style. His style as to obscurity has even been compared to that of Carlyle. But the novelist has remained impervious to these shafts.

There are, however, many critics who find little objectionable in this widely-discussed style. Richard Le Gallienne, for instance, who gave much time and study to his book on Meredith, has such opinions as these to voice:

"His style is at once a pillar of cloud and a pillar of light." "The mission of his genius is indeed the tracing of the elemental in the complex." "He writes in one of those passages of Sandra Belloni, where in the person of the philosopher he occasionally cocks a comical eye at a bewildered public." "The essential quality of Mr. Meredith's work, in his prose as in his verse, is a great metaphor, and one can hardly help asking whether since Shakespeare there has been a handling of imaginative phrase more truly masculine than Mr. Meredith's—flashing a picture into a phrase, so to say, writing in lightning. Who, indeed, are Mr. Meredith's rivals?"

For true understanding of the great game called life, for ability to analyze character, for a profound comprehension of the character of woman, for wit and sanity and breadth, Meredith's admirers demand—as does Le Gallienne—who are his rivals?

Of Meredith's prose works, those on which his fame is declared most likely to rest are "The Egoist," published in 1879; "Rhoda Fleming," published in 1865; "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," published in 1859, and "Diana of the Crossways," published in 1885.

Meredith was born on Feb. 12, 1828, in Hampshire. He was educated partly in Germany and then read for the bar. He soon turned, however, from law to literature. Personally Meredith has a legion of friends. He is described as handsome, courteous and polished, while he is declared one of the best conversationalists in England.—Chicago Record-Herald.

### VENGEANCE BY PRAYER.

At Shinokubo, a small village in Soshu, consisting of only 70 houses, several cases of robbery have lately occurred, to the great alarm of the villagers. A diligent search instituted by them for the offender proved an utter failure The community consequently held a mass meeting and unanimously agreed upon cursing the robber to death. A virtuous priest of the locality was accordingly applied to for the purpose.

He, however, declined to curse the robber to death, an act too cruel for a holy man like him to resort to, but promised that he would paralyze the robber by his powerful prayers, so as to disable him and lead him to repentance. Thus the priest commenced his incantations. But, behold, the robber continued his subtle operations, to the indignation of the entire community.

The priest has been condemned as a worthless fellow and the villagers have taken upon themselves the task of repairing every day to the village temple by twos and threes to offer horrible prayers by which the robber is doomed to an early and fearful death.—Japan Times.

### TOPSY-TURVY CHINA.

China is a land of paradox. It is an absolute, despotic monarchy; it is also a very democratic country, with its self-made men, its powerful public opinion, and a state rights question of its own.

It is one of the most corrupt of nations. On the other hand, the standard of personal and commercial honesty is probably higher in China than in any other country in the world.

Woman in China is made to serve; her status is so low that it would be a discourtesy even to ask a man if he has a daughter; yet the ablest ruler China has had in many centuries is a woman.

It is a land where the women wear socks and trousers, and the men wear stockings and robes; where a man shakes his own hand, not yours; where white, not black, is a sign of mourning; where the compass points south, not north; where books are read backward, not forward; where names and titles are put in reverse order, as in our directories—Theodore Roosevelt would be Roosevelt Theodore in China; Uncle Sam would be Sam Uncle; where fractions are written upside down as 8.5, not 5-8; where a bride wails bitterly at her wedding, and a man laughs when he tells you of his mother's death.—Success.

### NEWSPAPER TWELVE CENTURIES OLD.

The Pekin Gazette, the publication of which, according to a recent telegram, has been suspended, is a venerable patriarch among newspapers, since it is said to have made its first appearance something like 1,000 years ago, but it is not, as is often stated, the oldest journal in the world. This distinction belongs to the Tsing-Po (or Pekin News), which was founded nearly 21 centuries ago, and was venerable when its younger rival, the Gazette, was cradled. Indeed, M. Huart, French consul at Canton, claims a still earlier birth for the News, which, he says, was founded earlier in the sixth century, 800 years before a newspaper was known in Europe. The Tsing-Po, which is the Times of China, now appears as a book of 24 pages, octavo size, tied in a yellow cover by two knots of rice paper, and its price is about 20 cents.—Exchange.


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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to Dr. Kergan being deceased, Dr. J. D. Kennedy, Medical Director, has associated with him Dr. Kennedy Jr. who has been with the firm for several years, so hereafter business will conducted under the name of

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# Plays, Players, Playgoers--The Week in London Theaters.

### THE GRAND.

Today, matinee ....."A Doll's House"
Tonight... ... ....."Hedda Gabler"
All Next Week..... .....
... ..... ..Wilbor Stock Company

### BENNETT'S.

All Week..... ..... Vaudeville

As a fitting climax to a very successful season, Manager Efner, of Bennett's, has secured a number of good attractions for next week, it being the closing week of the present season.

The cosy little theater will open early next season with a line of attractions that would do credit to the best houses in America. The management have always tried to please their patrons, and when they have failed it was due to nothing but a holdup by the performers.

Next season the salaries of the performers will right themselves, and Bennett's patrons will be treated to the best that money can obtain. But next week Manager Efner will offer to the public the best show of the season.

As a special attraction the management has booked the well-known trio, Brown, Harris and Brown, who will



MISS CHARLOTTE BOLTON,
With the Wilbor Stock Company at the Grand All Next Week.

appear in a new laughable comedy skit. These performers will distribute a barrel of fun every performance, so come along and take home some of the pleasant things that are to be handed out. Keno, Welsh and Melrose, another trio of comedians and acrobatic stunters, who have been amusing the people continuously for several seasons past, will add to this already strong bill.

Alsace and Lorraine, a repertoire of classic and popular music, will prove to be the season's strongest musical attraction. This act is beautifully staged, the lighting effects being marvelous. Saxophones, violins, 'cellos, organs, xylophones, bagpipes, etc., figure prominently in this act.

Dr. Williams, in introducing his sketch, "The Doctor's Busy Day," shows characters who with their conversation and songs captures the house. Assisted by his family of mechanical figures he keeps the audience in a continual uproar.

The rapidity with which Dr. Williams works is amazing to the audiences. With five mechanical figures on the stage at one time, he works their mouths, he keeps up a conversation that leads all to believe that he is conversing with humans. He impersonates a negro, a German, a woman, and also converses with his assistants in plain language. This is one of the greatest attractions of the season.

Keno, Welsh and Melrose, another trio of comedians and acrobatic stunters of much worth, will step to the front next week, and display some of the greatest acrobatic work ever seen in this city.

Lavelle and Sinclair, who are mere youngsters, are in a class by themselves. They do a very novel singing and dancing act that cannot help but please.

Miss Mino Moore, who is classed in the front ranks of the musical profession, is a player of no mean ability and will present her own original pianologue. Her pleasing stage presence, and her perfect fingering will stamp her as an adept in this line of art.

The Bennettograph, followed by the Good Night sign, will conclude one of the best, if not the best, vaudeville performances of the present season.

The Kingston News has the following to say of the Wilbor Stock Company, which will be at the Grand next week:

One of the largest crowds ever gathered in the Grand Opera House greeted the opening show of the Wilbor Stock Company at the Grand last night. This company is new to Kingston theater-goers and it certainly introduced itself in a way that caught our citizens and captivated their patrons. The play last evening was also new to Kingston "The Switchman's Daughter," and it was full of New England drollery and rich in rural settings. The entire company exerted itself to please the audience, and that they succeeded was evinced by the frequent applause which greeted the presentation.

The hypnotic operator in last night's play is deserving of special mention for playing so perfectly a part so out of sympathy with the expectations of the audience.

In vaudeville the Wilbur Company need not feel ashamed of its excellent specialties. Indeed, we are rarely treated to such a feast in the usual continuous performance show. There were three specialties, acrobats, dancers, and Madame Flower, the bronze Melba. The dancing was a fine exhibition of the fantastic, and delighted the big audience. The acrobats were good in every particular, but the star of the evening was Madame Flower. As a singer Kingstonians have never heard her superior, and few have ever heard her equal. She has a marvelous range of voice and complete mastery of every note. She is not the cheap illustrated song singer so common to stock companies, but an accomplished, cultivated singer who enchants her audience. Her songs, Goodbye Sweetheart, Goodbye," "Dream Serenade," "Roll On, Silver Moon," and "Bobolink," were sung with a finish, and competent critics last night did not hesitate to say that the Bronze Melba is in the class where the real Melba, Albani and others shine in the public eye.

Madame Flowers' singing alone would justify the presumption that the Wilbor Stock Company will have crowded houses this week.

The management of Bennett's theater wish to announce that from Monday, March 9, they will establish in the vaudeville theater a new form of amusement. There will be picture plays that will be intensely interesting and highly entertaining, panoramic dramas and comedies, songs augmented with startling mechanical effects which will prove wonderfully realistic, travel views of all parts of the globe and numerous electricated tableaux, besides other added features. There will be a full orchestra in attendance both afternoon and night, and the entire programme will be entirely changed Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Every attendance will be paid to the patrons, as in the past, by uniformed ushers, who will be ever ready to accommodate. They hope to see lots of their old friends and many new ones.

Manager Efner will be in charge as in the past, and always on the alert to make his patrons comfortable.

Hide your valuables! Take your diamond necklaces to the safety deposit vault! "Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman," the most plausible and most fascinating villain in literature or drama, will soon visit this city. The scoundrel hero comes in the person of handsome S. Miller Kent, but he promises to filch nothing but good will and to plunder our people of nothing but smiles and applause. The coming of the distinguished romantic actor in such a fascinating role is indeed an event of interest. Mr. Kent will have a supporting company of metropolitan favorites.

"Strongheart," a new comedy-drama by William C. de Mille, will be presented here by Ralph Stuart and his company under the direction of Henry B. Harris in the near future.

As the collegebred Indian who furnishes the title of the play, Mr. Stuart, by a characterization of unusualness and power, seems certain to increase the large measure of popularity already won by him. Mr. de Mille presents the problem of the educated Indian in love with a woman not of his own race. This unconventional story is placed in an equally out of the ordinary setting—Columbia University with youthful college life, its campus heroes and its football game. Mr. Stuart will be supported by a carefully selected company containing many well-known players.

The music of Richard Carle's "The Mayor of Tokio," which will be the attraction at the Grand during March is by W. F. Peters, and is unusually pretty. Among the numbers that have become popular and which may be heard wherever an orchestra plays popular music, are: "Pity My Pitiful Plight," "Silver Sea of Love," "Tokio," "When the Ocean Breezes Blow," "I Like You," and "Foolishness." The company is a very large and well-balanced organization numbering seventy people, with a chorus christened by a Boston critic "The Blue Ribbon Chorus of America." New scenery and costumes have been provided and the production is said to be one of the most pretentious of the year. Mr. John L. Kearney is seen to great advantage in the unique role of Marcus Kidder, which is said to be most amusing.

Henry W. Savage's "Madam Butterfly" organization is claimed to be the largest operatic company that has undertaken a complete tour of the country. It will come to this city on its own chartered train of nine cars. The beautiful Japanese opera has been so widely discussed since it was brought from Italy last year that all music-lovers look upon its visit as the one great musical treat of the season. Those who were so fortunate as to see the New York production, which this city is promised, and Mr. Savage has a reputation for keeping his pledges, declare that the Puccini masterpiece as presented by the English grand opera company and orchestra, is the most fascinating of any opera, old or new, that has been given in this country.

For a stage production Mr. Savage is sending out the most complete equipment he has ever furnished for presentation outside of New York. The company carries not only all the expensive Japanese scenery, costumes and properties, but the hundreds of beautifully colored electric lights and even the "drop" curtains, four of which are used instead of the regular house curtain. The opera itself is being sung eight times each week, requiring three separate casts in addition to the fine singing chorus. The orchestra of fifty musicians, employs many unusual instruments, all of which have been imported either from Europe or Japan. A musical offering as pretentious as the "Madam Butterfly" production is seldom witnessed outside of the principal cities of the country and the local management is to be congratulated for securing it.

Pittsburg Dispatch: That "The Little Cherub" was disappointing to Pittsburgers there is not a scintilla of doubt. Not that but a company of clever people struggled hard to please, but that the piece is stupidly English. We have had English musical comedies that were highly enjoyable, perhaps because they were English. "The School Girl," which Edna May brought over, pleased mightily, because it was different from the milk-and-water stuff wa have been used to. Then "The Blue Moon" scored heavily here, principally because its music excelled anything we had yet had in these comical affairs. English musical comedies are usually given with more polish and effective detail than home-grown ones, and for that reason have a strong drawing power. But "The Little Cherub" is a heavy, dense, stupid arrangement, with just enough bright spots interpolated to save it. And Hattie Williams, who has done so much to help other stars, could do but little to put vim and life into this, her own stellar vehicle.

Can you imagine this piece going for two seasons in New York? Gothamites probably know what they like, but so does Pittsburg. In this provincial town "The Little Cherub" wouldn't run at all. The production is sumptuous, the salary list enormous, and, as I said before, good people work hard. But it is not greatly pleasing to a Pittsburg audience, and unless a new show arouses enthusiastic approval on its opening it has a week of hard sledding.

After all, it is not established firmly that Miss Williams is really star timber. She sings and dances and has an attractive stage presence—that's all. And there are so many equally well equipped.

It has been said that those people who are most written about are the least known. This paradox becomes a truism when applied to the important women of the stage.

Away from the theater the great "star" is immured from the public eye. She does not frequent public places like other women; she is never seen in fashionable restaurants, and as for having a circle of acquaintances, that is entirely out of the question.

During the hours that women in private life have for recreation, the actress is hard at work. And then the duties incident to her career are so manifold that all those hours away from the playhouse must be given over either to rest or to study. It is for these reasons that a famous woman of the stage like Mrs. Leslie Carter is almost entirely unknown to the general public. Everybody sees her while impersonating somebody else, but the real Mrs. Carter they never see and can really have no correct notion of what she is like.

It is for this reason that the public is prone to jump at some rather queer conclusions. The perfectly natural inference is that Mrs. Carter impersonates such characters as Zaza and Du Barry, that in private life she appears and conducts herself after the same fashion. But nothing could be farther from the truth.

Mrs. Carter the actress and Mrs. Carter the woman are a long way from being one and the same person. Because an actress is an adept at tearing passions to tatters is no occasion for surmise that she is busy at this sort of thing all her waking hours. Some people may think so, but some people get some very strange notions into their heads.

While this most famous among emotional actresses is the most animated and fascinating of women, noise and bustle are exceedingly distasteful to her. Nobody can remain long in her good graces who is given to fits if temper or is in the habit of saying disagreeable things. Mrs. Carter is a southern woman, which means that courtesy and kindness to all are a duty and a pleasure.

