4 P. M. EDITION

London Advertiser

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45TH YEAR NO. 19343 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1908—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BRAKEMAN TERRIBLY INJURED RUN OVER BY MOGUL ENGINE

Leonard Butler, of Sarnia, Victim of G. T. R. Accident.

LIFE HANGS IN BALANCE

He Has Been Married But Six Months---Now in Victoria Hospital.

Grand Trunk Brakeman Leonard Butler, aged 25, of Sarnia Tunnel, lies at Victoria Hospital in a very critical condition as a result of being run over by mogul engine No. 729 in the East End yards about half-past ten this morning.

Butler had just come in from Sarnia and waited at Egerton street for his engine to back down and take him to the roundhouse.

Engine 729 was in charge of Engineer McLaughlin, of Sarnia, and came down very rapidly.

Missed His Footing.

Butler tried to jump on the end step but missed his footing and was thrown heavily on the ground.

Fortunately his body was thrown clear of the track or he would have been horribly mangled.

Butler's left arm fell across the rails and the wheels severed it in an instant.

The force of the fall tore the back part of Butler's scalp almost completely from his head.

Besides these injuries his right leg was badly bruised.

Married Six Months.

Butler was married six months ago. His wife was notified at once.

Dr. Seaborne was called and dressed the injury, after which Butler was taken to Victoria Hospital in the ambulance.

It is impossible as yet to say whether he will recover, as he is suffering greatly from shock and loss of blood.

Condition Unchanged.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the condition of Leonard Butler, the Grand Trunk brakeman, who met with such a serious accident in the Grand Trunk yards, was unchanged.

Butler was still under the influence of the anaesthetic under which he had been placed while the physicians dressed his arm.

He is suffering severely from shock. As yet his life hangs in the balance.

AGED LADY SUSTAINED A VERY BAD FALL

Mrs. Anna Shaver Is Not Likely To Recover.

As a result of a fall last night Mrs. Anna Shaver, mother of County Constable Shaver, of Westminster, is not expected to live.

Mrs. Shaver, who is a lady of nearly 88 years of age, tripped as she was about to retire for the night, and fell on her side against a nearby dresser.

No bones were broken, but the shock of the fall it is feared will prove too much in her advanced age.

Dr. Routledge, of Lambeth, who is in attendance, has stated that he does not look for her recovery.

Mr. Alex. Shaver sleeps in the next room to his mother and heard her fall. When picked up the aged lady was unconscious.

ORDERS MADE IN HIGH COURT CASES

Mr. Justice Britton Presided at the Weekly Session.

Orders were made in both of the motions before Mr. Justice Britton in the weekly sitting of the high court for London this morning.

Re Philips estate—Alex. Stuart, K.C., moved to confirm master's report, to dispense with payment into court and for payment of creditors. T. H. Luscombe, G. N. Weekes and A. H. M. Graydon for other parties.

Re Armstrong—Motion for order of maintenance. Order made for payment of infants' income to mother after statement of investments is made and approved by the official guardian. F. P. Betts for official guardian.



HON. ADAM BECK

Who Was Last Night Nominated to Again Contest London.

TRAMPS DYNAMITE AN EXPRESS WRECK ENGINES, KILL DRIVER

Fast Train on the Burlington System Wrecked Near Butte, Montana, Bombs Being Placed So as To Destroy the Locomotives---Passengers Escape.

Butte, Montana, May 2.—Eastbound Burlington train, No. 6, was dynamited near the Northern Pacific station here at 11:37 o'clock last night. The explosion caused the first or helper engine to leave the rails, but it plowed along for a few hundred feet without turning over.

The second engine crashed into the bank south of the track, a few car lengths from where the explosion occurred and turned over. Every person on the train has been accounted for except Engineer Bussy, of the second engine, who is supposed to be buried under the locomotive. Carl Mange, who was riding on the blind baggage, was taken from the mass of timbers under which he was buried. His arm and leg were broken.

Fireman George Ehle, of the second engine, was severely scalded. Both were hurried to the hospital.

Express Messenger J. G. Valentine was seriously cut by a flying grenade. Sheriff Charles Henderson and the police have begun an investigation of the affair. The dynamiting is believed to be the work of some tramps, seeking revenge for being ejected from a train.

WORKMAN WOUND AROUND SHAFT CLOTHING TORN FROM HIS BODY

Miraculous Escape From Death of Mr. William Dinwiddie, an Employe of Carmichael's Butter Factory, in London Township---Physician Says That He Will Recover.

While working around a shafting in Carmichael's butter factory on concession 10, London Township, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Wm. Dinwiddie, a buttermaker, had the sleeve of his coat caught in a set screw.

He was whirled around the shaft several times.

His arm was broken and he was otherwise painfully injured.

It is expected he will recover.

Dinwiddie, who is an expert buttermaker, was going about his work as usual, and was fixing something about the shaft that turns the mixers.

He reached down to pick up something, and his sleeve caught in the set screw.

In an instant he was being thrown violently around the shaft.

A Terrible Accident.

Round and round he went, his body striking the floor at every revolution. Finally his clothing gave away, and was stripped literally clean off his body.

One of the employes outside heard the thumping, and decided to investigate.

When he entered the room he found Dinwiddie lying some distance from the shaft, unconscious.

Every vestige of clothing was stripped from the man.

His body was a mass of bruises. Around the shaft his clothing still revolved.

Remarkable Escape.

Dr. McNeil, of Arva, was called and attended to the injured man.

"His arm is broken," said Dr. McNeil to The Advertiser, "and his body is very badly bruised. I cannot tell yet whether there are any internal injuries, but I think not. I expect that he will recover unless complications set in. His escape from death is remarkable. If his head had struck anything, Dinwiddie certainly would have been killed. Fortunately, it did not strike anything, although it seems somewhat strange that it did not. His clothing, which was not very heavy, of course gave way, and saved the man from being literally beaten to death. I hope for a good recovery, however."

GRAND TRUNK COACH LEFT THE RAILS

Ran Into an Open Switch at Hyde Park.

The Grand Trunk auxiliaries were called to Hyde Park at noon today to replace a coach which in being shunted this morning had run into an open switch and jumped the track.

The auxiliary made excellent time, and none of the through expresses were delayed.

MURDERED BY ROBBERS

Prominent Portland, Ore., Jeweler Shot and Hacked To Death.

Portland, Oregon, May 2.—Nathan Wolff, a pawn broker and jeweler, who has been in business in Portland for 25 years was murdered by robbers last night. Wolff was evidently first shot in the neck and then beaten to death with a hatchet. His face and head were hacked to pieces. There is little doubt that robbery was the sole motive for the crime. Wolff carried a large stock of diamonds. It is believed that the robbers took jewelry and money to the amount of $1,700.

MR. GRAY REFUSED TO STAND IN A PACKED CONVENTION



MR. WM. GRAY.

Conservative Who Refused to Allow His Name to Go Before "Packed" Convention.

But Was Willing To Take His Chances With All the Party.

HON. ADAM BECK WAS NOMINATED

Warm Argument as To Contributions Towards Expenses ---Lively Time.

In a fairly-well attended convention of the Conservatives of this city in the Auditorium last night, Hon. Adam Beck was nominated to contest London in the coming provincial elections.

Mr. William Gray, who had announced himself as a condidate, refused to allow his name to go to the convention when he saw what sort of a convention it was.

All the other nominees withdrew also. There was a full complement of delegates.

Didn't Know Each Other.

There were many interesting features of the convention.

Mr. Gray sat on a platform with Hon. Adam Beck for the first time in some years, but there was no manifestation of regard between the two.

Among the delegates themselves Mr. Beck had the majority, the division being about 60 per cent for Beck and about 40 per cent for Gray.

In the gallery, Mr. Gray had a much stronger following, so that when he arose to speak his welcome was much more spontaneous and enthusiastic than that of Mr. Beck.

For several minutes after Mr. Gray arose the crowd cheered.

The ovation was plainly disquieting to Mr. Beck and his followers, who had not anticipated any such a greeting for Gray, in such a convention.

Election Expenses.

And Mr. Gray delivered himself of a few opinions regarding the way in which things had been done. He recited his past services for the Conservative party, and he was under no obligations to the Conservative party, he declared.

"At the last election here, the party did not put up one cent for my expenses," said Mr. Gray. "I paid them myself, with the assistance of my friends."

To which statement Mr. A. T. McMahen, the president, took some exception, declaring that the party had paid Mr. Gray's expenses.

"I say that the party did not," said Mr. Gray. "The money subscribed by the party is in a bank in this city and has not been touched. You collected the money," said Mr. Gray, addressing Dr. Roome, ex-M.P. "Where is it?"

Handpicked Convention.

Then Mr. Gray delivered himself of a few opinions of the convention. He plainly stated that it was "handpicked" and that a free expression of opinion among the delegates was an impossibility. Because of that, Mr. Gray declared he would not go before the convention.

He apparently reserved the right to be an independent candidate if he so desired, but he would not allow his name to go before a convention that was not free and uninstructed.

The whole party should be brought in and allowed to vote on a candidate.

"Put the matter of a candidate to the people, not to a few," Mr. Gray said.

Mr. McMahen again said that it was not a "packed" convention. It was not a cut-and-dried affair. The nominations were open to all.

Mr. Beck's Reception.

Then Mr. Beck followed, and related his experience. He was given a good reception, not quite so flattering as that of Mr. Gray, but nevertheless a good reception.

He then related his political history, going back to the time when he was taken into a room and made the nominee of the Conservative party by 60 members of the party. Mr. Beck then told of his compaigns and his successes. He had done his duty, he declared, and was certain of re-election. Of course, he would not have time to get around his constituency and meet the workers. They did not want that.

Then he gave his "purity" speech. He accused the Liberals of all the political crimes on the calendar, but declared that the Conservative party was clean and above reproach.

"I can look every man in the face and declare that my elections have been clean and honest," said Mr. Beck.

Continued on Page Five.

APPOINTED TO U. S.

Stockholm, May 2.—M. Wachmeister, consul-general at Cairo, has been appointed Swedish minister to the United States in succession to Herman de Lagercoantz.

WON'T DECLARE HIMSELF NOW MR. WM. GRAY STILL WAITING

When the Time Comes He Will Tell the Party Where He Is At ---Doesn't Mince Words in Speaking of the Hand-Picked Convention.

Mr. William Gray was around and smiling this morning, but has not yet announced his intentions.

He is being given the very closest attention by the Conservative party managers who announce that they have succeeded in pulling Mr. Gray off, for the time-being, at any rate.

"I will make no announcement at this time," said Mr. Gray to The Advertiser. "When the time comes I will make a statement," he added.

Will Not Say Anything.

"Are you going to run as an independent?" was asked.

"I will not declare myself at this time," he declared. "I think every person at the convention knew exactly what I meant last night. I spoke quite plainly, and there should be no mistake about my side of the question."

"The convention did not suit you, then?" was asked.