Her ways are gentle, and gentleness she inspires in those about her. One does not have to be near her very long before discovering her delight in that which is amiable and courteous, an l keen disrelish for anything likely to ruffle the feelings of the most humble.

"The New Mrs. Loring," Miss Henrietta Crosman's latest success, described as a comedy of sentiment in three acts, is a play of madern life dealing with the homely but ever absorbing topic of mother love. This is a happy relief from the problem play and others of a kindred nature, and coupled with the delightful interpretation of the title role in the hands of Miss Crossman should appeal to theater-goers and insure their friendly interest and cordial support.

Miss Crossman comes to the Grand on Tuesday, March 10.



MISS MABLE LEVILLE,
Of the team of Leville and Sinclair at Bennett's All Next Week.



MR. ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Of Leville and Sinclair, at Bennett's Next Week.

## David Warfield May Go To England

New York, Feb. 29.—David Warfield's success in "A Grand Army Man," since David Belasco's new Stuyvesant Theater was opened, has resulted in renewed rivalry among London managers to secure a contract with the popular American star. When Mr. Warfield was still appearing in "The Music Master" Mr. Belasco received the most flattering offers from George Edwardes, Frederick Harrison, George Alexander and other noted British managers. This year, with "A Grand Army Man," a brilliant addition to his repertoire, these managers, with Herbert Sleath added, have been making still further attempts to tempt Warfield to the British capital. The proposition of Mr. Sleath, received only a few days ago, offers such flattering inducements that Mr. Belasco is seriously considering their acceptance. The plan would be for Mr. Warfield to start his London season next fall, opening in "A Grand Army Man," his present success, and following this with "The Music Master." Indeed, the proposed plan for London has reached such a point that it may be considered practically assured.

**Revision Necessary.**

This has made necessary a sudden revision of this season's plans at the Stuyvesant Theater. Since last Wednesday, when the news of Warfield's important future plans was made known, the trans-Atlantic cables have been kept fairly alive with messages perfecting the details of his forthcoming London season. The chief result is that it is definitely stipulated that he shall appear in all the plays of his repertoire, opening with his present success, "A Grand Army Man," and that furthermore he shall create at least one new character while in London.

**Play for Warfield.**

For nearly a year Jerome K. Jerome has been working on a play for Warfield. The completed manuscript has just been delivered and Mr. Belasco has decided to give London the first view of the Jerome piece. After London has seen the new character, which will follow "A Grand Army Man" and "The Music Master," the Belasco star will give New York its first view of it the season following. It is more than likely that "The Auctioneer" also will be played in London, and if Mr. Warfield's success in the British capital is all that London managers expect, he will, while there, make his first appearance as Shylock.

All this means a tremendous amount of work, not only for the actor, but for Mr. Belasco and his entire executive staff; and that everything may be brought immediately into perfect running order Mr. Belasco will at once inaugurate the repertoire plan for his greatest star during his present season in the Stuyvesant. All the actors who appeared in "The Music Master" and "The Auctioneer" are being sought, and these, with the players now appearing in "A Grand Army Man" will form an unusually strong organization for the London season.

During the remainder of the present year, therefore, at the Stuyvesant Mr. Belasco will present Warfield in the three plays of his present repertoire, for it has become known that his London engagement may begin much earlier than originally contemplated and that he may leave for England within a fortnight after the close of his present year.

**Music Master.**

The first change will occur next Monday when, for a limited time, Warfield will be seen in "The Music Master." This play will be produced througout the week, excepting Saturday nights, when the bill will be "A Grand Army Man." This will be the order of the first few weeks of the change, with the probability that "The Auctioneer" will be given a place in the programme later.

One other aspect of the situation, and a highly important one to Mr. Belasco, is that the London opportunity offers a comforting and most satisfactory solution of his booking difficulties. It will be his future policy, with a theater in London always at his command, to present his stars and plays in New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia, on this side of the water, and then each season to send some one of them to the British capital.

## NEW YORK FEATURES

New York, Feb. 29. — Miss Adeline Genee has poetry in her toes. The dancer from the Empire in London appeared here for the first time Tuesday evening, in the New York Theater, in Florence Ziegfeld, Jr.'s, production of "The Soul Kiss," and she danced her way straight into the hearts and hands of her audience.

The charm about Miss Genee's dancing is that it is so expressive. On the stage she is dumb, save for her twinkling toes, but they speak volumes. Except in walking, she seems seldom to touch the ground, and the grace of her motions is such that there is never a thought how difficult it must all be. There is a certain witchery about her dancing that is irresistible, and its charm is heigtened by a delightful stage presence.

It has been said that New Yorkers have no appreciation for dancing as a fine art, but that was loudly disproved, for the audience fell victims to her grace. Her dancing is modest without being in the least prudish, and it is alluring without being suggestive. Miss Genee toed her way to success in a single evening.

And the rest of "The Soul Kiss" is capital, too. The books and lyrics are cleverly devised by Harry B. Smith, and the music, by Maurice Levi, is the kind that strives for popularity. Herbert Gresham and Julian Mitchell, have staged the production most effectively, and the elaborateness of the costumes and scenery is sufficient to interest even staid first nighters.

Vienna's latest creation in music was imported into the Broadway Theater, New York, last Monday night when Oscar Straus' operetta, "A Waltz Dream," heard for the first time, set the feet of a large and fashionable audience to tapping in rhythmic time. It is the sort of music that creeps in through your ear, and once in your memory it remains there, revolving its pretty tunefulness again and again.

The production is lavish and the individuals were ably fitted to their melodious tasks. Miss Sophie Brandt was chic as a leader of a Vienna ladies' orchestra. She sang very well and acted with great spirit. Charles A. Bigelow was just as funny as expected, and Joseph W. Herbert was excellent in his affected drawl of manner and in his poses.

Maude Adams is sitting for John W. Alexander, the Pittsburg artist, who has begun the preliminary sketches of what will undoubtedly be the most ambitious oil portrait ever made of her. The portrait is to be in six colors, of full length dimensions, and in the costume which Miss Adams wears in the second act of her new play, "The Jesters." Mr. Alexander is well known for his mural paintings in the Carnegie Library at Pittsburg.

E. H. Sothern last Monday night revived in the Lyric Theater, New York, the character part in which his father made fame and fortune, that of "the perfect gentleman," Lord Dundreary, in Tom Taylor's old comedy, "Our American Cousin," now rechristened "Lord Dundreary."

The tradition of the part, its business, costume, eccentric exaggerations of lisp, stutter, drawl, hop-and-skip, are all easily mastered by so competent and experienced an actor as Mr. Sothern, but the exquisite finish, the delicacy, the perfect poise that made idiocy delightful in the original interpretation were the result of years of patient toil in building up a part word by word, almost letter by letter, and that achievement has not fallen to Mr. Sothern's lot—at least not quite yet.

Nevertheless when Lord Dundreary was on the stage there was a constant ripple of laughter through the house. All Dundreary's old stories are almost new to the present generation, and when half well told they are sure to amuse any audience. Mr. Sothern tells them exceedingly well.

He was warmly applauded and so persistently that after the third act he had to say a few words of thanks, taking the opportunity to explain his diffidence in essaying a part so encrusted with traditions.

### WHY GIRLS ARE BETTER.

Yes, fathers and mothers, it is your boys that need your most thoughtful care. It seems to be instinctive to parents to shield their girls from evil, to keep them from the sight and sound of sinful things. What mother would rest when evening comes if her little daughter were at large in the street, frequenting the village store, or hanging about the door of the drinking saloon?

How many times is the son of ten years old away from the sight and sound of the mother at nightfall, breathing in a worse malaria than that from the stagnant pools, from the rude talk of older boys, or of coarse, vulgar men? Outgrow it, will they? Now and then a boy poisoned in childhood by vicious associates does live down the poison, and comes out a pure, clean man. But look over any community in search of the young men without guile, whose souls and bodies are clean and are they the rule or the exception? Scrutinize the sisters of the same young men, and do you expect to find the spotless among them the rule or the exception?

It is the curse of the world that its boys are cherished less sacredly than its girls, and they whose temptations to physical vices are strongest have the least done to fortify them against evil.

Do not say that because of the difference in their natures, boys and girls cannot be trained by the same standard of morality. It is a base libel upon manhood, fostered so long in the world that it has come almost to be believed. If the boys have greater temptations, so have they stronger powers of resistance, if these powers only are cultivated. But too often they are wholly neglected.

### WHAT IS A BOURGEOIS.

Bourgeois as a term of reproach has entered into the thought and speech of at least two generations. It rivals Philistine as a convenient epithet for what we do not like. In literature, in art, most of all in morals, to be a bourgeois is to be something indefinably but unspeakably awful. Careful parents and anxious teachers warn the young against incurring this taint. You may be early English if you must, or late American if you will, but never can you think without a shudder of being bourgeois. The word stands for a curse, indefinite, to be sure, but blighting—almost as deadly as "un-American."

The malediction came to us from France, and there are those who maintain that we give it a more malign significance than it has in its country of origin. Not admitting that we in America have a bourgeoise at all, we get more worked up over it than do the French. Professor Barrett Wendell has recently pointed out that the great body of students at the French universities are bourgeoise. So are the leading professional men: they derive from middle-class families in the provinces. Such is notoriously the case with public men in France. When the socialist orator, Jaures, flung the taunt of bourgeois at the ministry, Clemenceau eagerly accepted it as if it were a badge of honor. As well reproach a Tammany statesman for being "close to the people!" It appears to be true, also, that in France it is the bourgeois who do the least bourgeois things. Let an American in search of emancipation pass through the Latin quarter at 2 o'clock in the morning. He will see the crowded tables in front of the cafes, and hear the wit and song flying back and forth. What gayety, what esprit, he will think, reflecting on the sodden bourgeoise of his own land. Well, nine-tenths of the merrymakers before him are bourgeois.—New York Evening Post.

### THE NEGLECTED RIFLE.

There is no doubt but that a large proportion of our male population could be induced to take up rifle shooting as a pastime if the opportunity were offered. That effective work can be secured by the training in rifle clubs has already been demonstrated. Canada's rifle clubs are a part of her military system, and in case of war would be turned into military companies. In Switzerland every male citizen is trained in the use of the rifle. There the rifle club movement is three centuries old, here we are only just beginning. The way it can be accomplished here is for the Government to encourage, assist and maintain in a high degree of efficiency civilian rifle clubs. A comparison of civilian rifle club work in this country with that of other nations is a sad commentary of our neglected opportunities. The United States, with its $80,000,000 or more of population and with our 16,000,000 available for military service, has only about 85,000 men in all branches of the service receiving training in target practice. The Government rifle clubs show about 1,800, and there are possibly 50,000 more who are familiar with rifle shooting of some sort. This leaves over 15,000,000 unorganized militiamen who are either entirely ignorant or unskilled in the use of any kind of small arms.—Harper's Weekly.

### A FRIENDLY LEAD.

The late Sir John Millais was a very keen fisherman. He used to tell a story of an old man who was his attendant during a day's sport in the north of England. The old man was full of local gossip and small scandal, and, where the natural supply failed him, he was clearly able to manufacture enough of his own to go on with. "I were out with the bishop, yesterday," said the old man, referring to a popular church dignitary, who is also a good fisherman. "Ah," replied Millais, "he's a good man." "Well," continued the old fellow, "'he may be, but 'e do swear a bit when 'e's fishin'." "Oh, nonsense!" replied Millais, "I don't believe that." The old man insisted that he was right, however. "I'll give you an instance," he said. "I was standing 'longside o' the bishop, same as I might be aside o' you, an' 'e'd got a big fellow at the end of 'is line, that was pretty-nigh pullin' 'im off his feet, an' I turns to 'is lordship an' I says, ''e pulls d—d 'ard, don't 'e?' and the bishop says, 'Yes, 'e do.' Well now, ain't that swearing?'"

The breeding and selling of canary birds in Germany, which has reached such proportions that it now controls the markets of the world, is comparatively estimated of a value of $238,000.


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# SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

## BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Count Melchior Gurowski, whose death has just taken place at Nice, where he owned the Chateau of Monthoron, on the Villefranche road, has many friends and affiliations, some acquired in America, others in London, where he was connected for a long time with the stock exchange, and others again at Nice, where for nearly a quarter of a century he held the office of consul-general of Austria-Hungary. His father died at Washington.

One of his uncles, Count Ignatius Gurowski, created a great sensation in the early forties of the nineteenth century by eloping with Princess Isabella of Spain, who was sister of that King Francis, who was the husband of Queen Isabella II. The princess was staying with her father at the time, near Paris, and the elopement took place in the old-fashioned romantic manner, including the descent of the princess by means of a ladder from her window to the ground, and her flight in a post-chaise. The eloping couple reached Calais in safety, crossed over to England before any steps could be taken for their capture, and were married in due form at Dover. Later on there was a species of reconciliation, and the couple were received at the court of Madrid. But the princess developed into an altogether impossible character, and ultimately a separation ensued, the count dying at Paris in 1887, and the infanta also dying in Paris just ten years later.

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They left one daughter, of the name of Isabella, who married Charles Allen Perkins, at one time United States minister at Lisbon. This marriage was a source of great annoyance to the reigning house of Spain, the members of which institute da series of persecutions against the ex-American diplomat, culminating in his arrest and imprisonment in France on charges of fraud, and in his separation from his wife and children.

One of the latter, Carlos Perkins, has achieved considerable fame as an actor at Madrid, being a member of the company which, in point of prestige, may be compared with the Comedie Francais in Paris.

Charles Allen Perkins died some fifteen years ago in America, and his widow, who has dropped his name, and who is styled Countess Gurowski, makes her home in Madrid, where she is in receipt of an allowance from the reigning family.

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Coquelin Cadet's loss of his reason and the commitment of this celebrated French actor, uncle and guardian of the late Marquis of Anglesey, to a lunatic asylum, owing to the delusion that he was really that Emperor Napoleon I., whom he had so frequently portrayed on the stage, shows once more the danger of people throwing themselves too completely into the role which for one reason or another they have assumed. Thus the Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch, the most brilliant of the members of the reigning house of Russia, popular poet, patron of Gorki, and of other Muscovite literary lights, president of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, and translator of Shakespeare's works into Russian, became so imbued with the role of "Hamlet," which he repeatedly filled on the amateur stage, that his present dementia has taken the form of the conviction that he is really the unhappy Prince of Denmark, of the bard of Avon. Many professional actors have in the same way become crazy through the belief that they were really the original characters of the famous personages whom they had portrayed before the footlights.