"That is not the sort of convention for me," he said. "I plainly stated that the whole party should be brought in and should have a chance to choose a candidate. There should be no sorting or choosing of delegates. Give every person a chance to select the man they want. Had it been that sort of a convention, I would have allowed my name to go before it. Otherwise, there was no use."

When the Time Comes.

"You will not state your position?"

"When the time comes I will be ready with a statement," he said. They will know just what I mean when I do make the statement."

A rumor was current on the streets this morning that Mr. Gray would wait and see what the outcome of the Liberal convention on Tuesday evening will be.

wound up.

PTE. MOIR STILL AT LARGE CHASE HAS BEEN GIVEN UP

Said That There Will Not Be Anything Doing Until a Reward for Murderer's Capture Is Offered---Big Grist of Rumors.

Dame Rumor has bobbed forth from retirement again and is busy sending in reports as to the whereabouts of the elusive Moir, the murderer.

So far as the local detectives are concerned, however, there is little or nothing doing.

P. C. Lucas did take a little jaunt out toward Guelph recently on a still hunt for clues, but came back with nothing more than a great ambition to come within sight of the missing soldier.

More Rumors.

Today rumors have come in from several places.

One report is that Moir is at present in Stratford and was known to have stopped with a farmer near there on Thursday night last.

Another rumor had it that Levi Atwell, a Kelly's Siding farmer, or one of his friends, saw Moir in a nearby swamp last Sunday.

The report doesn't state why nobody investigated to make sure it was Moir that had been seen.

Neither does it state why no effort was made to capture the murderer.

A Reward.

A local police officer today stated that he was almost certain that unless something out of the ordinary turned up Moir would not be overhauled until a reward was offered.

Just when that will be no one seems to have any idea.

The question came up before the Government recently, but no action was taken, as some of the members thought it was a Provincial affair.

None of the London officers so far as can be learned are engaged in the hunt at present, although if any definite rumors come in it is probable that they will be sent out at once.

A Woodstock Story.

The following report comes from Woodstock:

A story comes from Blow's Corners, a couple of miles southeast of the city, that Moir, who is wanted in London for the murder of Sergt. Lloyd, was seen there Wednesday afternoon.

After school had been dismissed at 4 o'clock, the pupils and teachers on their way home, met a man going east who, it struck several at once, coincided to a great extent with the published description of Moir. He was apparently tired and travel worn. Their suspicions were intensified when they saw him sit down beside the road and eat, as if intensely hungry, a quantity of oatmeal, which had spilled from a farmer's rig. The man then continued his way east.

Whether the stranger was Moir or an ordinary tramp is, of course, a question, but a lot of people in the neighborhood are pretty certain that it was the much-wanted murderer.

Unless the Hamilton Street Railway Company agree to install a new system in return for the city's offer to guarantee a bond issue of $500,000, negotiations will be called off.

THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW—FINE AND COOL.

FORECASTS.

Toronto, May 2—8 a.m.

Today—Strong winds and gales, westerly to northerly; rain or snow today; clearing tonight.

Sunday—Decreasing winds; fine and cool.

Local Temperatures.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. yesterday were: Highest, 50°; lowest, 31.5° above zero.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	36	34	Cloudy
Winnipeg	32	26	Cloudy
Port Arthur	32	30	Clear
Parry Sound	38	32	Fair
Toronto	40	32	Cloudy
Ottawa	40	32	Fair
Montreal	46	36	Clear
Quebec	42	36	Cloudy
Father Point	44	34	Fair

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

WEATHER NOTES.

A depression is situated this morning over the lower lake region. The pressure is also low over the Pacific States and British Columbia, and highest in Manitoba.

Rain has fallen heavily in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, attended by gales, and local rain or snow is occurring in the lake region.

In the Western Provnices the weather has been fine.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 52—60; Vancouver, 51—59; Kamloops, 42—70; Edmonton, 28—60; Battleford, 22—54; Prince Albert, 20—48; Calgary, 26—64; Regina, 28—44; Winnipeg, 26—44; Port Arthur, 28—42; Parry Sound, 32—42; Toronto, 32—46; Ottawa, 38—40; Montreal, 38—48; Quebec, 38—46; St. John, 42—48; Halifax, 38—48.

Graduates Presented With Diplomas Nineteen Young Doctors Take Oath

Pleasant Event of the Western Medical College Last Night.

In the presence of a crowd of citizens that completely filled Bennett's Theater last night, the nineteen young men who recently graduated from the Western Medical College received their diplomas.

The affair was marked with all the fun that usually characterizes a gathering of medical students, and these gentlemen, ensconced in a body in the balcony, kept up a running fire of humorous remarks and comments, interspersed by college yells and songs, that proved highly diverting to the spectators, and caused not a few of the grave, and reverend seniors, arrayed in college gowns, to smile.

The Record of the Western.

Chancellor Moorhouse, who presided, in commencing the proceedings, spoke of the record of the Western Medical School as one that any college might be proud of.

In speaking of the Western University, Chancellor Moorhouse was most optimistic, and hoped to see that institution flourish as it should.

In speaking particularly to the graduates, he said it was attention to the small details that counted for success in their future life.

Only by the conscientious performance of their duties, and by exhibiting a capacity for taking infinite pains,

Continued on Page Ten.

The Oath.

The following is a translation of the academic oath administered to graduates at Convocation Hall last night:

"I, A. B., Doctor of Medicine, a title now to be conferred upon me, solemnly promise in the presence of the Holy God, the searcher of hearts, to do with a grateful heart everything to further the interests of this university as long as I live; that when distance separates me from my Alma Mater, I shall exercise the medical art with caution, and strive faithfully and zealously to do all things tending to the curing of the sick. Lastly, I agree to be silent upon what I have seen and heard, and not to make public only what urgent necessity demands. May God aid me in carrying out this oath."

Appeals Heard By Court of Revision

Several appeals were heard by the court of revision at its session yesterday afternoon.

Mr. F. H. Butler appealed against his business tax. He was under the impression that it was an income tax, not a business tax.

The assessment was confirmed.

Mr. A. J. Gilmour appealed against his business tax, amounting to $6 99, on the ground that he had been sick for over a year and had been out of business nearly that length of time. His tax was reduced $3 50.

The taxes of Mrs. Macdougall, who has three children to support, aged 3, 10 and 12 years, were remitted.

Brown & Co., who were lessees of the store occupied by Hamilton, Long & Co., destroyed in the Crystal Hall disaster, asked that their taxes be remitted. This was granted.

Those present were Mr. A. T. McMahen, chairman; Sheriff Cameron, Mr. Philip Pocock and City Clerk S. Baker.

A Gov't Line To the Hudson's Bay Parliament Soon To Consider Bill

Will Yield New Outlet for the Western Grain Crops.

Ottawa, May 1.—The Government will, according to present intention, submit to Parliament shortly a bill providing for he construction of a railroad to Fort Churchill, on Hudson's Bay, thus providing a new outlet for rapidly increasing annual yield of western grain. Although the details of the measure are not yet available, it is understood that it will be along the lines suggested in the Commons last session by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and by Hon. Clifford Sifton in March last.

The Financing.

The proposal as enunciated by Mr. Sifton is to fund the proceeds from the sale of an area of about three million acres of Dominion lands on even-numbered sections in the West hitherto set apart as railway reservation lands for the C. P. R. and C. N. R. These even-numbered sections or railway grant lands in the West, aggregating some 30,000,000 acres, will shortly be released for homesteading. It is estimated that in a few years the proceeds from, say, 3,000,000 acres of these lands reserved to pay the cost of the construntion of the road to Hudson's Bay by the Government, the building of elevators at Fort Churchill, improvements to the harbor, and any necessary buoying and lighting of the channel for steamers in the bay and straits.

Route Is Feasible.

The feasibility of the Hudson's Bay route for ocean steamers during from three and one-half to four months every years has been now well established by reliable reports and investigation during recent years. The need of a new outlet for western grain to Liverpool is becoming increasingly recognized with each succeeding year, and if a grain congestion in the fall, far more serious than in any past season, is to be avoided, action along the line now contemplated by the Government seems imperative. Moreover, the new line will open land in the West, and the result will be of incalculable benefit, not only to the West, but to the whole of Canada.

Niagara Power Contract Has Arrived

The revised contract of the hydro-electric commission with the municipalities of the Western Ontario power zone has been issued.

City Solicitor Meredith has a copy, and it will be submitted to the council shortly.

"I have not seen the new contract," said Mayor Stevely. "It is still in the hands of Mr. Meredith. It will be submitted to the special committee next week, and discussed. I do not know what the changes are."

Caradoc Man Swallowed False Teeth

Swallowing false teeth is not the most pleasant pastime imaginable, and it almost resulted in the death of Mr. John Stephenson, a farmer of Caradoc.

Some days ago Mr. Stephenson was enjoying his meal when his teeth slipped, and he swallowed the plate.

It lodged some distance down his throat, causing him a great deal of pain.

He was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, where it was thought for a time that he would not recover from the accident.

After persistent effort, the teeth were dislodged, and went into his stomach.

Mr. Stephenson has recovered, and left for his home yesterday.

An operation may have to be performed shortly to remove the teeth from the stomach.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Chicago, May 2.—Two additional bodies, making three in all, were recovered today from the ruins of the plant of the Chicago Reduction Company which was destroyed by fire last night caused by the explosion of a naphtha tank. The bodies are believed to be those of William Lanz, a watchman and Steven Novak. Another body, supposed to be that of John Bonus, an electrician employed by the company, was discovered, but it could not be recovered owing to the heat from the ruins.

KNOTT & SANGSTER

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650.

CHELSEA GREEN—FIFTY LOTS WILL BE OFFERED ON EASY PAYMENTS. YOU CAN BUY A LOT BY PAYING $5 DOWN AND PAY THE BALANCE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS. SEE OUR AD. ON ANOTHER PAGE.

CARFRAE CRESCENT—A NEW SURVEY JUST ACROSS TRACTION COMPANY'S BRIDGE. TWO RED BRICK HOUSES ALREADY CONTRACTED FOR, AND A NUMBER OF LOTS SOLD. DRAINS, SIDEWALKS AND WATER MAINS WILL BE LAID AT ONCE. LOTS, $6 TO $15, ON EASY PAYMENTS. CALL AND SEE PLAN.

COLBORNE STREET, CENTRAL—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 60x70 feet. $1,700.

COLBORNE STREET CENTRAL—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 2 large bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, barn. $1,500.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Two-story brick, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, library, front and back veranda, all modern conveniences; lot 40x135 feet. $3,100.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Two-story and attic brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, veranda, all modern conveniences; lot 31.6x165 feet. $1,000 cash, balance at 5½ per cent. $4,000.

GREY STREET—Two-story frame, brick foundation, 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, woodshed, gas and fixtures, hard and soft water, good cellar, splendid lot of fruit; lot 50x180 feet.