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Then there is the once well-known banker, Carlsen, at Copenhagen, who having been informed that he resembled Alexander III. of Russia, cultivated that resemblance until he had become his double, and then ended by becoming convinced that he was the Czar in person, and consequently an object of Nihilist animosity. In fact, so terrified did he become of the plots which he believed to have been organized by the Russian terrorists, against his life, that he became entirely insane, and died not long ago in an asylum near Copenhagen, which he took to be the Russian palace of Gatchina, and to be surrounded with every possible safeguard against the Muscovite revolutionists.

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Not only the British, but even the Irish as well, repose a considerable amount of confidence in the common sense and in the soundness of judgment of King Edward, both in his capacity as a ruler and as a man of the world. That is why people are unlikely to hear anything more of what is now known as the "Dublin scandal," connected with the disappearance of the jeweled regalia of the grand master of the Order of St. Patrick. Even those who were disposed to champion the cause of Sir Arthur Vicars in Parliament, have abandoned their project, taking it for granted that his deposition is not a piece of official persecution but the personal act of the sovereign, and that he had sound reasons for adopting this measure, as well as for the peculiar manner in which it was put into execution, since Sir Arthur's office in Dublin Castle was actually locked against him by the police. The hint conveyed, it is said, in the name of the King, that it would be best for all concerned to let the matter drop, likewise seems to have been accepted.

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Of course it leaves Sir Arthur in an extremely disagreeable position. For such offices as that of Ulster king at arms are held, like commissions in the army and navy and dignities at court, at the King's pleasure, and there is no redress, either in law or in Parliament, for removal. It may be added that Colonel Sir John Ross-of-Bladensburg, chief of the Dublin police, and Sir Anthony Macdonnell, the under secretary of state for Ireland, and who was recently in this country, have been particularly hostile toward Sir Arthur from the very outset of the affair, and have insisted upon his being dismissed. Sir Anthony is a man of distinctly national sympathies, like Lord Aberdeen, the lord lieutnenant, whereas Sir John Ross-of-Bladensburg belongs, politically speaking, to the opposite camp, so that there can be no question of any political sentiment in the affair.

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Sir Arthur's successor is Capt. Nevile Wilkinson, formerly of the Coldstream Guards, and a son-in-law of the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, having married four years ago Lady Beatrix Herbert, a niece of the late Sir Michael Herbert, who died as ambassador at Washington. The Herbert influence is very great at court, and it may be remembered that Lord Pembroke has filled the office of lord steward of the royal household—that is to say, the highest dignity of the latter, both during the reign of Queen Victoria, and more recently under King Edward. The pronounced good will of both the King and Queen toward Lord Pembroke and toward his children has undoubtedly weighed in the appointment of Capt. Wilkinson, who, moreover, is a close and intimate friend of Sir John Ross-of-Bladensburg, having been associated with the latter in the compilation of a history of the regiment to which they both belonged, namely, the Coldstream Guards. Capt. Wilkinson is quite as much of an adept in heraldic and genealogical lore as Sir Arthur, is an etcher of rare skill, and designed the beautiful book-plates which the King and the Queen use for their respective books. He is a son of the late Col. J. Wilkinson, of Southampton Lodge, Highgate, and it may be safely assumed will very shortly be knighted.

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As for Sir John Ross-of-Bladensburg, it may be of interest to recall that he is indebted for his peculiar name to the victory of his grandfather, Gen. Ross, at Bladensburg, in 1814, and who followed up that battle by capturing Washington, where he destroyed the capitol, the national library and the White House. It is only fair to add that this work of barbaric destruction, which has been strongly condemned by all British historians, was done by Gen. Ross under the most strict and peremptory instructions from home. The general, whose troops only held Washington for 24 hours was killed a few days later in a skirmish before Baltimore, and his son, in recognition of the general's services, received from the crown a patent authorizing him to add the words of "Bladensburg" to his name. Sir John, now the chief of his family, is a Roman Catholic, had an elder brother who was a Jesuit priest, served throughout the Egyptian and South African wars, with Capt. Nevile Wilkinson, and is married to his first cousin, daughter of the tenth Viscount Massereene and Ferrard.

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Old Baron Edward Robert Von Swinburne, who was chamberlain of the Emperor of Austria and a colonel in his army, and who died early last year at the age of 83, unmarried, and with whose demise the Austrian branch of the old Northumberland family of Swinburne became extinct, seems to have left considerable property in England as well as in Austria, but no will. Owing to this, his name has been included in the official list of "missing heirs" that is given out each year in London, and a notification has been issued to the effect that any of his kinsfolk who have claims to his fortune should lose no time in instituting the necessary legal measures to establish their rights, both in London and in Vienna. He was the son of Robert Swinburne, a younger brother of the sixth baronet, and a field marshal in the Austrian service, besides being for many years Austrian Viceroy of Lombardy.

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The old field marshal had in addition to the only son who died last year, a daughter named Emily, who predeceased him, leaving no issue by her marriage with Count Lazzarini. He also had a younger brother named Edward, born in 1765, who is generally understood to have come to this country from Northumberland, and of whose marriage and possible descendants the English Swinburnes have lost trace, there not being even any record of his death in the family annals. Now it is the descendants of this Edward Swinburne that is to say, the youngest brother of the sixth baroneet, and also of Field Marshal Von Swinburne, who would have a claim on most of the property of the field marshal's son who died last year. Nor is it until the fact is established that there are no descendants in America or anywhere else of this Edward Swinburne, that the descendants of his eldest brother, Sir John Edward Swinburne, would have an undivided right to the property in question. Among the descendants of the sixth baronet, are his grandson, the present Sir John Swinburne, the seventh baronet, and his other grandson, the famous poet, Algernon Swinburne, now 71 years of age, and who would undoubtedly have beeen appointed to succeed Lord Tennyson as poet laureate, had it not been for the radical and downright revolutionary opinions which he professed in all political matters, esepecially with regard to Russian affairs.

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The present chief of the family is Sir John Swinburne, the second of whose three wives was an American woman, whose acquaintance he made during one of his stays in the United States, as representative of the English holders of Virginia State bonds. The baronetcy was one of the first created by King James I., dating from 1660, and was conferred upon John Swinburne, who had previously been the subject of a very romantic and sensational lawsuit. As a child he had been kidnapped, carried off to the continent, brought up in a monastery there under a different name, was believed to have perished, and when, after reaching manhood, refusing to become a monk and escaping from the monastery he returned to England to claim his extensive estates, he experienced the utmost difficulty in establishing his identity.

## FABLE OF THE YOUNG MAN WHO LIVED FOR AN IDEAL

Once upon a time there was a young man with many ideals. A balloon couldn't ascend as high as his lowliest reflection and the ambition of his thoughts was only limited by the confines of the universe.

At frequent intervals he went into a caucus and held a conference with himself, and after each of these gatherings he saw more and more clearly that he was one out of many.

He saw visions.

He dreamed dreams.

His visage began to reflect his manner of thinking and his expression was like unto that of one who suffers much but who tries to be patient.

And particularly did he disdain one institution—a disdain so peculiar that if Methuselah had started to guess it in his cradle and had kept right at it, he would have died first.

Was it free education? No.

Was it constitutional government? No.

Was it the right of trial by jury? No.

It was an institution greater than any of these; it was an institution that comprised them all; it was an institution that began with the beginning of time and which has been growing in importance ever since; a world-wide institution; a popular institution; and an institution without which this old world would quickly cease to wag.

It was, in short, that institution known as Young Ladies.

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He thought they were foolish.

He thought they were giddy.

He listened to their conversation and shuddered, and when they giggled he moaned in his heart and cried, "Alas! alas!"

Yes, especially did their speech pain him and bit by bit he fashioned in his mind an ideal girl.

This ideal girl never said foolish things.

This ideal girl never said giddy things.

Her conversation was clear, precise and logical, and as for giggling, she would die first.

In the privacy of his soul he often spoke to his ideal and she talked back to him.

"Political economy," he would say to her, "no longer attracts the attention of the multitude."

"Wherein I see," she answered, "a sinister sign of the times, for it is a study that can only be in harmony with the best intellectual tendencies of any age."

And he rejoiced.

"The ignorance of the masses," he mentioned to her, "fills me with doubts of the possibility of immortality.

"Let us then consider Buddhism," she said, "which does not acknowledge the existence of an independent soul, but which regards Nirvana as being synonymous with Extinction!"

And he was glad.

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For many years he sought to realize his ideals, but one by one he set them aside as unattainable.

No longer did he seek to regenerate the world.

He merely wished to eat.

No longer did he devise systems of taxation which would revolutionize all known methods of government.

He merely wished to eat.

He pondered no more upon the teachings of pragmatism.

He listened no more to the temptations of the nebular hypothesis.

He thought no more of the comparative study of Brahmaism and Shintoism.

He merely wished to eat.

After many hungry days he found a place as a collector of rents for an agent of real estate and day by day he gathered worldly wisdom.

He learned sly tricks.

He acquired a stock of quips and jests and sorrowing humanity touched his heart no more.

He was there to get the money.

He became skilled in sprightly repartee.

And invariably did he get the money.

He grew stylish in his dress.

He wore a seal ring.

He adorned himself with an edged vest.

And he glorified his eager feet in patent-leather shoes.

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One day when he called at a new flat to collect the rent a saucy young lady opened the door, humming a tune and chewing gum.

"Ah, there!" said he.

To which she answered, "Go chase yourself!"

"I've come for the rent," said he, "but I hope it isn't ready."

To which she answered, "Like fun you do!"

"Honest!" said he, "because then I can come again."

To which she answered, "You're a fresh guy."

"Not this time," said he. "I mean business. Say, I could learn to love you if you'd give me half a chance."

To which she answered, "Gee, what a nerve! Well, the rent ain't ready, see?" and she closed the door.

He called again.

And yet again he called.

He called upon her mother, he met her father, and he took her to all the theaters.

"You're my little bright-eyes, you are," he told her one night. "Do you know it?"

She chewed her gum and answered him, "Huh-huh!"

"Say, what's the use waiting? I'm ready to get married if you are. Ready?"

She chewed her gum again and answered, "Huh-huh!"

"Say," said he; 'I've got a peach of a ring. Wait—it's in my overcoat pocket."

He went out into the hall and as he was returning with the ring his ideal girl suddenly appeared and walked behind him, saying:

"Is this, then, to be the end? Are intellectual attainments to be submerged——"

He threw his heel back and fetched the ideal a kick right delicately across the shins and as she fell away from him, nevermore to return, his eyes fell upon the real and he lovingly cried:

"Goo-goo!"—New York Sun.

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### HOW INDIANS TAN DEERSKIN.

The skin dressing of the Indians, both buffalo and deer skins, is generally very beautiful and soft. They stretch the skin either on a frame or on the ground, and after it has remained there for three or four days, with the brains spread over the fleshy side, they grain it with a sort of adze or chisel.

After the process of graining, though the skin is apparently beautifully finished, it passes through another process—that of smoking. For this they hang the skin on a frame in a smoke-proof house or tent. The fire is made at the bottom out of rotten wood, which produces a strong and peculiar smell. The fire must be smothered to make the smoke.

The grained skins must be kept in the smoke for three or four days and after this the skins will always remain the same, even after being wet, which does not belong to the dressed skins in civilized countries.—Life Among the Indians.

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## PRONUNCIATION OF "TRAFALGAR"

### ACCENT ON THE FIRST OR LAST SYLLABLE?

W. J. B., Mystic, asks for the pronunciation of Trafalgar, and if the battle and the place of that name are pronounced the same.

There can be no doubt that the word is generally pronounced "Tra-fal-gar," by English-speaking people, with the accent on the second syllable. Thus we always speak of Tra-fal-gar Square, London. In this we differ from the inhabitants of continental Europe, who lay the stress on the last syllable. The poets have also agreed to adopt the latter mode, probably on account of its more euphonious sound in verse. I will quote three instances of this from Lord Byron, who was born in 1788 and died in 1824. In the 40th stanza of the second canto of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," we read:

"'Twas on a Grecian autumn's gentle eve
Childe Harold hailed Leucadia's Cape afar;
A spot he long'd to see, nor cared to leave;
Oft did he mark the scenes of vanish'd war,
Actium Lepanto, fatal Trafalgar."

Again the last two lines of the 181st stanza, fourth canto, of the same poem, are as follows:

"They melt into thy yeast of waves, which mar
Alike the Armada's pride, or spoils of Trafalgar."

Once more, the fourth stanza of the first canto of "Don Juan" runs thus:

"Nelson was once Britannia's god of war,
And still should be so, but the tide is turn'd;
There's no more to be said of Trafalgar,
'Tis with our hero quietly inurn'd;
Because the army's grown more popular,
At which the naval people are concern'd;
Besides, the Prince is all for the land service,
Forgetting Duncan, Nelson, Howe and Jervis."

Sir Francis Turner Palgrave, who was born in 1824 and died in 1897, published (through Macmillan), in 1881, a volume of poems entitled "Visions of England." Among them was a long poem named "Trafalgar," which begins as follows:

"Heard ye the thunder of battle
Low in the south and afar?
Saw ye the flash of the death-cloud
Crimson o'er Trafalgar?"

The four instances prove that in the name 'Trafalgar" the accented 'ast syllable is preferred by poets.

In the glorious victory of Cape Trafalgar, South Spain, Nelson defeated and crushed the combined fleets of France and Spain, commanded by Admirals Villeneuve and two Spanish admirals. The enemy's force consisted of 18 French and 15 Spanish vessels; all of the line; that of the British 27 ships. After a prolonged fight, Villeneuve and the other admirals were captured, and 19 of their ships were taken, sunk or destroyed. Nelson wore a bright uniform, which made him a mark for sharpshooters, and huring the battle he was struck by a musket-ball. He lived only long enough to learn that he had gained a great victory. "Thank God, I have done my duty," he said, and died without a groan, on the 21st of October, 1805. While sailing towards the enemy Nelson had hoisted the signal, "England expects every man to do his duty."Nelson's ship bore the well-omened name of the Victory. The name of the cape and the name of the battle are, of course, pronounced in the same way.—Montreal Star.