COLBORNE STREET—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences, hot water heated; lot 50x150 feet. A splendid chance. $4,000.

REDAN STREET—Brick-veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, woodshed, good cellar, 3 clothes closets; lot 43.11x140 feet; two verandas. $1,750.

FULLARTON STREET — Two-story brick, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, clothes closets, w.c., gas and fixtures.

BARBER SHOP—Three chairs. Cheap. Call for particulars.

BRISCOE STREET—Two-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, bathroom piped, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, cellar full size, parch; lot 30x122. Complete, $2,000. Without furnace and plumbing, $1,850. Easy terms.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—1½-story brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, cement block and concrete foundation, cellar, piped for furnace, piped for gas, cement walks; lot 30x100 feet. Complete, $1,750. Without plumbing, $1,550. Easy terms.

OXFORD PARK—Three splendid lots. Only $135.

TERRACES—We have a number of terraces in first-class localities that are paying good rents and are splendid investments. Call and see us and get particulars.

CHELSEA GREEN—Story and half brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, storeroom, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, modern conveniences; lot 40x125 feet. Will sell cheap. Call and get particulars.

VACANT LOTS—Wilson avenue, West London. 33x140 feet; $250. Facing on breakwater, 40x140 feet. $200.

COLBORNE STREET—Splendid lots, $10 to $14 per foot.

ST. GEORGE STREET—Several fine lots.

OXFORD STREET—The best vacant lots on the street. Cheap.

THREE ACRES in good village on G. T. R.; splendid two-story frame house, only ten years old. Good orchard. $1,500.

ONTARIO STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, fruit trees, splendid repair; lot 27.6x132 feet. $1,300.

DORINDA STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen; lot 34x146 feet. Easy terms. Price, $1,350.

WILSON AVENUE—Story and half brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, sink, and city water in pantry, wired for electric light; lot 33x114 feet. Price, $1,700.

RIDOUT STREET—Two-story brick, 6 bedrooms, drawing-room, library, music-room, dining-room, kitchen, 2 pantries, china closet, billiard-room, hot water heated, veranda, all modern conveniences, conservatory, summer kitchen; lot 80 feet frontage. Call for particulars.

BRUCE STREET — 1½-story brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, 2 clothes closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences, cellar full size, cement floors, front and back stairs, veranda, cement walks; lot 30x130 feet. Price, $2,350.

DREANEY AVENUE — Brick-veneer cottage, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen; lot 32x122 feet. Price, $1,550.

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 50x270 feet. This is a very nice property. Call for price.

CIGAR STORE, poolroom and newsstand, doing a first-class business; cheap rent; a first-class stand. Call and get particulars.

SYDENHAM STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, sitting-room, large kitchen and summer kitchen, sink and pump in house, gas and fixtures, veranda, spring well; first-class repair and clean; lot 89x157.10 feet. $1,750.

GREY STREET—Frame cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, woodshed; lot 36x198 feet. $200 cash, balance monthly payments. $1,200.

WATERLOO STREET—One of the finest residences on the street; lot 80x150 feet. The best locality. Call and get particulars.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—Two-story and attic brick-veneer, 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, modern conveniences, veranda, barn; lot 93x216 feet. The cheapest property in South London. $3,200.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Large two-story brick, stone foundation, all modern conveniences. A splendid locality. Could be made into a fine double house. Only about $1,300 cash required. Price, $4,500.

7½ ACRES, near Pottersburg—Frame story and half house, with stone foundation, good cellar, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, good barn and drivehouse; soil splendid clay loam; orchard of about 50 trees. $2,600.

TALBOT STREET—Two-story frame, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, two clothes closets, two pantries, storm windows, shutters, gas and fixtures, hard and soft water and sink in house, veranda; in first-class repair; lot 34x100 feet. $2,200.

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHINGS, furniture. First-class chance.

STOCK OF FANCY GOODS—Cheap rent. A first-class opportunity.

WATERLOO STREET—New two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences, veranda, barn; lot 40x130 feet. $3,100.

LANSDOWNE AVENUE—Frame cottage, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 40x169 feet. $1,250.

WILSON AVENUE—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, good cellar, bath and closet, gas, driveshed, fruit trees and small fruits of all descriptions; lot 66x150 feet. $200 cash, balance monthly payments. $1,600.

QUEBEC STREET—Large brick cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, gas, hard and soft water, bath, chicken coop, woodshed, fruit trees and small fruits; lot 53x166 feet. $1,850.

LYLE STREET—Semi-detached two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, with clothes closets, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, gas and electric light, bathroom, pantry, good cellar; lot 58x100 feet. A snap, $3,400.

CARFRAE CRESCENT, just over Traction Company's bridge; lots $8 to $15 per foot. Call and see plan. Do not miss this opportunity. Several lots already sold.

WOLSELEY PARK—Splendid vacant lots on Piccadilly street, Wolseley avenue and Rattle street; a fine new survey. Call and see plans.

GLEBE STREET—Two frame cottages and lot 132x277 feet. A splendid opportunity. Call and get particulars.

WATERLOO STREET, CENTRAL—Two-story and attic brick, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, large dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences, veranda; a splendid locality; lot 42x147 feet. Call for particulars.

OXFORD STREET—Story and half red pressed brick, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences; a very nice property. Call and get particulars.

MILL STREET—Story and half brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, all modern conveniences; lot 30x162 feet. $2,500.

WILLIAM STREET NORTH—Story and half brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, room for bath, furnace, piped for gas, hard and soft water, sink, double cellar, grained all through; lot 28x100 feet. $2,800.

RIDOUT STREET, SOUTH LONDON—Two-story and attic brick, 8 bedrooms, drawing-room, parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, three marble and two wood mantels and grates, all modern conveniences. With lot 66x185 feet, $4,000; with lot 92x185 feet, $5,000, or with lot 132x185 feet, $6,000; $1,000 cash and balance at 5 per cent if desired.

QUEBEC STREET—Story and half brick, stone foundation, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, modern conveniences; lot 48x150 feet. Only $2,800. Will exchange for property nearer center of city.

HAMILTON ROAD—1½-story frame, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, with clothes closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, good cellar, gas, city and soft water in house, cistern, fruit trees, barn and chicken coop; lot 50x150. Only $1,900.

NELSON STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; city water; lot 36x111 feet. $1,200.

SIMCOE STREET—Two-story frame, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, with w.c. and piped for bath, gas, good cellar; lot 36x165 feet. Price, $2,300.

GREY STREET—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, pantry, barn; lot 53x149 feet. $2,200.

LORNE AVENUE — Story and half brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences. $1,000 cash, balance 5½ per cent. $3,200.

RIDGEWAY—1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, mantel and grate, gas, bathroom complete. Lot 66x140 feet. Will exchange for property near Memorial Church.

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

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.

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.

BECHER STREET — 1¾-story brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences; fruit trees; lot 30x122 feet. $2,800, or without furnace, $2,700.

TALBOT STREET—Two-story and attic brick, stone foundation, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, clothes closets, parlor, sitting-room; dining-room, kitchen, scullery, grate and mantel, veranda and balcony at front and rear; modern conveniences; fruit trees; lot 75x700 feet. Call for particulars.

FACTORY SITES on interswitching and main line of G. T. R. First-class sites.

SIX ACRES—Chicken ranch; brick-veneer story and half house, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, veranda, 3 cellars, stable and feed room, driveshed, 4 large chicken houses, 200 fruit trees, three years planted; the buildings are all new; owner is doing splendid business. Property near city limits. Good reason for selling.

EMPRESS AVENUE—Brick cottage, 6 rooms; lot 60x190 feet; easy terms. $1,100.

ARGYLL STREET—Frame cottage; lot 33x165 feet; easy terms. $860.

RESTAURANT—Doing first-class business; good locality; a money-maker.

BARBER SHOP—Centrally located. Call for particulars.

PRINCESS AVENUE, just east of Quebec street—New story and half brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, bathroom complete, gas and fixtures, good cellar, connected with sewer, hard and soft water. This is a well-built house. Will be sold for $2,100 if taken at once. Immediate possession. Will sell for $1,900 without furnace. A chance of your lifetime. Easy terms.

VACANT LOT—Dundas street east; 31x115 feet. A very desirable lot. $800.

VAUXHALL PARK—Some very fine lots on easy payments. Call and see plan.

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

FERGUSON AVENUE—Some splendid lots at $10 per foot. Call and get particulars.

FIVE ACRES—Good house and barn; soil clay loam and black muck; a first-class place to grow celery; nice orchard in full bearing. Price to April 1, $1,000. Do not miss the oportunity.

TEN ACRES, similar to the above, but with larger house, $1,500 only.

13 ACRES—One mile from city limits, with fine large brick house, with modern conveniences; splendid orchard, soil rich clay loam. Call and get particulars.

ONE ACRE and a fine story and half frame house, on stone foundation; in first-class repair; seven miles from city, half-mile from postoffice, school and store. A snap. $1,400.

13¼ ACRES—Market garden, brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, good cellar, bank barn, stone basement and roothouse, stable, etc., henhouse; sandy loam. A first-class property. $3,500.

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

SIX ACRES—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, woodshed, barn, soil good clay and sandy loam. Only $2,000.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—LOT 19, CON. 15, London, Township, now in grass; flowing spring. W. Guest, 49 Gloucester, Toronto. 34bu-9c

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE IN SOUTH London; monthly payments. Apply 87½ Dundas street. 43c-tyw

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, NO. 480 Hamilton road, near Rectory street; 7 rooms. Apply 87½ Dundas street. 43c-tyw

FOR SALE OR RENT—NORTON ESTATE homestead, first concession, Westminster Township, 80 acres. Apply Jarvis & Vining, solicitors, London. 32tf

FOR SALE—LARGE RESIDENCE, 471 Waterloo street; seven bedrooms, bath, etc, stable; lot 80 feet wide. Apply by mail, 814 Queen's avenue. 71tf-t

TALBOT STREET—TWO-STORY AND attic brick, stone foundation, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, den, dining-room, kitchen and 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. Knott & Sangster, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 19tf

FOR SALE—BRUCE STREET; 1½-story brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, 2 clothes closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellar full size, modern conveniences, cement floors, front and back stairs, veranda, cement walks; lot 30x130 feet. Call for particulars. Knott & Sangster, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 27tf-ywt

I WILL BUILD YOU A SIX-ROOMED house, solid brick, slate roof, concrete foundation, for $890. Box 77, Advertiser. 31k-t

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

P. Walsh's Bulletin

LOOK AT THOSE CHOICE LOTS on Ridout street, South London—Electric cars, sewer connection, etc. Get our prices.

TWENTY CHEAP LOTS on the Wharncliffe road, West London.

THIRTY LOTS on the Hamilton road.

TEN LOTS on Waterloo and Huron streets, at $175 per lot.

WE CAN SELL YOU LOTS INSIDE THE CITY LIMITS AT $150 EACH.

ST. JAMES STREET, near Richmond street—A fine two-story brick house, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, 2 cellars, furnace, gas; lot 35.6x146 feet. Price reduced. Inspect at once.

WELLINGTON STREET, south of G. T. R.—A new two-story brick house, stone foundation, double parlors, dining-room, two kitchens, 3 bedrooms, hot water in bathroom, furnace, gas, veranda; lot 42x103 feet. We want an immediate sale. Call for price.

DUNDAS STREET EAST—A two-story brick house, 8 rooms, bathroom complete, furnace, electric light and gas; lot 40x220 feet to a lane. Price, $3,400.

ELIAS STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements. Price, $2,300. Cheap.

WOODWARD AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, 7 rooms; lot 40x150 feet. Price, $1,600. A bargain.

LORNE AVENUE—A new brick cottage, 6 rooms, 2 cellars, furnace; lot 34x115 feet. Price, $1,650.

SOUTH LONDON—Choice lots on Wharncliffe road and Erie avenue; street cars pass this block. We have sold some already. Buy now, while they are cheap.

WELLINGTON AND VICTORIA streets—Large brick cottage; one acre, which will make seven good lots; sewer connections. Price reduced to $2,600. Get busy.

MAITLAND STREET, near Hill street—A new 1½-story brick-veneer house, 8 rooms; sewer laid in; lot 32.8x150 feet. Price, $2,300.

PICCADILLY STREET, near Wellington street—Two-story frame house, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, frame barn; lot 50x149 feet. Price reasonable.

SOUTH LONDON—A new two-story cement brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, furnace, sewer; lot 60x189 feet. Price, $2,500.

TALBOT STREET—A splendid two-story frame house, on brick foundation; double parlors, dining-room, 2 kitchens, 4 bedrooms, clothes closets, etc. Price, $2,200.

ADELAIDE STREET—A new frame cottage, on cement foundation, 7 rooms, good lot. Price, $1,300.

STANLEY STREET—Frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms, bathroom complete. Call for price.

IF YOU WANT A QUICK SALE LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US. NO EXPENSE UNTIL SOLD.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Two-story brick, semi-detached house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; good lot. Price reasonable.

LANGARTH STREET—Frame cottage, 9 rooms, large lot. Inspect this house.

COLBORNE STREET, CENTRAL—Two-story brick house, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, furnace, electric light and gas; lot 50x165 feet. Price, $4,200.

HYMAN STREET — 1½-story brick house, complete in every respect. Call at once for price.

CHEAP LOTS on the Gordon survey, corner of Maitland and Cheapside streets. The new electric belt will pass this block.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

ATTRACTIVE UP-TO-DATE RESIDENCES FOR SALE

Maitland Street—Two-story and attic brick, contains 10 rooms, all modern, electric light, gas, furnace. Price, $4,000.

Princess Avenue—Pair of semi-detached two-story houses, contains 9 rooms; all modern; most eligible situation, near Victoria Park. A great bargain.

Adelaide Street—1½-story brick-veneer, concrete block foundation, 9 rooms, hot and cold water, furnace, etc. Price, $2,900.

Burwell Street—Large two-story brick, stone foundation, slate roof, 14 rooms, modern conveniences. $1,500 down, balance at 5 per cent. A great bargain.

Dufferin Avenue—Two-story brick, new, 8 rooms, furnace, electric light. Price, $2,500.

These are specially attractive properties and command the attention of anyone desiring to purchase a residence.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Money advanced to pay part of purchase price, build (money advanced as building progresses), remodel the old house, or pay off old mortgages.

A. A. CAMPBELL

Real Estate, Loans and Investments, No. 428 Richmond Street, LONDON, ONT. Telephone 642. 43tf-t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

COUNTRY HOME — COTTAGE AND small barn, in good repair; one acre of land, fruit and shade trees; half-mile to school and church; good roads. Price, $750. Miss J. Nichol, Glanworth, Ont. 12tf

FOR SALE—PHYSICIAN'S RESIDENCE and property in good rural location, Middlesex County; good roads, people and territory. For particulars apply Box No. 115, Advertiser. 18tf

FOR QUICK SALE — FINE SOLID brick and stone two-story, St. James street, near Richmond; 4 bedrooms, bath and w.c., furnace, two verandas, front and back stairs, fine garden; best north part city. P. Walsh, 425 Richmond.

FOR SALE — TWO CORNER LOTS. Four acres; brick house, barn, orchard. 3¾ acres, pasture; price, $3,600. Corner Byron road and Francis street, West London. Apply A. Brammer, on premises. 15n-t

FOR SALE—STORY AND HALF BRICK-VENEER, 7 rooms, closets, pantry and cellar. Apply Rowland Hill, 189 Dundas. 45o

DERMATOLOGY.

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

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

COLBY & CO

117 Masonic Temple

DUNDAS STREET—Three-story brick, containing two stores, 14x50 feet; lot 90 feet in depth. Price, $6,500.

MAPLE STREET—Ten-room residence, all modern conveniences. Price, $5,000.

MAPLE STREET—Ten-room residence, all modern conveniences. Price, $3,400.

COLBORNE STREET—Two-story brick, with all modern conveniences, 9 rooms. Price, $3,800. A bargain.

REDAN STREET—Solid brick house, 7 rooms, good cellar, gas, w.c., stationary washstand, and lot 29 feet 6 inches by 117, running back to lane. Price, $1,900.

CLARENCE STREET—Frame cottage, containing parlor, dining-room, kitchen and 2 bedrooms, good cellar and brick foundation; lot 47x110 feet; fruit trees, currants and small fruits on lot. A snap, Price, $1,050.

PHILIP STREET — Frame cottage, cement foundation, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and 2 bedrooms, cement cellar, city water; lot 34x167 feet. Easy terms. Price, $1,050.

STEDWELL STREET—Frame cottage, hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and 3 bedrooms. Easy terms. Price, $1,500.

THIRTY ACRES OF LAND, 1½ miles from market, now used as a market garden; splendid opening for concrete or cement work; will divide if necessary to suit purchaser. $5,000.

VACANT LOT, 50 feet frontage, Garfield avenue. A great bargain if taken at once.

VACANT LOTS in Cronyn, Vauxhall, Maple Grove and Broughdale Parks. Cash or easy payments.

VACANT LOTS—Colborne and Grosvenor streets.

CHOICE LOTS on Elmwood avenue.

VACANT LOT on Oak street, about 75x220 feet.

TO LET—785 Simcoe street; 10-room house, suitable for boarding-house; good furnace, bath, etc. $15 per month.

TO LET—New store, desirable location, with living rooms, suitable for bakery and confectionery; will fit up to suit tenant; none but first-class baker or confectioner need apply. No opposition.

The True Remedy

Many men are today ruining their health at indoor occupations and are spending hundreds and perhaps thousands of dollars in a vain endeavor to regain it by other than the true and natural method. If you are one of these men, get back to nature and engage in the healthiest occupation in the world, tilling the soil. Grain, fruit, vegetable and dairy farming in Ontario is so profitable that a zest and interest will be given to your work in any of these occupations by the great returns which your work will yield you.

Whether you want to invest a few hundred or a few thousand dollars in a small or large farm, we can suit you. Call, telephone or write and tell us what you want. Our assistance is given free to all who want to buy, whether they buy or not.

The following are a few of the farms we have to sell:

No. 5591—50 acres in the Township of Grantham, County of Lincoln, situated two miles to St. Catharines, one mile to Port Dalhousie; soil sandy loam; no buildings. Price, $8,500.

No. 5593—50 acres in the Township of Barton, County of Wentworth, four miles to Hamilton, 1½ miles to Barton; 1½-story brick house, outbuildings in good repair. Price, $6,200.

No. 5159—98 acres in the Township of Mosa, County of Middlesex, eight miles to Glencoe market, two miles to Wood-green P. O.; soil gravel loam; 1½-story frame house, outbuildings in fairly good repair. Price, $6,500.

No. 5128—105 acres in the Township of Mosa, County of Middlesex, 2½ miles to Newbury market and railroad station, one mile to Wardsville P. O.; 10 acres mixed timber, soil sandy and black loam; 1½-story frame house, outbuildings fair. Price, $4,000.

No. 5560—100 acres in the Township of Metcalfe, County of Middlesex, 4½ miles to Strathroy, two miles to Cairngorm P. O., 3½ miles to Harwood; fences in good repair, house nearly new, a number of outbuildings. Price, $5,000.

No. 5553—50 acres in the Township of London, County of Middlesex; 1½ acres of orchard, one-story brick house, outbuildings fair; six miles to London market, 1½ miles to Ettrick railroad station, 1½ miles to Arva P. O. Price, $3,300.

No. 5555—5 acres in the Township of London, County of Middlesex, two miles to London market, half-mile to London east-postoffice; frame cottage, frame barn, shed and chicken house. Price, $2,300.

No. 4624—45 acres in the Township of London, County of Middlesex, eight miles to Lucan market, 2¾ miles to Ilderton railroad station and postoffice; soil clay loam; no buildings. Price, $2,000.

No. 5396—40 acres in the Township of Ekfrid, County of Middlesex; soil sand and clay loam; three miles to Appin market, railroad station and postoffice; one-story frame house, stable 12x16. Price, $1,800.

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

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

73 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON. Phone 696.

NEEDHAM & ROBSON

If you want to buy a farm call and look over our list, which we will be glad to show you. The following are a few of the farms and stores we have:

50 acres, Township of London—Eight acres good maple bush, 1 acre, orchard; barn 36x52, on stone wall, in good repair; on gravel road, five miles to market.

100 acres, Township of Westminster—Eight acres of timber, spring well, windmill, 1½-story brick house, barn 50x60, on stone wall, stable in barn, implement house 18x24, silo 24x13; four miles to London market.

50 acres, Township of London; soil clay loam, well drained, 1½ acres orchard, 1½-story frame house, barn and cow stable 64x36, henhouse 24x18, on blocks; seven miles to market.

Good store, 20x50; frame warehouse, 15x36; barn, 20x30; lot 56x73, on corner; doing a good, live business at average of $36 per day. Price, $2,900.

Store at Riverstown—Brick 1½-story, 25x36, barn 20x40; good country trade. Will sell for $1,500. A bargain.

If you have farm or city property for sale, list it with us.

ED. DANN, Valuator

418 TALBOT STREET, LONDON. b

Executors' Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the estate of Margaret Ogilvie, late of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, spinster, deceased:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 38, Chap. 129, R. S. O., 1897, that all persons having claims against the estate of the said Margaret Ogilvie, who died on the 28th day of March, 1908, are required to send or deliver to the undersigned solicitors for John Page Brimacombe and James Templeton Falconer, the executors, on or before the first day of June, 1908, their Christian, surnames and addresses, with full particulars in writing of their claims, verified by affidavits.