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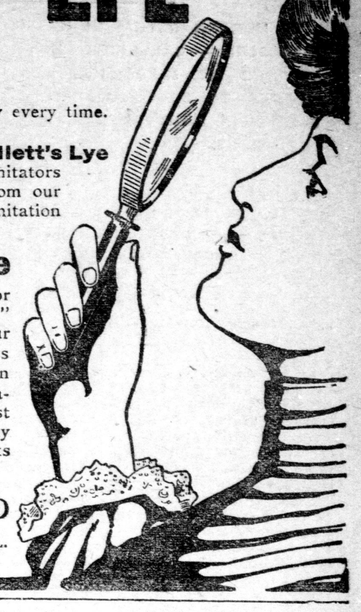
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# Curiosities of the Roman Catacombs; History and Purpose Made Clear

**WHAT MODERN RESEARCH HAS DISCLOSED — GALLERIES EXTENDING 587 MILES UNDERGROUND—TOMBS OF ANCIENT SAINTS AND MARTYRS—THE INSCRIPTIONS.**

Modern research has established beyond a doubt the original exclusive use of the catacombs by the Christians as places of burial and of holding religious assemblies, and the various other theories put forth to explain the origin of these cemeteries have all been proved to be unfounded.

The Christian mode of burial in the catacombs seems to have been copied from the Jews. A short time before the birth of Christ Judea was made tributary to Rome by Pompey, and many thousands of its inhabitants were transferred to Rome, where a special district on the right bank of the Tiber was assigned for their habitation.

These first Jewish settlers adhered to the customs of their forefathers, especially in a matter so sacred as funeral rites, and they laid their dead in rocky sepulchres outside the gate nearest their quarter. Here, in fact, was discovered in 1860 the socalled Jewish catacomb, which it may be assumed was the prototype of later Christian sepulchres.

The earliest Roman Christians were very probably converted Jews, were naturally familiar with the Jewish mode of burial and in all probability adopted it for themselves. A gravestone discovered in one of the Roman catacombs bears the date of the third year of the reign of Vespasian, A. D. 71, and thus affords proof of the antiquity of the catacombs as places of burial.

In early times Christians were probably buried on property, a garden or vineyard, belonging to private families, and in fact nearly all the ancient names of the catacombs were taken from those of the owners of the land. Thus, for instance, Lucina, a Roman matron, otherwise known as Pomponia Graecina, who was converted to Christianity in 58, gave a vineyard near the Ostian Way for the burial of St. Paul, while another matron of the same name and probably of the same family excavated and gave her name to some crypts on the Appian Way.

With the passing of time and the increase in the number of Christians the original cemeteries were extended, excavation on a larger scale were undertaken and gradually the catacombs were formed. The architects of the catacombs were a special class of persons known as fossores, or diggers, who either formed the lowest order of the clerics or were a voluntary association of laymen, a forerunner of the mediaeval confraternities who out of Christian charity devoted themselves to this task.

The work of the fossores was undertaken at the peril of their lives, especially in time of persecution. Besides attending to the excavations of the catacombs they also undertook the still more perilous task of fetching thither the bodies of the dead.

The catacombs originally were used exclusively as cemeteries, but later they provided places for religious assembly and in some cases worship. In Apostolic times they generally met in the house of some wealthy member of the community. Later they built churches. After Diocletian in 303 ordered the churches to be destroyed the Christians evidently then took refuge in the catacombs, which, although known by their persecutors to exist, could not be reached or entered, as neither their precise position nor their entrances could be ascertained.

The catacombs were also used occasionally as places of concealment. Several popes used them as a hiding place from the beginning of the second century onward. St. Stephen was murdered in the catacombs, where he had lived for some time during the Valerian persecutions, and his successor, St. Sixtus, was also martyred in the catacombs.

Even after Christianity had become the recognized religion of the empire the catacombs afforded shelter and concealment to popes. Thus Liberius remained hidden for over a year in the catacombs of St. Anges until the death of the Arian Emperor Constantius, and Boniface, I., went to the cemetery of St. Felicitas when the anti-Pope Eulalius was elected.

With the cessation of Christian persecutions, when the catacombs were no longer needed as places of refuge, they gradually ceased to be used as cemeteries. The latest date found on any grave in the catacombs is 410, and although during the first half of the fifth century and the latter part of the fourth Christians had a pious desire to be buried near the tombs of the martyrs this practice seems not to have been encouraged.

For several centuries the catacombs were used as places of devotion. St. Gerome and Prudentius mention the stream of people flocking from sunrise to sunset to pay their devotions at the catacombs, and not from Rome alone but from all neighboring cities and other more distant places.

The entrance of the catacombs were now rendered public. Shafts or air holes called luminaria were opened for purposes of ventilation. The subterranean chapels were enlarged, while many churches were built over the cemeteries of the more celebrated martyrs.

About the middle of the fifth century a portion of the catacombs was rifled by the barbarians in hopes of finding treasures, and thus began the devastation which led ultimately to their neglect and ruin. Pope Paul I. writing in 761 says:

"Many of the catacombs had before been neglected and in great measure ruinde, but now by the impious Lombards they were thoroughly destroyed. They disinterred and carried away bodies of saints, in consequence of which the homage due to such holy places was now carelessly paid; even beasts had access to them, and in some places men had dared to put up folds and so convert the consecrated burial places of Christians into stables and dunghills."

For this reason it was considered more reverent to cause the bodies and relics of martyrs to be removed to churches within the walls and the translation of martyrs began. There are instances of such translations in the beginning of the seventh century, when Boniface III., removed a considerable number of bodies to the Pantheon, which was thereafter called Sancta Maria ad Martyres. But it was in the ninth century that the catacombs really began to be emptied, and the work continued until the beginning of the thirteenth, when religious interest in them began to diminish.

From the thirteenth to the fifteenth century all knowledge of the ancient cemeteries seems to have perished. The accidental falling in of a portion of the high road outside the Porta Salaria in 1578 led to the discovery of the catacomb of St. Priscilla. Public interest in the subterranean Christian cemeteries was awakened and archaeologists turned their attention to their examination and study.

Alfonso Ciacconi, a Dominican friar, discovered several forgotten catacombs. He was followed by Bosio, who spent thirty-three years of uninterrupted labor in connection with the catacombs. Pope Clement XI. and his successor, Clement XII., intrusted the care of all the catacombs to the Cardinal Micar of Rome, under whose direction they were excavated exclusively for the extraction of relics.

Pius IX. appointed in 1851 a commission of sacred archaeology, under whose direction the work of excavation and reascarch in the catacombs has since been conducted.

The name catacomb is, comparatively speaking, modern. The Christian cemeteries were named either after some saint buried in them or the person who originally owned the land where they were situated. The use of the present name dates back to about the sixteenth century.

Almost all the catacombs are outside the walls of the city. The aggregate length of their galleries is said to be about 587 miles, and they are excavated on different levels and cross and recross each other. Hence although the area which they underlie is not considerable, yet if the galleries were stretched in a continuous line they would extend through the whole of Italy.

The galleries vary in height from eight to twelve feet, and are from two to four feet in width. Their sides are pierced with a series of shelves, one above another, which have been aptly compared with the book shelves of a library, and every niche contained one or more bodies.

The sepuchres are all after the pattern afforded by the burial of Christ, "hewn out of the rock, wherein never yet had any man been laid," and to each corpse was assigned its separate place. The niches are characterized by the simplicity of their form and a careful economy of labor and space.

Almost every grave had a marble or stone slab with an inscription engraved upon it, or sometimes only scratched, mostly in Latin, but several in Greek, containing generally an invocation or dedication, followed by the name, and in some instances a description of the deceased. These inscriptions vary in length and they afford a vast field for study.

The ordinary graves are known as loculi, but at various intervals the succession of shelves in the galleries is interrupted and room is made either for a doorway opening into a small chamber, where the graves have a semicircular form, called arcosolia or cubicoli, or else for several chambers made close together, with altar tombs, which contained the bodies of saints and where the faithful used to meet for worship.

St. Cecilia was martyred in 177 and her body was carried in the catacombs of St. Calixtus, where it was found by Pope Paschal I. (817-824) after the saint had appeared to him in a dream and pointed out the exact locality where she had been buried.

On the wall there, is a painting representing St. Ceilia, richly attired. Under it is a niche for a lamp, at the back of which is a head of the Saviour, represented according to the Byzantine type with rays of glory behind it in the shape of a Greek cross.

To the right of the niche is a figure of Pope St. Urban in full pontifical dress, who with his own hands buried the saint's remains in the arcosolium near the paintings. The painting belongs to the sixth century.

The crypt contains several ordinary graves besides the arcosolium, and it receives light and air from a luminare, on the wall of which are to be seen other frescoes representing the three saints Policamus, Sabastianus and Cyrinus, who were buried in the same chapel.

Another interesting tomb, which is a mere grave in a gallery with a rectangular instead of a semicircular space above it, is that of saints Cornelius and Cyprian, whose portraits decorate the walls. There are other paintings representing martyrs, but only one figure, that of St. Sixtus, has been identified. At the right hand of the tomb there is a low block or pillar, concave at the top, which in ancient times was filled with oil with floating wicks burning constantly before the martyrs' remains and from which the pilgrims used to help themselves at pleasure, carrying away oil as a relic from the shrine of the saints.

The mural paintings of the catacombs represent varied subjects, mostly Biblical, liturgical and symbolical. The adoration of our Lord by the Wise Men of the East—or rather their visit to Him, for they are never found prostrate or kneeling—is a subject of frequent recurrence.

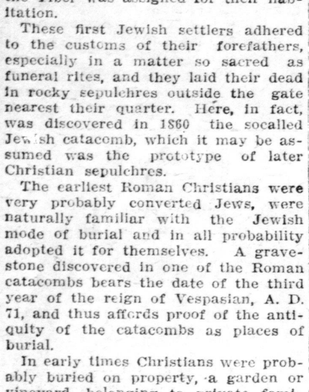
The Wise Men are commonly represented as offering gifts to Christ as He sits in His mother's lap, she also being seated. The number of the Magi is not always uniform, but this is probably owing more to the order and regularity in the paintings than to the knowledge of the ancient apocryphal tradition mentioned by St. Augustin and St. Chrysostom, according to which their number was twelve.

A very interesting painting in the catacombs of Praetextatus represents a lamb between two wolves. Common symbolical subjects are fishes, doves, palms, etc. Symbolical representation was often used owing to the disciplina arcana, a law requiring Christians to conceal from unbelievers the great mysteries of faith lest they should be exposed to desecration and blasphemy.

When the fierce persecutions against the Christians ceased and the catacombs were no longer used for burial purposes basilicas, or churches, were built on them. Such was that of St. Petronilla, the spiritual daughter of St. Peter, a noble lady who is supposed to have been one of the Apostle's converts. This basilica was discovered in 1871 and restored recently by the Commission of Sacred Archaeology.

The catacombs have been stripped of all the objects of interest they contained, such as rings, seals, lamps, ampullae, cups of ornamented glass, instruments of martyrdom, and even inscriptions, and these are now scattered in the public museums and private collections.


# I AM A MOTHER



How many American women in lonely homes to-day long for this blessing to come into their lives, and to be able to utter these words, but because of some organic derangement this happiness is denied them.

Every woman interested in this subject should know that preparation for healthy maternity is accomplished by the uso of

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Mrs. Maggie Gilmer, of West Union, S. C, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

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**FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.**

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

**Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.**


## WOMAN IN PANIC.

One of the influential men in the financial district reached home at 2 o'clock in the morning the day after the bank trouble developed here. He found waiting for him a lady well known to his family. His wife, heroicaly trying to stifle her yawns, shrouded in a kimono, waited with her. "Save my money," almost wept the visitor. "I have $10,000 in such-and-such a bank, and I fear I will lose it. I beg of you to help me."

The financier calmed her as best he could. "If your bank is going to suspend payment, it will be useless for you to get in line," said he. "But I'll get up early tomorrow morning and see if I can't find a bank which will cash your check for you. Go home, be calm, and have a check ready at 9 o'clock in the morning. When I telephone you, jump in a cab and go to the bank at once. I will try to arrange your matter."

It was past 3 o'clock when he got to bed. He was up at 7, and as soon as he had finished breakfast he got on the phone, trying to find some friendly bank official to take a chance and cash the check. At last he succeeded. He called his frightened female friend at once. "Get a cab, take your check and go to the Seafoam Bank at once. They'll cash your check. I've arranged it all."

"Oh, but I can't today," said the woman. "I have an engagement with my dressmaker."—New York correspondence Cincinnati Times.





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# Health Resort Of B. C. 500

**THE TEMPLE WHERE HIPPOCRATES PRACTICED HEALING ARTS.**

**Ancient Greek Patients Treated 2,400 Years Ago Much as They Would Be in a Modern Hospital—Ruins Recently Unearthed by Two British Architects.**

The most famous of the ancient Greek health temples and the last whose ruins have been brought into view is on the Island of Cos in the Aegan Sea, not far from the southwest corner of Asia Minor.

There were larger health temples than that of Cos, but the newly-discovered temple is the most celebrated of them all, because it was there that Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine, studied and practiced the art of healing and wrote some of the books that have come down to us. It was there that he freed medicine from some of the ancient superstitions and that his powers of observation and scientific insight led him to discoveries of new truth that were a blessing to the Greeks for centuries after his death.

This forerunner of the modern hospital was built about 2,400 years ago. The place where it stood had been so changed by earthquakes and the ravages of time and men that it was not identified as the site of the health temple of Hippocrates till three years ago.

Then two British architects began digging and found inscriptions proving that on this spot the long lost temple stood. Excavations were rapidly pushed and the foundations and ruined buildings, now revealed, were found to cover an area of 590 feet from north to south and 423 feet from east to west.

So much has been found that it is not difficult to make a mental picture of the ensemble of the beautiful buildings that stood here over 2,000 years ago.

The site, two miles from the sea, is very beautiful. Mountains rise on two sides of it and it is fronted by the turqoise Aeagan dotted with islands. The buildings were grouped on three terraces.

In front is the three-sided portico and its buildings where patients were received and where the consultation and operating rooms and baths were situated. It was here that Hippocrates wrote his notes on many important cases.

The baths were numerous because he was a great believer in the remedial uses of water. It is supposed that the medical school also occupied some of the front buildings.

A flight of stairs in the middle ground leads to the second terrace, and here was the great altar, from which smoke may be seen arising in the picture, and the gymnasium, for Hippocrates prescribed a great deal of exercise in suitable cases. On this terrace have been unearthed many wall slabs inscribed with wise maxims in regard to health that have come down to us in the writings of Hippocrates.

Reached by the broad stairs ascending to the third terrace is the restoration of the beautiful temple to Apollo. The temples of all the greater gods exactly faced the east, and this is the only building in the sanatorium that had precisely that orientation.

The priests of Apollo here were trained to the care of the sick and so their religious ceremonies occupied only a part of their time. In the buildings that surround the terrace on three sides were the sleeping apartments of the patients.