And further take notice that after the said first day of June, 1908, the said executors will distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims the required notice shall not have been received at the date and place aforementioned.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1908. BUCHNER & GUNN, 428 Talbot street, London, solicitors for the executors. 37c-t

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATSON'S GRAVEL PIT—BEST IN city. West street, south of Hamilton road. Phone 1231.

Weather Probs: FAIR.

Smallman & Ingram THE SATISFACTORY STORE - PHONE 655

Saturday, May 2

STORE NEWS TODAY.

OUR MOTTO---"SATISFACTION OR MONEY REFUNDED"

Truly a motto to be proud of, and one which has been very effective in building this business to its present size. Customers take great pleasure in knowing that anything purchased at this store is backed by the SMALLMAN & INGRAM guarantee.

Dress Goods for the Children

The outdoor fun of the youngsters, which comes with spring weather, necessitates clothes of medium weight—that will stand hard wear. We mention a few of our best values:

Bedford Cord, 65c

In brown, navy, cream. This cloth has a fine pure wool cord, and will stand the laundry. At ..... 65¢

Estamine Serge, 75c and 85c

Guaranteed to retain its color in any climate. Has a medium twill and will not spot or crease. At ..... 75¢ and 85¢

Vicuna, 85c

A splendid cloth for boys' wear. The colors are strictly fast. We have dark brown, navy, garnet and dark green shades. At, per yard ..... 85¢

Navy Serges 40c to $1.00

We carry a large assortment of these popular fabrics, so suitable for girls' sailor suits. Washable and uncrushable. At ..... 40¢ to $1.00

In the Wash Goods Section

REPEAT ORDERS JUST RECEIVED.

WHITE BROCADE PIQUE. Has pretty spot and sprig designs, and is a fine, light-weight cloth. Makes splendid waists and shirtwaist suits; 32 inches. At ..... 50¢

WHITE CROSS-BAR MUSLINS. A very sheer quality of muslin, in a large assortment of pretty patterns; 28 inches ..... 25¢

WHITE VESTINGS. These Vestings wash splendidly and make nice medium-weight waists. We have some lovely stripe and broche patterns; 27 inches. At ..... 20¢ and 25¢

Plain Black Voile, 75c

This is the fine, crisp weave, that pleats so nicely. Very special at ..... 75¢

Heatherbloom, 50c

A splendid substitute for taffeta. Has the rustle and bright finish of silk; 36 inches. For Dropskirts. ..... 50¢

Store Closes at Six o'Clock Daily.

Smallman & Ingram THE SATISFACTORY STORE - PHONE 655

Our Motto: Satisfaction or Money Refunded.

TENDERS FOR DREDGING.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received until 4:30 p.m., Friday, May 15, 1908, for dredging required at the following places in the Province of Ontario: Tiffin, Victoria Harbor. Tenders to be indorsed "Tender for Dredging Tiffin and Victoria Harbor."

Contractors will please note that the dredging in the harbors of Tiffin and Victoria is to be carried to a depth of 22 feet at low water, but this depth may be increased to 25 feet if so requested by the department.

The dredging to the required depth of the channels leading to the elevators must be completed on or before the 1st of October, 1908.

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

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders must include the towing of the plant to and from the works. Only dredges can be employed which are registered in Canada at the time of the filing of tenders. Contractors must be ready to begin work within twenty days after the date they have been notified of the acceptance of their tenders.

An accepted check on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for six thousand dollars ($6,000), must be deposited as security in connection with the dredging to be performed at above mentioned places. The check will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

By order. FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, April 23, 1908.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the department. 39c ywt

TENDERS FOR DREDGING.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Tender for Dredging," will be received until Friday, May 15, 1908, at 4:30 p.m., for dredging required at the following places in the Province of Ontario:

Burlington, Blind River, Beaverton, Collingwood, Cobourg, Goderich, Hamilton, Kincardine, Little Current, Midland, Meaford, Owen Sound, Nigger and Telegraph Islands, Point Edward, Penetanguishene, Port Burwell, Port Elgin, Picton, Rondeau, Summerstown, Thames River, Toronto, Thornbury, Trenton Harbor and Dark Channel, Waubaushene, Wiarton and Wingfield Basin.

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

Combined specifications and form of tender can be obtained at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders must include the towing of the plant to and from the works. Only dredges can be employed which are registered in Canada at the time of the filing of tenders. Contractors must be ready to begin work within twenty days after the date they have been notified of the acceptance of their tender.

An accepted check on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for six thousand dollars ($6,000), must be deposited as security for the dredging which the tenderer offers to perform in the Province of Ontario. The check will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

By order. FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, April 23, 1908.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the department. 39c ywt

Tenders For Asphalt Pavements

will be received at this office up to 4 o'clock on Monday, May 4, for asphalt pavements on

Queen's Ave., Talbot St. to Richmond

Adelaide St., Dundas St. to King St.

A. O. GRAYDON, City Engineer.

ALD. WILLIAM GERRY, Chairman No. 4 Committee. 39c-M,W,S

The London Waterworks

Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m., TUESDAY, MAY 4, for the painting of the Pavilion at Springbank.

Specifications may be seen at Moore & Henry's office, Albion Building.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. JONES, Chairman.

JOHN M. MOORE, Engineer and Superintendent. 40c 29,30 M 2

Tenders For Isolation Hospital

Separate and bulk tenders will be received up to 4 o'clock on Friday, May 8, for all the several trades (including heating and ventilating) required to complete this building.

ALD. D. A. STEWART, Chairman Building Committee.

A. O. GRAYDON, City Engineer. 40k 29 M 2,4,7

TENDERS

Tenders will be received at my office up till 5 p.m., Monday, May 11th inst., for tearing down and rebuilding new addition to Lorne avenue school, for the City Board of Education. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. G. MURRAY, Architect, 42c Masonic Temple Building.

Tenders

for the additions, alterations and painting of Western Fair Buildings will be received at this office up to 5 o'clock on Friday, May 8. Specifications, etc., may be seen at the superintendent's office on Fair Grounds. A. O. GRAYDON, City Engineer.

COL. J. W. LITTLE, Chairman Building Committee. 43c-2,5,7

ARCHITECTS.

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

TALBOT HENNESSY, ARCHITECT, 179 Dundas street, over Rogers Electric Company. 23tf

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

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

REMOVAL—GEORGE CRADDOCK, ARCHITECT—461 Talbot.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT —114

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES

GRAND A. J. SMALL
SOLE PROPRIETOR.

TODAY: 25, 35, 50, 75c, $1 **GREAT DIVIDE** TONIGHT: 25 to $1.50

TUESDAY, MAY 5 CHARLES DILLINGHAM will present

THE RED MILL

With JOHN FORD and WILLIAM SWOR AND A COMPANY OF FIFTY

SEATS TODAY. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6

ROYAL ALEXANDRA PLAYERS

DIRECTION WM. SAUTER, PRESENTING

A Comedy by H. J. Byron **OUR BOYS**

SEATS MONDAY. 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1. No Higher.

THURSDAY, MAY 7

HENRY WOODRUFF

IN THE GREATEST OF ALL COLLEGE PLAYS,

"Brown of Harvard"

NEW YORK, 360 NIGHTS — This metropolitan attraction will be seen here with the New York star cast and production exactly as it was presented in New York and Chicago. This is number one and only company. — CHICAGO, 250 NIGHTS

Mr. Woodruff will not appear in this play another season.

Seats Tuesday—25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50

SATURDAY MAY 9

Direct from Three Months' Success in New York.

E. H. SOTHERN

AS LORD DUNDREARY

Presenting a Reproduction of the Celebrated Old Comedy, "OUR AMERICAN COUSIN," as played by Mr. Sothern's father over ten years in England and America.

SEATS THURSDAY...Orchestra, $1.50, $2.00. Balcony, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. Gallery, 50c.

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

NEXT RALPH STUART in "Strongheart." ROSELLE KNOTT In "Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire."

First Methodist Church

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 5

Sir Frederick Bridge

(ORGANIST OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY)

Will Conduct a Festival of

English Cathedral Music

Chorus of 100 Voices

A. D. JORDAN, Sub-Conductor.

TICKETS, 50 CENTS. b AT MUSIC STORES

BENNETT'S

ALL NEXT WEEK

Doomsday

DESTRUCTION OF THE WORLD.

10c IN 2007. 10c

Note—This is not a motion picture.

LONDON MINERAL BATHS

HOT AND COLD WATER.

Open daily, 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday's 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays, 7:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

FOOT OF DUNDAS ST. PHONE 2198. tzx

EMPRESS OF BRITAIN

From Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool, Friday, May 15. Special Empress train to connect with ship. Baggage checked through to Liverpool. All baggage of London, England, passengers transferred free from steamer in Liverpool to train. Special London, England, labels. Steerage passengers, free tickets, Liverpool to London. Second cabin, special rate. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce. 1

Edward Howard Griggs

CULTURE IN THE MARGIN OF LIFE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

FIRST METHODIST LECTURE HALL.

Admission, 35 Cents. b

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

LEARN TO DANCE—PRIVATE LESSONS by R. B. Millard, 345 Princess avenue. Season open. Call and register. 39tf

MUSICAL FESTIVAL

BENNETT'S THEATER, FRIDAY, MAY 8

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

assisted by H. RUTHVEN McDONALD, CHRIS. PINK, MISS ROBB AND OTHERS.

Plan open now for all except 25c seats. W. O. STEVENS, Conductor. 41u-wt

SECOND MAY HOP—PALACE DANCING Academy, Friday evening, May 8. Dancing, 9 o'clock. Strictly by invitation. Dayton & McCormick.

AN ENTERTAINMENT WILL BE given in Christ Church Sunday school on Tuesday and Wednesday evening, May 5 and 6, by a men's chorus of 20 voices, and ladies' chorus of 22 voices. Tickets, 15c. 43u-ty

$2 60, LONDON TO DETROIT AND RETURN, every Saturday and Sunday. Low rate daily, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo. Special excursions, week-end. White Star Line boats. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce. 2

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

MEETINGS.

JOINT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE young people's societies and women's home missionary societies in the London Presbytery at Knox Church, South London, May 4 and 5. Illustrated address by Rev. James Rollins, Monday evening. b

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT Fusiliers, London, May 1, 1908—Regimental order by Lieut.-Col. F. A. Reid, commanding: The regiment will parade for divine service in the Armories on Sunday, May 3, at 10 a.m. W. A. McCrimmon, captain, adjutant Seventh Regiment, Fusiliers. 42u

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

BOARD AND ROOMS TO LET—ALL conveniences, at 424 York street. b

BOARDING FOR TWO GENTLEMEN in private family; quite central. Box 71, Advertiser. 41c

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LOT 66x166, FORWARD avenue, $100 cash. Box 75, Advertiser. 43n-tyw

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

DEATHS.

BROCK—In this city, on May 2, 1908, William Charles, dearly beloved infant and only child of Charles and Mary Brock, aged 2 months and 8 days. Funeral from the parents' residence, 267 Wellington street, on Monday, May 4, at 2:30 p.m. Funeral private.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED HOUSEMAID; good wages. Apply Tecumseh House. 43c

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; two in family. Apply 385 Queen's avenue. 41k

GENERAL SERVANT, WITH KNOWLEDGE of plain cooking. Apply to Mrs. A. T. Little, 328 Central avenue. 43tf

WANTED—MILLINERY PREPARERS, also good coat and skirt makers. Empire Skirt and Hat Company, 194 Dundas street. b

LADY STENOGRAPHER WANTED—One with some experience preferred; must be good penman and figure and spell accurately. Address, stating salary expected, Box 74, Advertiser. 43c

LADIES TO COPY LETTERS AT HOME—Spare time; good pay; cash weekly; reliable; send stamp. Zeck, Box 198, Morristown, N. Y. b

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A WOMAN to wash and iron. Apply 317 Wolfe street. 42u

DWYER'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—Wanted—Hotel cook and waitress, Sarnia; cooks, housemaids, nursemaids, generals, for city and out; 591 Richmond street. Phone. 42c

MAID FOR GENERAL WORK—MUST understand cooking; no laundry; small family. Mrs. Kent, 90 Central avenue. 40tf

WANTED — A DINING-ROOM GIRL for summer resort. Apply at once at McEwen's Intelligence Office, 501½ Richmond street. ywt

WOMEN WANTED TO SORT RAGS. Apply 728 Simcoe. 41c

WANTED AT ONCE—A GOOD SERVANT, one who understands cooking; no laundry; three in family. Apply to Mrs. Furness, 652 Talbot street. 40tf

LADY SEWERS — MAKE SANITARY belts at home; materials furished; $15 per hundred; particulars, stamped envelope. Dept. 584, Dearborn Specialty Company, Chicago. b

WANTED — APPLICANTS FOR THE position of pupil nurse in the Pottsville Hospital, Pottsville, Pa. One hundred-bed hospital, training general, with a three months' course in obstetrics in a New York hospital, and three hundred dollars ($300) paid during the three years' course. Circulars of information and application blank furnished upon request to the superintendent, Miss E. F. Darling. 38n

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

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS. Apply George A. Burdick & Son, 634 Dundas street. b

SHOE REPAIRING OF ANY DESCRIPTION done while you wait. The Famous Shoe Repair Company, 304 Dundas. Phone 2375. ywt

AGENTS—$36 A WEEK; EXPENSES paid; no experience or capital required. Photo pillow tops, 30c; enlarged portraits, frames, art goods; lowest prices; samples and catalogue free. Daniel H. Ritter Company, 819 Van Buren, Chicago, Ill. b

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

TINSMITH — GOOD COUNTRY TINSMITH; must understand ordinary plumbing and furnace work; references required; state wages; steady work year round. Apply J. E. Westcott & Co., Ailsa Craig, Ont. 38c-zxt

WANTED — EXPERIENCED RETAIL shoe salesman. Apply the J. P. Cook Company, Limited, London. 42c

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CLOTH cap cutter and designer, for a Toronto company; must be thoroughly practical man, capable of taking charge of factory; state salary wanted, and references. Apply Box 69, Advertiser. 41c

WANTED AT ONCE—GOOD, SOBER man, who understands traveling a stud horse. Thomas Heneny, lot 15, con. 4, London Township, north of Mount St. Joseph. 40k

PARTNER WANTED IN OLD-ESTABLISHED coal and wood business. Address Box 63, Advertiser. 38bu

CANVASSERS, WITH HORSE AND rig; weekly salary paid. 355 Clarence street.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR "AUTO-SPRAY"—Best hand sprayer made. Compressed air, automatic. Liberal terms. Cavers Bros., Galt. 24tf

WANTED.

WANTED—PRIVATE BOARD BY TWO young ladies; modern conveniences. Apply Box 73, Advertiser. b

WANTED — PERSONS TO GROW mushrooms for us at home; waste space in cellar, garden or farm can be made to yield $15 to $25 per week; send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Company, Montreal.

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

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

WANTED—$3,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST Mortgage on farm. Buchner & Gunn, Greene-Swift building. 42c

FAMILY HORSE, QUIET AND THOROUGHLY broken; also pony. Apply R. G. Fisher, 74 Dundas street. 42c

500 LAWN MOWERS TO SHARPEN. Wm. Gurd & Co., 185 Dundas street. 41n-wty

WANTED TO RENT OR BUY—NINE or ten-roomed modern house, centrally located. Address Mrs Frederick Spittal, 4 St. George street. 41c

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL PURPOSE horse, sound; cheap. Apply, letter, 147 Horton street. 41c

WANTED — LIVE CHICKENS AND ducks. Highest price paid. Will call if necessary. Ideal Fruit and Produce Company, 4 and 5 Market Square, London. 40bu

WANTED—HOUSE FOR FAMILY OF two; modern conveniences; must be north of C. P. R. track; state location and rent. Address Box 54, Advertiser. 35tf

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Brotherhood Day next Sunday. Special speakers. Mass meeting for men at 4 p.m. East London men please come. 41c

GARMENT CUTTING.

WE INSTRUCT PREPARING PATTERNS for piecework, manufacturing or custom tailoring and dressmaking. References on request. Tuition fee moderate. Cutting School, 243 Dundas street.

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. APPLY 646 Talbot street, corner Kent. b

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET. APPLY 355 Dundas street. 43c

TO LET—MODERN EIGHT-ROOMED house; possession May 15. Apply 546 Adelaide street. 43n

TO LET—FURNISHED RESIDENCE one mile from city, con. 3, London Township; beautifully situated. Apply to Mr. Winter, opposite, or Miss Stiles, 546 Talbot street. 43g-tyw

TO LET—FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, in private family; modern conveniences. Apply 522 Talbot street. 43c

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, ALL modern conveniences; 9 rooms; rent, $18. Apply 95 Bruce street. b

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED DOUBLE parlors and furnished rooms; modern conveniences; very central. Box 72, Advertiser. 43c

ROOM TO LET—SUITABLE FOR OFFICE or dressmaker. 224 Dundas street. 43c

FOR RENT, MAY 16—LARGE BRICK cottage, near Wellington street north. Apply 911 Colborne street. 43c-tyw

TO LET—FRONT OFFICE, NO. 6, first floor over Casselman's shoe store; possession June 1. Apply W. L. Fitzgerald. Phone 401. 43k

TO LET—570 TALBOT STREET, FOUR bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, bathroom, kitchen, gas. Apply 462 Dundas street. Phone 2116. 43n

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

TO LET—MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, 899 Richmond street. Apply 381 Dufferin avenue. 42c

TO LET—INSIDE HALF OF TWO-STORY brick house, corner King and Colborne; thoroughly modern; new furnace; newly papered entirely and painted. Apply 409 King street. 26tf

NICE FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms to let in modern house; light housekeeping allowed if desired; centrally located. Apply Hunt & Sons, 593 Richmond street. 43c

TO LET—LARGE STORE ON DUNDAS street, opposite City Hotel, formerly occupied by London Drug. Apply B. A. Mitchell. 41un

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, all modern conveniences, at 431 King street, corner of Burwell. Apply to J. H. Moran, 350 Talbot street. 41c

VICTOR STREET—1½-STORY FRAME, 5 bedrooms, $12 50 per month; good well. Knott & Sangster, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 40n

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 221 Talbot street; key at Johnson's grocery, corner Horton and Talbot streets. Two-story nine-roomed house, 443 Horton; key next door. 38n

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

TO RENT—COMPLETELY-FURNISHED house, June, July, August; very central. Apply 106 Masonic Temple, city. 31tf

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK, NO. 422 York street; vacant May 1; modern conveniences. Apply John Purdom, 429 King street. 26tf

FOREST CITY UNION MOVING VANS —Largest improved vans in city. Furniture and pianos carefully moved. W. A. Broughton (successor to John Biggs). Storage, 97 Carling street. Phones 1162; residence, 1444.

LONDON STORAGE WAREHOUSE—Reasonable rates for separate room storage. W. A. Broughton, 97 Carling street. ywt

MEDIUM-SIZED BRICK HOUSE — Modern improvements; nice lawn, garden, barn. Apply 395 Piccadilly. 40c xwt

TO LET—COTTAGE AND LOT. APPLY J. W. G. Winnett, 418½ Talbot street, barrister, etc. ywt

DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, to rent, on second floor, Albion building. Apply F. H. Hammond, Room 10, Albion building, or T. H. Carling, Carling's Brewery. 41i-wtzxv

LARGE STORE, WITH BASEMENT, 70x20, next postoffice, in Albion block; also office, with vault, first floor. Apply T. H. Carling, Carling's Brewery, or F. H. Hammond, Room 10, Albion building. 41i-wtzxv

HOUSES—$6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $13 AND $15. Scarrow's Wallpaper Store, 92 King street. 91tf-wty

SITUATIONS WANTED.

BRICKLAYER WANTS ANY KIND OF house repairing, drain work, etc. G. P., 89 Empress avenue. 43n

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNTANT —Twenty years' experience. City references. Box 67, Advertiser. 40n

HELP WANTED.

MAN AND WIFE WANTED (NO CHILDREN), for gentleman's place of twenty acres; references required. Apply Box 92, Thorndale. 42c

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.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

J. PARNELL MORRIS — VOICE CULTURE and singing. 445 Colborne. Phone 1561.

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

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.

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

TWO MUSIC STUDIOS—DOWN TOWN, 211 Dundas. North End, 870 Wellington, for communications, and phone 2671. J. Lamont Galbraith, singing; Mrs. Ave Galbraith, pianoforte.

MISS JEAN ROBB (MRS. COCHRAN)—Elocutionist, soprano vocalist, teacher, 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.

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.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

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

SURVEYORS.

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

EDUCATIONAL.

J. A. YOUNG PREPARES PUPILS FOR matriculation, etc. Class in civil service commencing. 519 Princess.

MISS WOOLVERTON, ARTIST—LESSONS given. Modeling in clay a specialty. Studio, 496 Richmond street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED DAY OR evening. D. F. Buchanan, Postoffice building, Pottersburg. tx

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

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

TAMLIN & SCOTT—OFFICE AND HOSPITAL, 453 Talbot street. Phone 365; residence phone 763.

TENNENT & SHAW, VETERINARY surgeons—Office, 137 King; residence and infirmary, King and Wellington. Phones: Office, 688; residence, 273 and 1522.

MEDICAL CARDS.

MRS. CURRIER, PRIVATE HOSPITAL, 562 Dufferin avenue. Special attention to nervous diseases and diet, also maternity cases. Telephone 2332.

DR. ECCLES HAS RETURNED AND resumed practice. Hours, 10 to 2.

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

DR. CHARLES E. JARVIS, HOMEOPATHIST, 715 Dundas street. Phone 687.