Thus it is seen that 2,400 years ago the sick in this hospital were surrounded by many of the advantages which today are regarded as helpful to invalids. They were nursed back to health in a lovely environment, for here was the charm of mountains, plain and sea—a place of rest, peace and beauty.

There was the daily routine of treatment by baths, exercise, massage, a regulated diet, and medicines of vegetable origin, which usage had approved, and there were hours of sitting out in the sunlight in that pure mountain air, and to divert attention from human ills there were processions of white robed priests and priestesses, with music of flute and cithara and the singing of paeans.

Then there were performances of comedy to banish despondency, and the studious person was free to borrow manuscripts from the library and dream over works of history, the drama or poetry.

Here Hippocrates won his undying fame by his devotion and lifelong labors to help the sick and maimed, to lessen suffering of all kinds and to record his experiences and discoveries for the benefit of future generations. He placed curative methods upon a new basis. His work, however, was hampered by the fact that the Greek reverence for the human body forbade him to dissect the bodies of the dead, and therefore his knowledge of anatomy was defective.


# HER HUSBAND WAS A DRUNKARD

**A Lady who cures her husband of His Drinking Habits Writes of Her Struggle to Save her Home.** 97

**A PATHETIC LETTER**

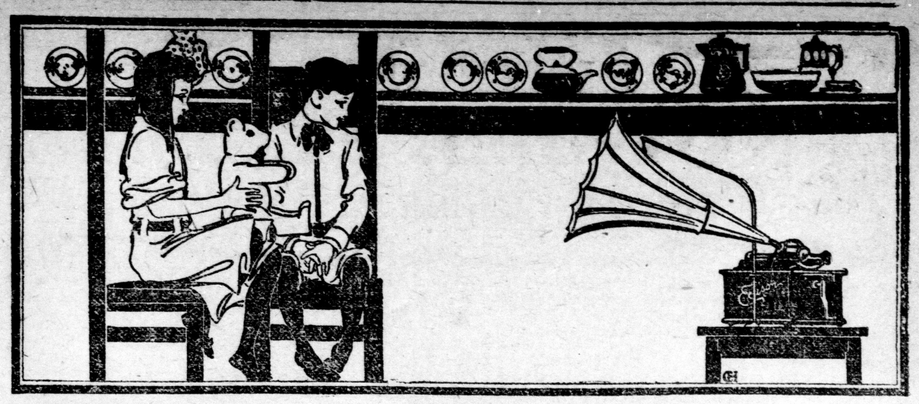


"Thad for a long time been thinking of trying the Tasteless Samaria Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unnerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards. I sent for your Tasteless Samaria Prescription, and put it in his coffee as directed next morning and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more and also at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that had set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive loving husband, comforts and everything else dear to a woman's heart; for my husband had told me that whiskey was vile stuff and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept giving him the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot, to have on hand if he should relapse, as he had done from promises before. He never has and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst cases."

**Free Package** and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Address THE SAMARIA REMEDY CO., 16 Jordan Chambers, Jordan St., Toronto, Canada.

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# BERTILLON ON FRANCE'S WEALTH

**SAVINGS FOR OLD AGE PRETTY GENERAL, BUT VERY SMALL —POPULATION.**

Dr. Jacques Bertillon, the statistician, has just issued an official report as head of the statistical bureau of the French Government on the division of wealth throughout the population. Three-fourths of all the people in France over 50 years of age possess savings, but in the great majority of cases the amount is trivial, the average for the whole number being about $400.

Of 770,000 persons who died in 1905, the last year for which the figures are compiled, only 1,343 persons left an estate of $100,000 or over; 6,257 left property ranging from that figure down to $10,000, and 7,000 left from $10,000 down to $2,000. There were 326,000 others who left estates of smaller amount. The 430,000 who left nothing were mainly women and children.

Dr. Bertillon discusses in the report the change for the worse that has taken place in the influence which France wields financially and economically. He does not think it is due to any actual impoverishment of the country. But a hundred years ago France had within her boundaries 27 per cent of the population of Europe, while today she has only 11 per cent. It is not the fertility of the soil nor the excellence of industrial products that counts, he says. It is the number of men laboring in a country that give it economic and intellectual power.

## THE CABBAGE KING.

Imagine yourself driving along miles of road with great fields on either side in which nothing can be seen but cabbage. Picture to yourself a big plantation traversed by miles of railroad tracks, with here and there station platforms, all for the receipt and shipment of cabbage.

Contemplate an office in the midst of a farm where typewriters rattle from morning till night and telegraph instruments click away to the extent of $100 a day received in tolls, all about cabbage. Think of hundreds of freight cars going out, made up into trains of twenty-five or thirty cars each, all loaded with cabbage. If you can fix all these things in your mind so that you have a mental picture of these scenes then you can feel that you have the correct idea of Meggett's, a small station on the Copper River, a few miles from Charleston, S. C.

It is the spot where are made the world's greatest shipments of cabbage. Here is located the farm of Norman H. Blitch, known as the "cabbage king," because he raises, it is said, more cabbage than any other one person in the world and largely dominates the business.—Southern Farm Magazine.

The total production of silver in the United States during 1906 is given as 56,517,900 fine ounces of the commercial value of $38,256,400, as against $34,221,976 in 1905. The net gain in the production of silver over that of 1905 was 416,300 ounces. There was an increase in the production of silver during 1906 in Arizona of 365,500 ounces; California, 435,500 ounces; Idaho, 710,600 ounces, and in Utah, 1,188,200 ounces. The greatest loss in the production of silver during the year was in Montana, amounting to 914,400 ounces, and in Colorado of 495,400 ounces. The average price of silver for the calendar year 1905 was $0.61027 per ounce, as against $0.67531 for the calendar year 1906.


**A KIDNEY SPECIALIST.**

**South American Kidney Cure is compounded to cure Kidney diseases, and nothing else—It relieves in six hours.**

South American Kidney Cure touches the weak spot firmly, but gently; gives the best results in the shortest time; cleanses the kidneys which in return cleanse and purify the blood, for blood can become impure only by passing through weak and ailing kidneys. Let us live up to the light of the 20th century. Employ the means, and enjoy robust and vigorous health. (36)

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MIDY



MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.


# Excessive Drinking

**Orrine Destroys the Craving for Drink Sold Under Positive Guarantee.**

Excessive or continued use of alcoholic beverages always results in a diseased condition of the nervous system.

The drinking man is often heard to say, "I can stop of my own free will and when I wish," but the poor fellow is now devoid of the power to act at the proper time and in the right way—it's too late, the craving has secured a firm hold, and because of the diseased nervous system he has not the ability for sustained effort. The result we all know.

Drunkenness is no longer considered a crime; eminent scientists and physicians have agreed that it is a disease, and must be treated as such.

The home treatment that has been used for a number of years, and is highly successful, is Orrine. It is sold under a positive guarantee that if it does not effect a cure your money will be refunded.

Orrine is in two forms. When desiring to give secretly, purchase Orrine No. 1 and if the patient will voluntarily take the treatment, Orrine No. 2 should be given. The guarantee is the same in either case. Orrine costs but $1 per box. Mailed in plain sealed wrapper on receipt of price. Write for free treatise on "Drunkenness," mailed in sealed envelope by The Orrine Company, Washington, D.C. Sold by leading druggists everywhere and in this city by C. McCallum & Co.

# Playgrounds in the United States

## A Paper Full of Pointers for Canadians—"A Boy Without a Playgroud Is a Father To the Man Without a Job."

The following paper was read by Joseph Lee, third vice-president of the Playgrounds Association of America, and will be found of deep interest to all good citizens:

All playgrounds are divided into three parts, one of which may be called athletic fields, another intermediate playgrounds, and the third those which, in the language of children, are called "kids' corners," but which are known to the grown-up world as sand gardens.

The playground movement in the United States is at present chiefly in the northern and eastern parts of the country. A line beginning at Yorktown and running west so as to include Richmond, Pittsburg, Louisville, and St. Louis; then up the Mississippi River, and then back again by the way of the Canadian line and the Atlantic, would include almost all that has been done. Denver, San Francisco, Kansas City, Los Angeles and Porto Rico may be mentioned as instances outside.

### SAND GARDENS.

Apart from the New England commons, which we owe to the good English traditions of the seventeenth century, and which may be classed partly under the head of athletic fields, the first considerable start in the playground movement in this country was made by the carrying on of sand gardens in Boston in 1885. There are now sand gardens in practically all the large cities of the north and east, and in many of the smaller cities and towns. Notable contributions to the science of carrying them on have been made in Chicago and New York, and the latter furnishes perhaps the most interesting examples at the present time.

A sand garden is a playground for children under eleven years old. It is usually carried on in a schoolyard, or in a park, for ten weeks of the summer vacation. The season sometimes is, and always should be, from the first of May to the first of November, at least.

For the child under six years old the great attraction of a sand garden is the sand. The only other essentials are shade in summer and a kindergartner. It is best, however, as well as customary, to have a few other things. These should be of a sort to be plastic to the child's hand and mind, the best being: blocks (the shape, and about the size of a brick), molds, in the form of box covers, which the children can bring themselves, for the shaping of the sand, and little sticks or shells or bits of stone with which they can make and adorn gardens, houses, subways, and other edifices which they feel to be satisfactory and desirable. Small carts and driving reins meet demand as the children get a little older, and there is hardly any kind of toy which one can pick up at a bargain during the dull season which the children will not find a use for.

For the latter part of this period games should be introduced, the kind that they like being co-operative and non-competitive, generally dramatic in their nature; the ring game is the most popular form.

For children over six it is important to have apparatus and in general to have things. Children like, and need, to use their hands in a great variety of ways of a constructive, instructive, or—if better may not be—of a destructive sort. Especially ought a summer playground (because not even a child can run round ten hours a day without some sensation of fatigue) to be provided with some kind of sedentary, manual occupation. For this reason a school or other building, where seats and materials can be kept, is an advantage. Sewing (cards or otherwise), raffia, clay modeling, carpentry, checking—things of almost any kind that can be made something of or done something with—are desirable.

The kinds of apparatus that will be used are those in the use of which there is an element of falling: Swings, trapezes, flying and traveling rings, giant-strides; tilts and teeter ladders; slanting poles to slide down, and coasts. The use of the latter is by no means confined to the winter season; children will slide down a smooth board as long as the board—and other things—hold out. Even a slanting board to run down is by no means to be despised. Don't use the nerve tissue of your teachers where pieces of wood and iron will serve the purpose.

The games of this age are competitive—chiefly chasing games; and they have got to be suggested and more or less taught and superintended, though, of course, the triumph of teaching is where the teacher makes herself unnecessary.

### ATHLETIC FIELDS.

Good instances of the athletic field—at the other end of the line, so far as age periods are concerned—are found in the sixty acres at Washington Park, Chicago, opened in 1876; in the ten acres at Lincoln Park, in that city; in the great fifty and sixty-acre fields in East and West Parks, in Philadelphia; in the forty acres of the parade ground in Brooklyn; in the forty acres of Franklin Field and the thirty tennis courts at Franklin Park, in Boston, and in a number of similar fields among our large cities.

It is a great addition to the value of such fields if they can be flooded and the ice kept in good condition for skating in the winter.

### PLAYGROUNDS FOR MIDDLE-SIZED BOYS AND GIRLS.

The great existing playground problem is what to do for boys and girls between the ages of eleven and seventeen. The root of the trouble is in the fact that we are getting to be a race of city-dwellers, while our national game requires a large field for every eighteen players. Football can be made a much more space-economizing game than baseball, but its possibilities in that direction have not yet been realized. Basketball is fairly economical, especially when the element of time is taken into account, as it is so fast a game that several sets of players can tire themselves on the same ground in a single afternoon.

In New York, where heroic efforts have been made to provide playgrounds for children (for boys at least) of this age, the real problem—that of giving these boys a chance to play hard, lively team games—has hardly been touched. The crowds are so great that on the downtown playgrounds but few games are played; what chiefly happens beyond the use of the more popular apparatus is the carrying on of gymnastics by a few small groups, with an instructor at the head of each. But New York, with its seven hundred persons to the acre in some wards—unique among the cities of the world in the matter of overcrowding—is the place in which has been developed by Dr. Luther H. Gulick, director of physical training in the public schools, what is probably one of the permanent methods by which all available space shall be made of the greatest benefit, namely, a system of competition between teams and individuals, and even between whole grades, from the different schools. This competition between grades means the spreading out of athletics from a few specialists, who need it least, to all the children, including those who need it most and now get the least of it.

Chicago is now in the lead in the material provision made for play and exercise of children of all ages, by means of the play centers of from 5 to 60 acres each, of which she has already started ten in connection with her South Park system and will shortly be starting others there and on the West Side. These centers provide indoor gymnasiums for both men and women; sand gardens and wading pools for the smaller children; ball fields for the bigger boys and men; restaurants, libraries, and rooms where clubs and other organizations can meet in the evening; a laundry for bathing suits, towels, and table linen, and a plant for making ice cream. They have broken through the sacred tradition in accordance with which our playgrounds have hitherto invariably been the most desolate, hideous, homesick, and generally God-forsaken-looking places in the neighborhood, by the introduction of shrubs and flowers around the edges and of grass (may fate be kind to it!) on some of their ball fields. These play centers are carried on at an annual expense of $25,000 to $30,000 each.

Important work on playgrounds for middle-sized boys has been done in Philadelphia, Louisville and Pittsburg. Washington, by means of a fairly thorough system of playgrounds, and Baltimore, by the development of a similar system, have seemed to be following the Chicago plan; while Boston has this year (1907) carried farther the New York idea of close connection with the schools by an appropriation of $50,000 for the carrying on by the school committee of play and physical education in the schools and schoolyards and in the playgrounds and outdoor gymnasiums (now numbering 22 for this purpose) that are under the charge of the park department.

### COVERING THE GROUND.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that what we have so far achieved in America has met the playground problem in anything approaching an adequate way. We have found out how to carry on a sand garden, have established successful athletic fields, and have begun to study the question of the intermediate playground. But no city, and probably no town or village, has as yet made adequate provision in any one of these directions.

Such provision would include:

(1) A playground of thirty square feet for each pupil, attached to every primary and grammar school, to be used at recess and carried on as a sand garden after school hours and on Saturdays, holidays, and during vacations. If there are any children under eight year of age not living within a quarter of a mile of such a school, other playgrounds, within that distance of them, should be started.

(2) Adequate playgrounds for children between the ages of ten and seventeen within a half mile of all such children.

(3) Athletic fields in the parks and suburbs sufficient to give room for baseball, football, tennis, cricket—and coasting and skating where the climate permits—sufficient not only to meet the existing demand, but to encourage those sports among the entire grown-up population.

### WHY HAVE PLAYGROUNDS?

Why? Why does a flower need the light? The child needs a playground because those specific forms of activity which his nature has prescribed; and because, accordingly, he will never grow up—or will grow up stunted and perverted—if he is denied those opportunities and objects to which his vital, instinctive, and formative activities relate.

### A HERO WORSHIPER.

There is testimony to Sir Walter Scott's popularity with all classed in the "Burford Papers," a chronicle of former days and doings in England and Scotland.

In 1831 Scott was invited to a breakfast at an Edinburgh house. He was so pleased with the Yarmouth bloaters that were served piping hot that one of the feminine guests went to the market the next day to order some for him, to be sent to Sussex Place, where he was staying.

"I don't send so far," said the fishmonger.

"I am sorry," said the lady. "The order was for Sir Walter Scott."

The rough fishmonger started back, then pushed forward to the lady through his piles of fish.

"For Sir Walter Scott, did you say, madam? Sir Walter Scott! Bless my soul, he shall have them directly, if I have to carry them myself! Sir Walter Scott! They shall be with him tonight." Then pausing, "No, not tonight, but tomorrow morning a fresh cargo comes in, and he shall have them for his breakfast. Sir Walter Scott!"

# They're Long On Health

## THE MEN EXAMINED FOR LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES.

### A Wonderfully Healthy Lot From Childhood's Hour, to Hear Them Tell It—And They Are Angry or Surprised When the Doctor Refers to Defects.

New York Sun: The roly poly, good-natured examining doctor for the life insurance company was telling about some of his examinees.

"Wonderfully healthy lot, from childhood's hour, most of these fellows, to hear them tell it," he said. "Hardly one of them ever had so much as a toeache in all his born days.

"The deadly earnestness with which they tell me these things doesn't become less diverting because I see and hear so much of it. I firmly believe that most of these good fellows believe what they say, at least for the moment.

"I never let on that I think these examinees are arduously endeavoring to deceive themselves—and me. What would be the use? If they've got themselves to thinking they are right physically and are not they'll know it when I tell them. If they know that they're not right physically and expect to bluff it through they're in again for a disillusionment.

"So my only way, when they're telling me all about how ever blessed in the matter of health they've been all their lives, is to look guileless or wise, or a little of both, and then go ahead and find out for myself how they measure up physically.

"Only yesterday a weazened but merry-faced little man of 45 or so treated me to an exhibition of what I may call agreeable brass that made it hard for me not to laugh in his face. He told me at the outset that despite his rather poor color, which of course I noticed at once, he was as trig as a new red sled and always had been.

"'You'll find that examining me will prove to be a mere matter of form, Doc,' he said to me breezily. 'The kind of health I pack around with me always has been a source of scandal in my neighborhood. Never even had growing pains when I was a boy, nor the earache. Why, say, I've been across the Atlantic half a dozen times, and I never could even get seasick. Guess I was born tough.'

"Well, I hadn't had my ear on the left side of him for more than five seconds before I discovered that he had a heart that did its work like a creaky windmill and that stood quite still and skipped a couple of beats just about whenever it felt like it.

"'Heart's a little eccentric,' I told him.

"'Whose? Mine?' said he, looking greatly mystified. 'My heart is eccentric, you say?'

"'Yes,' I told him. 'Decidedly eccentric. It lays off every little while and forgets about its job. Been that way long?'

"'Doc, you amaze me,' exclaimed the merry-faced weazened little man. 'You certainly do. I am shocked. I sure am. My heart wrong? Most astonishing thing I ever heard in my life!'

"Really he was so tremendously in earnest about it that I couldn't determine whether he was giving me an exhibition of skillful acting or whether he really believed that his heart was normal. He appeared to be a keenly disappointed and perturbed little man while he was resuming his apparel, for of course there was no possibility of his being recommended for a policy with his kind of heart. For all his disappointment he handed me a keen little shot when he started out.

"'Yes siree,' said he, 'I certainly am surprised at what you tell me. I'm going to see a medical man about it,' and he accentuated 'medical man' with such obviously intended malice that I couldn't help but laugh.

"Others, when I am forced to tell them that they have things the matter with them that must cause their rejection for policies, get mad. Several months ago I examined a man who I could see at a glance was in a bad way from habitual heavy drinking.

"'You take quite some liquor, I judge,' I said to this man.

"'Oh, a little,' he replied, quite offhand. 'Take a nip when I feel like I want it.'

"'How often might that be?' I asked him.

"'Oh, I don't keep count of my drinks,' he came back, flaring a bit. 'I can touch it or leave it. Rum is nothing to me.'

"'Well,' I felt in duty bound to tell him then, 'you are to understand that I speak purely in a professional sense, and not, of course, censoriously—that's outside my province. I am forced to tell you, though, that you are in an extremely bad way from liquor. Your kidneys, I judge, are working under extreme protest, and I imagine that your liver is in a pretty leathery condition. As you stand now you seem to me to have an excellent chance to develop cirrhosis of the liver, solely, of course, because of your excessive indulgence in alcohol.

"He was one of the angriest men I ever examined. He clawed around and shook his fist and declared that no man could declare him to be a drunkard without having to answer for it, and when he reached his top pitch of violence I simply walked out of the examination room and let him have it to himself.

"I did only the fair thing by that man in telling him where he stood physically. Did he heed it? Well, of course not.

"Some men who look as if they ought to know better are more finical even than women with respect to trivial defects in their physical makeups. Last month I examined a man of forty or so who at once approved himself to me as a good risk.

"He was quite unusually sound in every particular, and, the main examination over, I was winding up with what we call the trimmings—the minor points of the examination.

"'Kindly open your mouth as wide as possible,' I requested him, desiring to see his tonsils and such like.

"I could see him stiffen under that request, and I knew the reason why. I had seen as soon as he entered the examination room that he had a whole mouthful, upper and lower rows, of false teeth on plates. That was his sensitive point.

"'What's my mouth got to do with this examination?' he asked me, a bit crisply.

"I told him that the mouth screened certain physiological devices and contraptions that had to be passed upon by the medical examiner.

"'Well, my mouth's all right,' he said curtly. 'I guess you can take my word that far. If I'm right in every other essential I guess my mouth's not going to make me a poor risk.'

"I had, in order to conform to the company's rules, to insist upon his giving me a view of the interior of his facial orifice. I made a wretched blunder, however, in my effort to mollify him by adverting to his teeth.

"'The examination of the mouth,' I said, with a significance which I took pains to emphasize,' does not refer wholly to the condition of the teeth, nor, indeed, to any lack of natural teeth. Some persons are esteemed fair risks who have no teeth of their own at all, and——'

"'That'll be about all the cracks you need to make about my teeth,' the oddly sensitive chap broke in upon me there. 'My teeth are my own affair and nobody else's,' and blessed if he didn't quit in a huff right there, putting on his clothes as if there were a fire in the building, and clomping out like a man grossly insulted.

"There are some men who, when they strip for examination by an insurance company medical examiner really are of the belief that they are carcass perfect, so to speak, and these, as a rule go right up in the air when they're told that they have some slight physical defect, even if the defect be not of a disqualifying character.

"'Has this varicose vein that is forming on your right leg given you much trouble yet?' I asked a man whom I put through the hopper a while back.

"'Varicose vein on my right leg? You're dreaming, old boy,' he replied, and his air was such that I couldn't doubt that he really did not know that he had such a thing as a varicose vein. 'Never met Mister Varicose in my life. You're mistaking me for the last fellow you examined.'

"'Well, there it is, right enough,' and I put my finger on the vein.

"'Oh, that's just a protruding ligament or something—nothing like a varicose vein,' he was good enough to inform me.

"Well, I couldn't possibly let him get away with so outspoken a denial as that, and to save my professional face I was simply compelled to insist upon it that he had a varicose vein that was developing most industriously. He became as mad as a hornet over what he called my overworked medical man's imagination, and brought the examination to an abrupt halt right there.

"He was back in a few days, however, told me that he'd been an undersized chipmunk in disputing my word as to that ridge on his leg, and went though with the examination easily enough.

"A big chap who had the scar left by an abscess on his right elbow some years before, grew positively pale when, examining the spot where the abscess had been operated upon, I said:

"'This looks something like a recurrent abscess. It may be that the trouble there is tubercular.'

"'Why, I say now, that sounds pretty serious, old man,' he said to me. 'Tubercular, eh? Well, I'm blowed! who'd ever suppose there could be anything tubercular the matter with a big lummox like me? And there was never any consumpiton on either side of my family that I ever heard of. Tubercular, hey? Well, what d'ye think of that? Say, let me know the worst that you think about this thing, won't you? I might as well know it if I have some kind of tubercular trouble and am liable to be whisked off by consumption.'

"It took me some time to show or try to show him that a tubercular condition of one of the bones didn't at all mean that the victim of such a minor ill was doomed to die of galloping consumption, and he still looked rather sober about it even when the examination was over and he was ready to leave."


# RHEUMATISM




I want every chronic rheumatic to throw away all medicines, all liniments, all plasters, and give MUNYON'S 3X RHEUMATISM CURE a trial. No matter what your doctor may say, no matter how prejudiced you may be against all advertised remedies, go at once to your druggist and get a bottle of the 3X RHEUMATISM CURE. There are 160 doses in a bottle, and as one lady says, "Every tablet is worth more than a diamond of the same size." A few doses will take away all aches and pains, and a cure generally follows before one bottle is used.


# WEAK, PALE AND WORNOUT WOMEN

## CAN BE SAVED FROM A LIFE OF MISERY BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Women are called the "weaker sex," and yet nature calls upon them to bear far more pain than men. With too many women it is one long martyrdom from the time they are budding into womanhood, until age begins to set its mark upon them. They are no sooner over one period of pain and distress than another looms up, only a few days ahead of them. No wonder so many women become wornout and old looking before their time.

In these times of trial Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are worth their weight in gold to women. They actually make new, rich blood, and on the richness and regularity of the blood the health of every girl and every woman depends.

Mrs. Urbane C. Webber, Welland, Ont., is one of the many women who owe present health and strength to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Webber says: "About three years ago, while living in Hamilton, my health began to decline. The first symptoms were headaches and general weakness. After a time the trouble increased so rapidly that I was unable to attend to my household duties. I lost flesh, looked bloodless, and had frequent fainting fits. I was constantly doctoring, but without any benefit, and I began to feel that my condition was hopeless. One day a friend asked me why I did not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and mentioned several cases in which she knew of the great benefit that had followed their use. After some urging, I decided to try the pills, and had only used them a few weeks when I began to feel benefited, and from that time on the improvement was steady, and by the time I had used about a dozen boxes of the pills I was again enjoying the blessing of good health. I cannot too strongly urge other discouraged sufferers to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure all troubles due to poor, watery blood, such as anaemia, general weakness, indigestion, neuralgia, skin troubles, rheumatism, the after effects of la grippe, and such nervous troubles as St. Vitus' dance and partial paralysis. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2 50, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

# HUNTING BIG GAME

Continued From Page Eleven.

can sportsmen asking the cost of shooting big game in this part of the world. The question is hard to answer. It is dependent on the man and to some extent on the bargains he makes. There are business firms here and in Mombasa who make a specialty of outfitting hunting parties, and who will fix all anrrangements as to guides, food and porters, somewhat after the same plan as Cook does for travelers. The prices, in some cases, depend upon the length and character of the tour and the size of the party. There is a young American here now, whose mother calls him "Dodo," who paid $500 for a three days' hunt after lions; and this did not necessitate a license, as lions are on the free list. The young man tramped about with his porters through the tall grass and was given a shot or so at two lions, both of which he missed. Had he tried for big game it would have cost him $250 more.

On a long hunt the expenses of all kinds can be considerably reduced, and I should think that $40 a day for each sportsman in the party would be a fair estimate. I am told that a man can be fitted out with porters, gunbearers and personal servants for $250 a month. One can get a good cook for from $5 to $8 a month, a gunbearer for about $10, and a personal servant for from $8 to $10. The license for big game in all cases costs $250. The traveling expenses from New York to British East Africa direct are about $300.

### FOOD WHEN ON SAFARI.

As to provisions for the trip, this depends much upon the tastes of the individual sportsman. There are native villages almost everywhere at which some fresh food can be bought at cheap rates. Chickens are plentiful at 8 cents a pound, and meat costs the same. In the streams and lakes there are fish; the guns of the party ought to supply plenty of game, and one need never suffer for the want of antelope or zebra steak.

As to the other food, it should be packed up in boxes of 60 pounds each; and in case the outfit is prepared here, each box will have sufficient for one man's requirements for one week. The most of the stuff is in tins, and it usually includes plenty of Chicago canned beef, Canadian bacon and London biscuits, jams and marmalades. Such boxes are labeled with numbers, No. 1 containing the first week's supply, No. 2 the second week's, and so on. Each box weighs just 60 pounds, as no more than that can be carried on the head of one porter.

I would advise the American sportsman who intends coming out here to shoot to stop off on the way in England and get much of his supplies there. There are London firms who make a specialty of outfitting for African travel and for hunting expeditions.—Frank G. Carpenter.

# Advertiser Patterns

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAN.




NO. 5849—A CHARMING LITTLE FROCK.

One of the prettiest styles of the season for the little tots is shown in this simple little one-piece dress. It is made with front and back exactly alike, and simply slips on over the head and buttons on the shoulders. For cool days a high-necked and long-sleeved guimpe may be worn under it. Checked gingham, percale, linen, China silk and challis are all suitable fabrics for the making. For a child of 5 years, 1¾ yards of 36-inch material will be required for the making.

Girl's One-Piece Dress, buttoned on the shoulder. No. 5849. Sizes for 3, 5, 7 and 9 years.

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

### PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

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

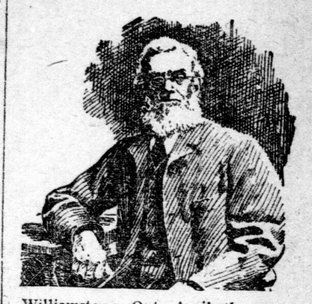
Address—

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, LONDON ADVERTISER.