DR. McLELLAN — GRADUATE NEW York Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, 1889. Office, 594 Richmond street, opposite Albert street.

DR. CRANDALL, SPECIALIST IN women's diseases. Call or write, 9 West Mohawk street, Buffalo, N. Y. 13tf

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

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

DR. 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 diseases of women a specialty.

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

HADLEY WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S. (ENGLAND)—Special surgical diseases. 439 Park avenue.

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

DR. SEPTIMUS THOMPSON, 443 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 of women and children.

J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D., SOUTHEAST corner Dundas and Colborne. Phone 288.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P. and S. (England)—Office, 207 King street. Telephone 839.

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

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 of women and surgery. X-rays.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LOU PALADINO
COME AND SEE OUR
New Spring Neckwear
431 Hamilton Road. Phone 2766k. ywt

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

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

FOR AN UP-TO-DATE PHOTO SEE Arnold's, East London. Inspection solicited.

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

WE CAN SELL YOU A
Lady's Blucher Cut Dongola Shoe for $1 50
A Gentleman's Shoe for
$2 50
Blucher-cut Dongola. These are two good bargains, besides the many others.
Wm. Paxman, 290 Dundas St.

CARPETS REMODELED, CLEANED and laid promptly; all hand work. W. Thorne, 630 York street. Phone 1764.

WHEATCROFT & McGLADDERY, 258 Dundas street—Tinsmiths. Furnaces cleaned and repaired. Agents New Idea Furnaces. Telephone 2358.

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. Belts, 94 Carling street.

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

INSURANCE.

THE ARCHIBALD McPHERSON INSURANCE AGENCY
P. M. MILLMAN.
Fire, Accident and Plate Glass. 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.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Services, 11 and 7. Rev. T. T. Shields, pastor. Evening subject tomorrow, "A Message for Seeking Souls." Communion after morning service.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—REV. T. B. Clarke, pastor. Services as usual.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor, will conduct both services. Evening subject, "How to be Wise." Love Feast service at 10 a.m.

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—11 a.m., preacher, Rev. Dyson Hague; 7 p.m., preacher, Rev. Dr. Tucker, secretary M. S. C. C. Holy Communion at the 11 o'clock service.

CATHEDRAL, ST. PAUL'S — HOLY Communion, 8:30 and noon. Matins, 11; preacher, Ven. Archdeacon Fortneret. Evensong, 7; preacher, the Precentor. Collection for poor fund.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. George McAlister. 10, Love Feast; 11, "The Bible"; 2:45, Sunday School; 7, "Our Foundation." Sacrament after evening service.

CHRIST CHURCH — REV. R. S. W. Howard, M.A., rector. Morning, Rev. Rural Dean Wright, of Brantford; evening, Rev. F. G. Newton, of Parkhill.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor, 11 a.m., the pastor; 3 p.m., Sabbath School; 7 p.m.; subject, "The Modern Treatment mosa. All welcome.

CHAPTER HOUSE, UNITARIAN—REV. V. J. Gilpin, minister. Service, 7:30 p.m.; subejct, "The Modern Treatment of the Criminal."

CHRISTIAN WORKERS' CHURCH, King street—Pastor, R. J. Garrett. 11 a.m., "The Soul's Need Satisfied in Christ"; 7 p.m., "A Great Salvation." A welcome to all.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. F. E. Mallot, pastor. Fellowship and Communion services, 11 a.m., "Waste and Repair"; 7 p.m., "The Death of Christ." Good music. Courteous ushers. Everybody welcome.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Rev. E. B. Lanceley, pastor. 11 a.m., Rev. Fred Bell-Smith, of Winnipeg; 7 p.m., the pastor; subject, "The Second Coming of Christ." Miss Reid and Miss Halls will render a duet at the morning service, and in the evening Miss Halls will sing Howell's "By the Waters of Babylon." Strangers welcome. Bible School at 2:45.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Brotherhood Day. 10 a.m., Mr. D. A. McDermid addreses men. 11 a.m., Brotherhood sermon by the pastor. 4 p.m., men's meeting; speaker, Mr. MacLindale. 6:45 p.m., service conducted by Brotherhood men. Communion in the morning.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. I. B. Wallwin, B.A., pastor. May quarterly services, Love Feast at 10 a.m. Public worship at 11 a.m. Evening worship at 7 o'clock. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed after the evening service. A cordial welcome.

FINAL MEN'S MEETING, AUDITORIUM, Sunday, 4:15 p.m. An A, B, C address by Matthew Parkinson, Toronto; an A, B, C quartet and chorus. An A, B, C conference in St. Andrew's, Monday, at 3 and 8 p.m., led by Messrs. Jackson and Parkinson, Toronto. b

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A., the pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Communion at close of morning service. All welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject, "Everlasting Punishment." Sunday School at 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., "Prayed Out of Prison"; 7 p.m., "An Honest Man."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Gibson Inkster, B.A., minister. Service, 11, conducted by pastor; subject, "What About Sunday"? Special service for men, 7; women also welcome; speaker, Matthew Parkinson, Esq.; subject, "Men's Adult School." Male choir and Male Quartet. Reception for men at close of service.

"GOSSIP"—EVANGELIST BELCHER'S subject, Sunday night, at the York Street Mission Hall. Morning, Evangelist Gilbert; subject, "Sleep." Social hour, Saturday night, 8 o'clock. Mrs. Irwin's choir will sing.

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

HILL STREET METHODIST CHURCH —10:15 a.m., Love Feast; morning, "David and Jonathan," Sacrament; evening, preaching.

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. D. E. Martin, pastor. 10, Love Feast; 11, Sacramental sermon; 7, "The Windows of the Soul," followed by the Sacrament. All welcome.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. James Rollins, B.A., pastor. Morning, "The Ascension"; evening, platform addresses, Rev. George Jackson, Mr. S. Baker. Strangers welcome.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS, MAITLAND street—Elder Howlett, 11; Elder Shields, 7 p.m.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. C. M. Carew, pastor. Services morning and evening conducted by the pastor. All welcome.

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

OTTAWA AVENUE CHRISTIAN Workers' Church—G. Clarke Booth, pastor. 11, "The Christian's Protection"; 7, evangelistic meeting. Reception of members at evening service. Come with us.

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH—W. M. Walker, pastor. Morning subject, "Scriptural Giving"; evening subject, "Pleasing God."

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., pastor. Morning, "The Love of Our Country," a sermon to the Seventh Regiment; evening, "The Soul's Cry for God."

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. Services as usual.

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.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. A. J. Vining, pastor. Mr. Matthew Parkinson, of Toronto, will preach in the morning, pastor in the evening; subject, "A Demonized Woman." Communion at close of service. Seats free, everybody welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. James Livingstone, pastor. Fellowship meeting and reception service from 10 to 11 o'clock; sermon, 11 a.m., Mr. J. A. Jackson, Toronto; evening sermon by the pastor. Special music by the choir, assisted by Miss Kathleen Lanceley. All welcome.

STOCKBROKERS.

WANTED—ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE shares. John Wright, stockbroker, 437 Richmond street, London. Phone 693.

License District of East Middlesex

Notice is hereby given that Mrs. Mary A. Stein, of the City of London, has made application for permission to transfer her tavern license for the premises in the Village of Belmont, in the Township of Westminster, known as the Creamery House, to John C. Durand, of the Township of Westminster, and that said application will be considered at the meeting of the Board of License Commissioners to be held at their rooms, 93 King street, in the City of London, on Saturday, the 16th day of May, 1908, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m. All persons interested will govern themselves accordingly.

THOMAS DUFFIN,
License Inspector.

Dated at Thorndale, this 2nd day of May, 1908. b

TENDERS

Tenders will be received at my office up till 5 p.m., Monday, May the 11th inst., for the razing and rebuilding of an addition to Lorne avenue school. Plans and specifications may be seen at my office, Room 114, Masonic Temple. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. G. MURRAY, Architect.

E. J. MacROBERT, chairman No. 2 Committee, Board of Education. 42c

AUCTION SALE

of household furniture, etc., 646 Richmond street, on Wednesday, May 6, at 10:30 a.m. J. W. Jones has been instructed to sell the household effects, comprising: Drawing-room in odd pieces, rockers, easy chairs, center tables, lace and velour curtains, linoleum, Wilton carpets, buffet sideboard, dining-table and chairs in dark oak, crockery, couch, hallrack and seat, contents of 3 bedrooms, enamel and brass beds, bureaus and stands, tolletware, etc., kitchen utensils, veranda awnings, etc. The above are nearly new and latest designs. J. W. JONES, auctioneer. b

BAILIFF SALE

by auction at Jones' auction room, Tuesday, May 5, at 10:30 a.m. Will be sold without reserve, contents of cottage. W. Sadler, bailiff. Also square piano, organs, parlor suite, easy chairs, fancy chairs, rockers, center tables, mantel mirrors, couches, settee, antique sofa, 150 yards carpet, oilcloth, china cabinet, secretaire-bookcase, cosey corner, sideboards, dining-tables and chairs, hallstands, sewing machines, bedroom suites, enamel and wood bedsteads, 6 feet grillwork, cradle, crockery, piano and other lamps, gas chandeliers, mantel clock, Rocky Mountain goat head (mounted), garden hose, lawn mowers, Happy Thought and other ranges, gas stoves, oil stoves, refrigerator, blinds, bedding, cutlery, office desk, safe, etc. b

J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

of farm stock and implements. L. Deadman, auctioneer, will sell for Mr. Hovey Blinn, lot 48, con. 2, Westminster, on Tuesday, May 5. b

Auction Sale
High-Class Furniture

The undersigned has been instructed by W. Fulton, Esq., to sell on Tuesday, May 5, at 649 Waterloo street, contents of house, comprising in part: Piano, pictures, rugs, mahogany chairs and tables, sideboard, table and chairs in oak, leather seated, carpets, linoleum, brass bedsteads, dressers and stands, springs, mattresses, cabinet, refrigerator, gas stove, Happy Thought range, etc. Sale at 10:30.

43u NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer.

Public Auction
SIX NEW 1½-STORY BRICK VENEER HOUSES.

Seven rooms, gas, hard and soft water. Sale on the premises, in the Gore, between Hamilton road and Trafalgar, on SATURDAY, MAY 9, at 4:30 p.m.

Terms, 10% cash on day of sale. For further terms and conditions apply to W. C. Fitzgerald, vendor's solicitor, or to J. W. Jones, auctioneer.