# ALMOST GIVEN UP

## "FRUIT-A-TIVES" SAVED HIS LIFE

**Mr. Dingwall was Superintendent of St. Andrews Sunday School in Williamstown for nine years and License Commissioner for Glengarry — and Tax Collector for Charlottenburg—for fourteen years continuously. Read how strongly Mr. Dingwall comes out in favor of "Fruit-a-tives."**



Williamstown, Ont., April 5th., 1907.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the almost marvellous benefit I have derived from taking "Fruit-a-tives." I was a life long sufferer from Chronic Constipation and the only medicine I ever secured to do me any real good was "Fruit-a-tives." This medicine cured me when everything else failed. Also, last spring, I had a severe attack of bladder trouble with kidney trouble, and "Fruit-a-tives" cured these complaints for me, when the physician attending me had practically given me up. I am now over eighty years of age and I can strongly recommend "Fruit-a-tives" for Chronic Constipation and bladder and kidney trouble. This medicine is mild like fruit, is easy to take, but most effective in action.

147

Sgd) JAMES DINGWALL.

"Fruit-a-tives" — or "Fruit Liver Tablets" are sold by dealers at 50c a box —6 for $2.50—or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.


### IS BRITAIN TIRED OF CANADA?

We don't think so, but we are sure no man has any chance of curing corns unless he uses Putnam's Corn Extractor. It takes out root, stem and branch, cures painlessly in 24 hours. Use only "Putnam's."

Shoreditch has a larger number of unemployed than ever before, 749 having their names on the labor bureau register, as against 722 for the whole of last year.


CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought

Chas. H. Fletcher



# WAS A TOTAL WRECK FROM HEART FAILURE.

Heart disease is characterized by its stealthy approach and its variety of forms, yet in all its forms nature gives unmistakable signals which warn us of its presence.

One of the first danger signals announcing something wrong with the heart is the irregular beat or violent throb. Often there is only a fluttering sensation, or an "all gone" sinking feeling; or, again there may be the most violent beating, with flushings of the skin and visible pulsations of the arteries. You may experience a smothering sensation, gasp for breath and feel as though about to die. In such cases the action of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills in quieting the heart, restoring its normal beat and imparting tone to the nerve centres, is, beyond all question, marvellous. They give such prompt relief, such speedy restoration to health that no one need suffer.

Mr. Darius Carr, Geary, N.B., writes: "It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you a few lines to let you know the great blessing your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been to me. I was a total wreck from heart failure, my wife advised me to take your pills, and, after using two boxes I was restored to perfect health. I am now sixty-two years old and feel almost as well as I did at twenty."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 for $1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

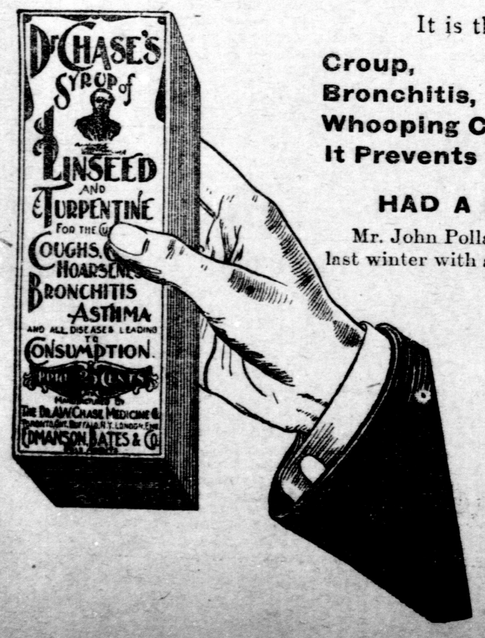


# IMITATION, THE SINCEREST FORM OF FLATTERY

Little brain power, no energy, small capital needed to imitate.

Only first-class articles are imitated, and as there is no medicine for throat and lung troubles so good and having as large a sale, firms imitate

# Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine




It is the favorite home-treatment for

**Croup, Asthma, Coughs, Bronchitis, Colds and Whooping Cough, Throat Irritation. It Prevents Pneumonia and Consumption.**

### HAD A NASTY HACKING COUGH.

Mr. John Pollard, Echo Bay, Ont., writes:—"I was troubled last winter with a very bad cold which was beginning to settle on my lungs. I was so hoarse that I could scarcely speak, and had a nasty hacking cough which I could not get rid of. One bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine cured me and I can heartily recommend it."

Sold by all dealers, 25 cents a bottle; family size 60 cents. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase are on every bottle.

# Drawing Lessons for School Children



1. Drawn by Reg Beal, Grade IV., Colborne Street School. Winner of First Prize.

### NOTE FOR GRADE VII. AND VIII.

The board of education has given grades VII. and VIII. permission to design the cover for its report, which is to be made a special number this year.

A committee will probably choose the design from the six best sent in from all the seventh and eighth grades in the city.

You will be given particular instructions in next Saturday's paper, but meanwhile you may be taking note of the pamphlet and catalogue covers that come in your way looking out for those that are simple and orderly-looking as well as beautiful.

Remember that anything flowery or overly decorated would be as out of place on a report cover as a ball dress would be on the street.

The covers of some reports and pamphlets that are good in design will probably be reproduced from those which are actually in circulation.

### SIX BEST IN GRADES IV., V. AND VI.

1. Reg Beal, Grade IV., Colborne street school.
2. Queenie Stevens, Grade V., Empress avenue school.
3. Jack Chapman, Grade IV., Empress avenue school.
4. Cecil Draper, Grade V., Wortley road school.
5. Harriet Corbett, Grade VI., St. George's school.



2. Drawn by Queenie Stevens, Grade V., Empress Avenue School. Winner of Second Prize.

6. Alice Baker, Grade VI., Wortley road school.

### SIX BEST IN GRADE IV.

1. Reg Beal, Colborne street school.
2. Jack Chapman, Empress avenue school.
3. Earle Campbell, Colborne street school.
4. H. Shillington, St. George's school.
5. Bessie Wagner, Empress avenue school.
6. Joseph Ward, Talbot street school.

### SIX BEST IN GRADE V.

1. Queenie Stevens, Empress avenue school.
2. Cecil Draper, Wortley road school.
3. Jessie Bell, St. George's school.
4. Viola Taylor, Lorne avenue school.
5. Lorna Witherden, Chesley avenue school.
6. Ilene McDougall, V.a., St. George's school.

### SIX BEST IN GRADE VI.

1. Alice Baker, Wortley road school.
2. Harriet Corbett, St. George's school.
3. Julia Ovens, St. George's school.
4. Annie Thurston, Aberdeen school.
5. Charlie Campbell, Chesley avenue school.
6. Gladys Hill, Rectory street school.

Note.—Drawings from the following children, which deserve honorable mention, were sent in too late for last week's paper. Please try to get all drawings in at the proper time, so that they may be classified with those in their own grades:

Ethel Heaslip, Grade I., Richmond street school.

Roy MacDougall, Grade II., Richmond street school.

Lionel Mooney, Grade II., Richmond street school.

Ethel Churchill, Grade III., Richmond street school.

### CRITICISM ON SILHOUETTES BY GRADES IV., V. AND VI.

Such a lot of you did not think I meant what I said when I told you your drawings were to be painted directly without any pencil drawing. I have not marked anyone down on account of this, but several drawings are stiff and wooden-looking that I am sure would have been much more lifelike had they been painted directly without any pencil sketch.

If I thought you could do as well by drawing with a pencil first, I would suggest your beginning in that way, but I know so well what little graven images you will be satisfied with, if you work in that way, that I want you to learn to see form first; after that you must learn to block in with pencil, still thinking of mass, though you are not painting it. You haven't learned to block in at all yet, and you try to draw a finished outline, something that the greatest artist would not attempt without blocking in first, even if he could do it.

Be content to take the steps as you are given them. You will make far more progress in that way.

Some of the work sent in was excellent, and I am very proud of the boys and girls who did it. Most of it was good, and none of it was poor enough to make me ashamed of you.

And, oh, your printing is so much improved! I wish the best drawings had been with the best printing, that everybody might see it. It was so good upon the whole that I am planning for a lesson before long that will give you a chance to show what beautiful lettering you can make.

Some things you do are very puzzling to me. For example, Why should the little "Good-Night" girl wear a starched sunbonnet to bed? It suffocates me to think of it, and besides I'm afraid her candle will set fire to it before she gets upstairs. It will not do to take it for granted because you have seen something somewhere, that it is necessarily a good idea. Try to be original and do your own thinking. The part of the brain, you do your thinking with gets out of order if it is not used. Moral: Don't worry any more over sunbonnet babies. They have their place, but no one who has the time and opportunity to learn to paint real live little boys and girls, like the six best in this paper, should ever think of spending time on them.

Little Miss Muffet was frightened, and no wonder, by a spider that hung by a rope. If a spider could spin a rope like that boys and girls would have to come to school armed with knives to cut their way out from any wayside web into which they might chance to fall. If the brush had been brought to a point, or even a sharp edge, and held vertically, that rope might have been made a slender thread. Do you think you could have seen the thread it hung by at that distance? Don't you think it would have been nearer its real appearance if you had painted the spider dropping down without any visible thread to support it? I do.

One class copied pictures altogether. I think they must have misunderstood the lesson. They were well copied, but those who copied them missed the training they might have had.

Those who attempted features in most cases managed badly. Notice how simply the cheek is painted in Queenie Stevens' Little Bo-Peep, and yet how well it expresses a little girl's plump face. Reg. Beal, too, although he paints the profile, does it simply. In fact, all of those reproduced have managed the face well.

Some of the children in the pictures were falling backwards and many had feet that were much too small. One woman sweeping cobwebs from the sky had splendid action, but feet like a high-caste Chinese woman.

You are prone also to get the legs too short from the knee to the ankle.

Notwithstanding all we have said about the joints and bones that will swing only one way, one silhouette of a little boy was sent in with one foot facing backwards.

The drawings from one class look as though a doll had been the model. It is all right to draw a doll occasionally, but we wanted real live boys and girls this time.

Some of those who won prizes last year are beginning to win them again this year. If you pay as good attention and try as hard as they do, there is no reason why you should not accomplish as much in the end. I am always glad when some new names come to the top. It means that some one else has struggled up. Each lesson should bring you one step nearer the top. It does not matter how far down you are, keep on trying and you will reach the top some day.

A. A. POWELL.

### HONORABLE MENTION, GRADE IV.

Harold White, Colborne street.
Teddie Weir, St. George's.
Adolph Stilson, St. George's.
Willie Heaslip, St. George's.
Milton Clare, St. George's.
Gladys Ikin, Empress avenue.
Orville Howey, Empress avenue.
Charles Geissler, St. George's.
Tom McKay, St. George's.
Fred Ward, Talbot street.
Catherine Campbell, Talbot street.
Jean Govenlock, Talbot street.
Birdie Armes, Talbot street.
Winnifred Pearson, Talbot street.
Albert Long, Colborne street.
Kennon Johnston, Colborne street.
Jean Webster, Victoria school.
R. Shosenberg, Victoria school.
Jean Webster, St. George's.
Wilfred Hamilton, Victoria.
L. Callahan, St. George's.
Hazel Bernard, Empress avenue.
Blanche Heritage, Empress avenue.
Alfred Gleed, Empress avenue.
Graeme Mercer, St. George's.
Denny Connor, St. George's.

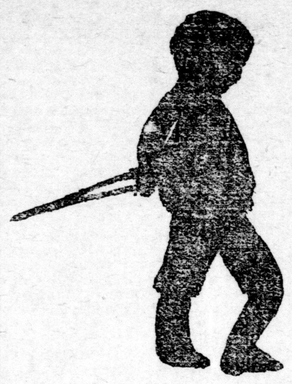
### GRADE V.

Bruce Kelly, St. George's.
Jack Kennedy, Simcoe street.
Bruce McNeill, Wortley road.
Frank Connors, St. George's.
Irene Bartlett, Empress avenue.
Jack Jepson, Talbot street.
Albert Hedges, Empress avenue.
Harry Wyse, St. George's.
Winnie Smale, Empress avenue.
Edwin Spence, Lorne avenue.
Reta Brown, St. George's.
Everett Wright, Colborne street.
Louie Suddick, Colborne street.
Daisy Henwood, Talbot street.
Charles Rozell, Victoria.
Ernest Slatter, St. George's.
Reggie Castle, St. George's.
Evelyn Aitken, Victoria.
Isabel Mallyen, St. George's.
Jack Insell, Lorne avenue.
Elsie Guymer, Lorne avenue.
Florence Safford, Lorne avenue.
Marjorie Ferns, St. George's.
Harold Castle, St. George's.
Ruby Murray, Simcoe street.
Harold Hicks, Simcoe street.



3. Drawn by Jack Chapman, Grade IV., Empress Avenue School. Winner of Third Prize.

Beatrice Smith, Empress avenue.
Martha Culbert, Empress avenue.
Maysie McLean, Talbot street.
Margaret Hynd, Talbot street.
Olive Coo, Talbot street.
Marion Lashbrook, Talbot street.
Olive Beamish, Talbot street.
Willie Heaslip, St. George's.
Eddie Davies, Chesley avenue.
Nina North, St. George's.
Elsie Mitchener, Talbot street.
Margaret Birrell, Talbot street.
Norman Milligan, St. George's.
Rawdon Erskine, St. George's.
Irene Carfrae, Wortley road.
Claude Chappell, Wortley road.
Clarence Westland, Wortley road.
Jack McFadden, Simcoe street.
Willie Simmonds, Wortley road.
Nellie McKerlie, Chesley avenue.



4. Drawn by Cecil Draper, Grade V., Wortley Road School. Fourth Best Drawing.

Alice Thompson, Chesley avenue.
Edith Tufts, Chesley avenue.
Herb Brownlee, Lorne avenue.
Fern Stokes, Simcoe street.
Walter Toll, Lorne avenue.
Cora Hutchinson, Lorne avenue.
Ernest Merkely, St. George's.
Hazel Webb, St. George's.
Levina Charlton, Empress avenue.
Edith Gilson, Chesley avenue.
Gladys Byrnes, Chesley avenue.
George Sweeney, Simcoe street.
Chester Fysh, Simcoe street.
Maurice Lee, Wortley road.

### GRADE VI.

Wilfrid Anderson, Chesley avenue.
Willie Johnston, Aberdeen.
Helen Rodgers, Rectory street.
Rhea Battle, Chesley avenue.
Lizzie Blood, Chesley avenue.
David Pollard, Wortley road.
Lottie Hair, Chesley avenue.



5. Drawn by Harriet Corbett, Grade VI., St. George's School. Fifth Best Drawing.

Rose Barney, Chesley avenue.
Ethel Beresford, Chesley avenue.
Edith Dutton, Wortley road.
Lena Dunn, Wortley road.
Mamie Fleckser, Wortley road.
Jean Ruse, Wortley road.
Walter Thompson, Wortley road.
Plomley Collyer, Wortley road.
Pearl Taylor, St. George's.
May Ings, St. George's.
Ella Taylor, St. George's.
Earl Ashwell, St. George's.
Myrtle Young, Rectory street.
Harold Atkinson, Rectory street.
Lottie Gough, Rectory street.
Wilbur Chowen, Aberdeen.
Edward Harrison, Aberdeen.
Fred. Dowe, Aberdeen.
Rory Modeland, Rectory street.
Clarence Doyle, Rectory street.
Wallace Parsons, Chesley avenue.
Mae Johnston, St. George's.

### NEXT LESSON FOR GRADES IV., V. AND VI.—WINDOW SKETCHES.

The lesson you are to have this week I planned to give Grades VII. and VIII. first. However, circumstances make it necessary for them to undertake something else just now, and by the time their turn comes around again it may be too late for us to make studies of snow-covered roofs. However, it is not at all too difficult a thing for you to undertake if you think over every word of instruction and study my illustration to see how I went about it.

Do not try to make the lines of your roofs look like mine, because you may see them entirely different.

I was looking from a room in the top of a three-story house, so the lines of the eaves were right opposite my eyes, and only the back corners of the highest chimneys had to come to let me see them.

As the top of the chimney came above the middle sash, I did not put it in the picture. I was drawing only what I saw on the one window pane, which happened to be half the size of the whole window.

If there had been time to do so, I should have drawn another for you, borrowing for that purpose, a window in someone else's room, where perhaps only one or two roofs or parts of houses came on the pane. I had time this week, however, to make only one window sketch, and it illustrates this lesson.

When you are looking for the best window for your sketch, remember that the simplest possible picture well and carefully drawn is far finer than an elaborate one poorly drawn.

Have you noticed that I speak of the picture that you see on the window not through it?

You may be able to get a good sketch at school, or you may possibly have to make your pencil sketch from what you see on some window at home. Bring it to school in the latter case and let your teacher pass her judgment upon it before you ink in the parts of the houses which are vertical and have no snow upon them.

You will probably require to stand or sit several feet from the window. Move back and forth from one position to another until you find the spot which allows you to see the very best arrangement on the window; that is, the most pleasing composition. You may find it necessary to sit on a very high chair, or even to stand, or you may see too much when you are up high, and find that by sitting in a very low seat the picture is much more interesting in spacing.

When you have found something that is not confusing and really interests you, study it carefully, noticing exactly what room each part of the picture takes on the pane.

You may draw what you see on only one pane or, perhaps, on two, or it may be that it takes the whole half window to make a really pleasing picture.

If you look through the window you will become confused at once, but if you look at the window and imagine yourself tracing the picture on the glass, it is all very easy. Be very careful that you make every part come down to something else as you really see it, and draw only what you do see, and exactly as you see it.

So many of us want to put in much more than we see. We see only half of a roof, perhaps, but we know that the whole house is there, so we put it all in or we move till we can see it and draw it, then, when we have finished, the picture on the paper does not look at all like the picture on the pane. Therefore be very sure that you sit perfectly still and draw exactly what you see on the glass.

When you have found a window and a place from which you can see a simple but pleasing arrangement of roofs in that window, draw a rectangle about five inches broad and high enough to make it the same shape as that part of the window upon which you see your sketch.

Having done this, the next step would be to place points on the lower line showing what part of the width the main things in the picture occupy. These marks will show you just how far over each house or roof comes on the lower sash of the window.

Before you go any further, compare with the window to see if your points are in the right place.

Now mark on the sides of your rectangle how high the different buildings or parts of buildings come on the sides of the window and compare again.

Sketch in the house or part of a house that is nearest you first. Compare and see if it occupies the same space on your rectangle that it does on the window pane.

You must make your lines very light and sketch in only the main lines of the building, leaving out all windows, shingles, chimneys and ornaments.

Having sketched in lightly the parts nearest you, you may sketch with the same kind of lines, the things that are farther away, being sure that you bring your lines down in such a way that these far away things seem to disappear behind the nearer things as they really do.

If you do not see any of these far-away things distinctly enough to tell exactly how the lines go, leave them out altogether.

Be sure to put the horizon line in if you see it, and get it exactly where it comes behind your houses. Even away up on the third floor where I am this line comes below the tops of the highest houses and trees.



6. Drawn by Alice Baker, Grade VI., Wortley Road School. Sixth Best Drawing.

Next sketch in the parts of the trees that you see, and think about them till you are sure you know just the way the branches go before you draw them. You must not draw them as though the trunk showed, unless you really see it.

Compare your sketch again with the window, without moving from the place from which you drew it.

If you have these main lines correctly placed you may go over your sketch lightly, putting in the windows and chimneys that you see distinctly. If you do not see them distinctly, leave them out altogether, and if you want your sketch to be favorably received, don't waste your time drawing bricks and lace curtains and other unimportant little things.

Please take that last warning to heart. You must learn to look for the big things.

When you have compared with the window to see that your chimneys and windows are in the right place, and slanting in the right direction, you may ink in the sides of the houses, leaving the windows and roofs white.

Study mine to see how the windows and trees have been managed, and try to do yours in the same way.

When you are sketching the roofs, notice how the snow rounds off the corners, and do not paint your corners so sharp that they look as though some one had been around with a sharp knife paring the snow off.

You have found it so difficult to make your houses behave properly in your illustrations that this lesson should be of great use to you.

When we look up at a house the lines that go from us look very different from what they do when we go upstairs, and look down at the same house. The windowpane shows us exactly how these lines seem to go, and if we are careful we simply cannot help making them right.

Try to make your sketches quite as good as grades VII. and VIII. would have made them had the lesson been theirs. I am quite sure you can.

The eight best from each grade are to be sent in to this office not later than noon, Saturday, March 14, and the six best will appear in the following Saturday's paper.

The sketches will be made upon either white, or manilla drawing paper.

A. A. POWELL.

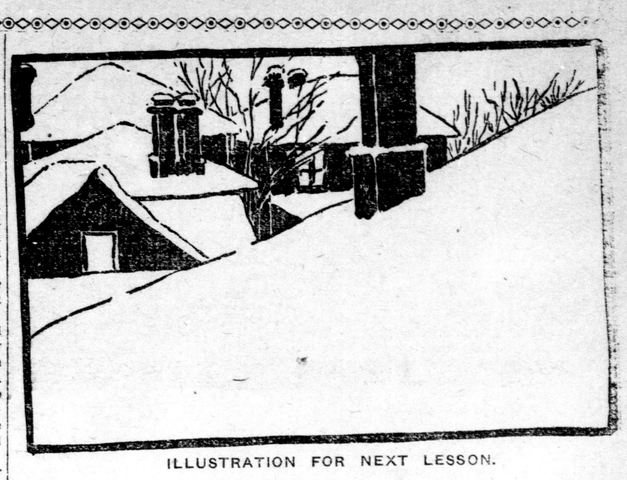


ILLUSTRATION FOR NEXT LESSON.

## A GREAT FOP IS THIS GREAT AUTHOR

### D'ANNONZIO'S VIOLET UMBRELLAS AND ELABORATE WARDROBE.

D'Annunzio owns eight umbrellas, all deep violet in color, according to a former valet who has been confiding intimate information to the Berlin newspapers. The Italian poet-dramatist is persuaded that the sun shining through such shades best suits the complexion. The Berlin newspapers are full of D'Annunzio and his new play. But the play only received hackneyed treatment; It is the man who comes in for the most careful analysis.

The German papers have found that he is the biggest dandy in Rome and spends a vast deal of time in the decoration of his precious person. The cut of his clothes, the patterns of his numerous vests, and the color of his cravats are among the vital things in the life of this man.

The valet who gives the latest details of D'Annunzio's foppery declares that his wardrobe is more extensive than that of many an American millionaire. He owns seventy-two day shirts, and twelve dozen silk and linen socks lie in his cupboards. His hats are legion and in every variety of style. His evening clothes, dining suits and walking apparel are made by the sartorial artists of Rome and Paris.

His underclothing is of the finest spun silk. This department of underclothing is said to have cost $3,000.

Gloves for wearing on the street number forty-eight pairs, and of white gloves for evening wear he owns twenty-four pairs. They are all laid out in rows in his dressing-rooms, of which he has two.

A special dressing-room is for evening decoration. Here are arranged his perfumes, of which he has a vast variety, all of them from Paris and reeking of musk, which happens to be the favorite scent of our dandy.

Twenty dozen handkerchiefs (eight dozen silk) are his; so also are 150 white ties.

He possesses ten elegant and enticing dressing gowns and six pairs of slippers, three of them worked in real gold thread.

The Berlin press thinks it is not to be wondered at that D'Annunzio refused an American manager's offer of $50,000 for a tour, saying that $50,000 would hardly keep him in cigars.

### EVANGELIST AT 13.

Ever on the watch for some novelty, London is now turning to Miss Frances Bradley Storr, the little preacher, who has started a series of religious mission services in various parts of London.

The girl preacher is only 13 years of age. She hails from Doncaster, and has been conducting revival services since she was 11. Her father was a farm laborer, earning $4 50 a week, at Adwick Street, a little village adjoining Doncaster.

Recently Frances Bradley Storr has been touring Scotland, Lancashire and Yorkshire, where she has addressed huge congregations. She is assisted in her services by her mother and by the girl evangelist, Miss Gertie Brackenbury.

Miss Storr is a pale, delicate-looking child, possessing a sweet voice and a clear, confident delivery, accompanied at times by naive little mannerisms. Her sermons are usually of about twenty minutes' duration, and in her discourses the child and child life have a pre-eminent place.—Exchange.

### HOW INDIANS POISON ARROWS.

An old Cherokee Indian recently gave away the secret how the Indians of olden times used to poison their arrowheads for war purposes or for killing bears. They took a fresh deer liver, fastened it to a long pole, and then went to certain places where they knew they would find rattlesnakes in abundance. About midday the rattlers are all out of their dens, coiled up in the cooking pan. The bucks would poke the first rattler they found with the liver on the long pole. A rattler, unlike common snakes, always shows fight in preference to escaping. The snake would thus repeatedly strike at the liver with its fangs until its poison was all used up, whereupon it would quit striking and try slowly to move on. The bucks would then hunt up another rattler and repeat the performance, keeping up the work until the liver was well soaked with snake poison. Then the pole was carried home and fastened somewhere in an upright position until the liver became as dry as a bone. The liver was then pounded to a fine powder and placed in a buckskin bag, to be used as needed for their arrows. This powder would stick like glue to any moistened surface and was death to any creature which it entered on arrows.—Denver Field and Farm.

### GIFTS NOT TO BE ACCEPTED.

There is a curious custom at the courts of the Indian princes. When a British officer or a physician calls upon a rajah he is shown into the reception or throne room, where sits the rajah surrounded by the great state officers. After the exchange of the usual salutations one of the officers brings in a tray on which are displayed jewels and golden ornaments studded with valuable stones, perhaps worth £50,000 or more.

The trayful of valuables is supposed to be a present from the rajah to his visitors, and it is offered first to the gentleman, who inclines his head, touches the edge of the tray with the tips of his fingers, and it is then passed over to the lady who invariably accompanies the British officer, if he is married, on such occasions. She follows the example of her husband, and the tray and its contents are then returned to the jewel-room.

In lieu of the unaccepted jewels a long necklace of tinsel, of little value, is placed around the neck of each, where it remains during their stay within the palace. There is a very strick law against any British officer accepting any gift from a native prince.

Even when a doctor may have performed some serious operation upon a rajah, who being grateful wishes to give—exclusive of a money fee, varying from £200 to £1,000, according to the operation performed—a present of a shawl, golden cup or some similar valuable, the doctor must obtain special permission from the viceroy before he dare accept the present.

If any officer accepts a gift of any value without such permission he may have to resign. This rule was made because in the old days, when the East In dian Company governed India, an officer's pickings and the presents often extorted from the rajah, were worth much more to him than his salary.—Tit-Bits.

Dr. Jacquet, a member of the French Academy of Medicine, claimed in a paper read before that august assembly, that the reason for beautiful children developing into ugly adults was insufficient mastication.


## Eminent Physician Explains Cause of Gout, Rheumatism, Etc.

The real cause of gout is due to the excessive use of certain articles of food and drink, which in time leads to a disturbance of the functions of the liver. As a result harmful products such as uric acid are thrown into the blood, causing the condition known as gout.

Consequently it follows that, having proper diet and maintaining liver activity, a cure can be effected.

Probably no physician has achieved such success in liver disease as Dr. Hamilton.

His pills of Mandrake and Butternut are everywhere acknowledged to be a specific for slow, weak or sluggish liver; they give tone and vitality to this organ that enables it to perform its duties with ease and certainty.

Once the liver is corrected, Dr. Hamilton's Pills apply their peculiar merit to the kidneys and eliminating organs. This cleanses the blood and sends it back through the system, full of nourishment and strength.

Rheumatic tendencies are no longer noticed, for pure blood kills the poison that causes rheumatic aches.

Dull, aching twinges, stiff joints, and difficulty of exertion become things of the past.

Of course by rheumatism such complaints as sciatica, lumbago and neuralgia must be included, for after all what are they but manifestations of rheumatic poison?

Thus it is easily seen that a world of good is accomplished by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Acting as a blood renovator and a general tonic for the system their benefit is incalculable. 25c per box or five boxes for $1, at all dealers, and be sure you get the genuine Dr. Hamilton's Pills.



**Shiloh's Cure Cures Coughs and Colds QUICKLY**

Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take,—nothing in it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success commend Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., $1. 315



## New Discovery Regarding Dyspepsia

An eminent London specialist, long skilled in the treatment of stomach troubles, has just announced that nervous dyspepsia does not affect the stomach. He proves conclusively that nine-tenths of the work of digestion is carried on in the intestines—not in the stomach. No wonder that so many doctors have failed to cure these cases—they worked on wrong lines. There is probably no remedy that comes more highly recommended for dyspepsia than Ferrozone, which possesses more power to cure than even pepsin, pancreatine or any other temporary digestive aids. You see, Ferrozone strikes at the cause of the trouble—it gives new life to the nerves and intestines, supplies abundance of rich strength-giving blood, and thereby gives the digestive organs a chance to catch up in their work. The patient feels the benefit of Ferrozone at once. The additional vigor and nerve force imparted to the whole system by Ferrozone assists every organ in the body to do the work nature expects of it, and before long every trace of indigestion passes away. The glow of good health will fill your body, the appetite of youth will be restored, the vigor and ambition of former days will return—all this will come to pass when you use Ferrozone. Don't delay. You can get Ferrozone today from a dealer, 50c per box, or six boxes for $2 50.