Take Hamilton road car to the end of the line. 39c 28 M 2,9

Important Sale

Choice furniture. Monday, May 4, 74 York street, 10:30 sharp. Contents six bedrooms, carpets, curtains, bedding, pillows, chamberware, range (cost $50), two heaters, oak wardrobe, china closet, kitchen cabinet, couch, chairs, organ, sewing machine, washing machine, parlor suite, dishes, table, chairs, rugs. Joseph Brown, auctioneer. Terms cash. 41u-wt

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—THERE WILL BE sold by public auction, at rooms of J. W. Jones, London, on Tuesday, May 5, at 2:30 p.m., the stock-in-trade of James P. Durand, London, consisting of: Groceries, $660 69; shop fixtures, $760 05; total, $1,420 74. Terms—One-third cash at time of sale, balance in two (2) and four (4) months, with interest at 7% per annum, secured. Stock and inventory upon application. Also at the same time and place, one automobile, in good condition. Alfred Robinson, assignee, 103 Masonic Temple; Fraser & Moore, solicitors for assignee. 39k ywtz

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. 11tf-t

J. W. LAIDLAW, WILTON GROVE, auctioneer—Farm and farm stock sales solicited. Office, 90 King street, Deering Harvester Works, London, on Saturdays. 7tf t

DENTAL CARDS.

Dr. S. M. Thomas
DENTIST ywt
252½ Dundas Street. Phone 2085.

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.

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

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

PERSONAL.

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

OSTEOPATHY.

H. V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Chronic diseases. 554 Rich

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1853.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY-WEEKLY.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 2.

MR. BECK'S BITTER SPEECH.

The Conservative convention last night was not the love feast pictured by the party organ. Mr. Gray openly declared that it was "cut and dried"; he refused to allow his name to go before it for that reason, and he pleaded for an open convention. And the organ tells its readers that there was "not a discordant note!"

Mr. Beck, in his speech of acceptance, which was full of bitterness, was silent on the question of the gerrymander, and its discrimination against the city of London. The city has now a population of 50,000, not including its suburbs, and the Ontario Government gives it only one member as at Confederation. Hamilton and Ottawa were given two members each before either had reached London's size and importance; the city of Toronto has had its representation doubled by the Whitney gerrymander, and gets one member for every 34,000 people; the riding of Kingston one for every 19,000, and the riding of Brockville one for every 19,000. In some constituencies the population is as low as 13,000. London remains the most populous riding in Ontario. The Government's favors went to the Conservative stronghold of Toronto, and there was not a crumb left for the city of London. The fault is Mr. Beck's; he has desired to monopolize the honors.

Mr. Beck went out of his way to insinuate that there had been corruption in the last municipal election. He has not an atom of justification for his slander. As the man who is responsible for the introduction of machine politics into municipal affairs, he naturally resents the election of a Liberal mayor and a Liberal majority on the council. The mayor and his colleagues have set an example of fair play and non-partisanship, which puts Mr. Beck's municipal record to shame. His fling at the council comes with ill-grace from the narrowest partisan that ever sat in the mayor's chair.

In shocking taste was Mr. Beck's jeer at his predecessor, the late Col. Leys. Colonel Leys resigned his seat upon a question which touched his convictions. Mr. Beck has meekly allowed himself to be repudiated by his leader upon a more important issue, without a public protest. The public ownership policy, of which Mr. Beck posed as the champion, was literally kicked out of doors by his cabinet colleagues, when they refused to listen to overtures for the purchase of a great Niagara power plant. They went behind Mr. Beck's back; he was not even consulted in the matter; but he had not the courage, like Colonel Leys, whom he now traduces, to stand up for his principles.

ENGLISH EDUCATION PROBLEM.

With the Irish university question practically disposed of by the hearty acceptance by all parties of Mr. Birrell's bill, there remains one more educational problem for the British Parliament to solve, namely, the system of elementary education in England.

The bill recently introduced in the House of Lords by theBishop of St. Asaph, is evidently intended as a compromise, and although it demands considerable sacrifices from the Church of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury, while making it clear that the measure was not put forward by the church, officially admitted that its proposals went a long way toward a settlement without sacrificing fundamental principles, and that he did not feel justified in opposing it. The Government was willing to allow the bill to go to a second reading, but as Lord Lansdowne desired to show how far it fell short of meeting the desires of the Conservatives, the debate was adjourned. Meanwhile, the bill has been most favorably commented on by many of the leading English journals.

Briefly stated, the bill provides that no school shall be maintained out of public funds as a public elementary school unless it is conducted and controlled by the local education authority as a provided or council school. It abolishes religious tests for teachers in every school so maintained, and provides that, except in accordance with his wishes, no teacher shall be required to give any religious instruction, but it leaves all teachers free to offer to give either simple Christian teaching or teaching distinctive of a particular denomination. The bill further provides that in every public elementary school there shall be given during school hours undenominational religious teaching at the cost and under the control of the local education authority, and facilities for denominational teaching on three days of the week to those children whose parents desire such teaching for them, but no part of the cost is to be paid by the local education authority. Power is given trustees of all non-provided schools held under charitable trusts to arrange by agreement for the transfer of the schoolhouse to the local education authority. There is no confiscation in the bill, and the bishop firmly believes that if it passes it will work out smoothly, as it is calculated to secure safety, peace, uniformity and efficiency.

In view of the difficulty of reconciling the views of denominational extremists, and the fact that many of the Opposition will likely oppose it, if for no other reason than that a settlement of this vexed question would mean a triumph for the Government, it seems almost too much to hope for that a solution is near at hand.

THE RASCALLY GERRYMANDER.

Not even a plausible excuse for the Whitney gerrymander can be put forward.

Sir John Macdonald shielded himself behind the pretence of equalizing the population when he hived the Grits in 1882.

Even this pretext is wanting to cloth the nakedness of the Whitney gerrymander with a rag of decency.

The disparity in population has been actually increased in some constituencies with the sole object of making safe seats for the Government. Before the new measure Peel had a population of 18,032, and Cardwell 17,473; under the new arrangement Cardwell contains 14,030 people and Peel 21,475. North Essex had 6,600 more people than South Essex. The gerrymander gives North Essex 10,384 more people than the south riding, by the process of moving the Liberal township into the former so as to kill the Liberal majority in the latter. North Middlesex and West Middlesex were almost equal in population, the difference being only 500. To make a sure seat in the north riding there was a shuffle which increased the disparity to 2,897.

Lambton West had a population of 34,808; Lambton East, 22,470, a difference of 12,000. They are left severely and absolutely alone because there was no party advantage to be gained. Between the Kents there was a difference of population of 18,000; between East and West Elgin a difference of 7,000; between North and South Ontario a difference of 4,000; North and South Oxford showed a difference of 3,000; North and South Perth of 8,000; North and South Lanark of 2,500; North and West Hastings, 6,000; South Wellington and East Wellington, 3,900; yet in none of these has alteration been made.

In the older part of the province the Government has laid its hand upon a constituency only for partisan ends, and in violation of every principle upon which a redistribution should be based.

IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE.

The first decade of the twentieth century bids fair to go down in history as an era of treaty-making.

Within a few years a sanguinary war has been brought to an end by the signing of a treaty; treaties making for the maintenance of international peace have been concluded by various nations of Europe and by Japan, and the United States Senate has ratified arbitration treaties with several European countries. All have one object in view — the avoidance of war.

The most recent treaties that have been concluded are of special importance to Northern Europe, inasmuch as they guarantee the maintenance of the status quo of all the territorial possessions of the states bordering on the Baltic and North Seas, and insure that the Baltic shall hereafter have unbroken peace, instead of being made from time to time the scene of hostilities, as it has been for centuries past. The parties to the Baltic treaty, which was signed at St. Petersburg, are Germany, Russia, Sweden and Denmark. The adhesion of the latter was especially desirable, as no such agreement could be effective without it, seeing that Denmark is not only a Baltic state, but actually commands the entrance to that sea.

A similar and concomitant treaty was signed simultaneously at Berlin with regard to the North Sea, the signatories being Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands and presumably Norway, although the dispatches do not say so. At the same time Great Britain, France and Sweden formally annulled the promise Russia was forced to make at the close of the Crimean war not to fortify the Aland Islands, off the Finish coast and not far from the Swedish capital, under any circumstances. Russia's acquiescence in the preservation of the status quo in the Baltic removes the objections to such fortification.

The North Sea treaty removes all danger of the forcible annexation of Holland by Germany, though the former will still be at liberty to voluntarily enter the German Empire as a constituent state.

If such treaties as these are fruits of the Hague conferences, these gatherings have not been in vain.

Mr. Beck's party loyalty is beyond reproach. On the power question he was kicked downstairs by the Government, and he hasn't murmured.

Party animosity should at least be buried in the grave.

Mr. Beck should be heartily ashamed of his insult to the memory of the late Colonel Leys.

Mr. Whitney opens his campaign in Hamilton on Tuesday. Perhaps he will explain why he misled the Legislature by describing a second mortgage as a first mortgage.

Hon. George E. Foster has never thought highly of the Minister of Justice since the minister made a certain speech which stripped Foster of his last shred of reputation.

If Mr. Beck knows of any crookedness in the last municipal election he should make a charge instead of skulking behind insinuations and innuendoes.

"Well, sir, when we came into power the only pledge we made with regard to temperance was that the hotelmen should keep hotel, enforce the law and contribute a good revenue."—Mr. Beck.

Mr. Whitney promised to reduce the number of licenses and keep politics out of the license administration. He has done neither, but he has manacled the temperance cause by the three-fifths clause.

Mr. Fielding advanced money, perfectly secured, to move the western crops, and saved the situation. He is now rebuked by narrow party organs like the London Free Press, for not consulting Parliament until after the fact. To have called Parliament together would have involved a delay which would have made the advance useless. The Opposition organs are in sore straits for some ground of attack when they seize upon an episode entirely creditable to the Government.

DIPLOMACY.

[Harper's Weekly.]

Delia—Ye can get a suit just like your missis' velvet wan for tin dollars in Bargain Brown Brothers.

Norah—Yes, an' I can get wan fur nuthin' by tellin' me missis about the wan in Bargain Brown Brothers.

HER EXCUSE.

[London Mail.]

"Look here, Bridget," said a lady to her cook the other day, "I really can't allow you to have company in the kitchen every night."

"It's all along of the terrible fire we had, mum."

"What on earth has that to do with it?"

"Why, mum, ever since then I do be afraid of fire, so that I have one of the men from the fire staion round the corner come and sit with me evenings. It do make me feel more comfortable like, somehow."

TO THE POINT.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

A man who is regarded as a bore by his acquaintances met a witty friend in the street and stopped him.

"What's going on?" he asked.

"I am," was the other's reply, as he continued his way.

A CANVASSER'S ANSWER.

[Chicago News.]

Political Candidate—Which way do the farm hands lean around here

Farmer Ryetop—Wall, stranger, around plowing and planting time you will see them leaning against the barn or fence every time your back is turned.

THE RIVER OF LIFE.

[Thomas Campbell.]

The more we live, more brief appear
Our life's succeeding stages;
A day to childhood seems a year,
And years like passing ages.

The gladsome current of our youth,
Ere passion yet disorders,
Steals lingering like a river smooth
Along its grassy borders.

But as the careworn cheek grows wan
And sorrow's shafts fly thicker,
Ye stars, that measure life to man,
Why seem your courses quicker?

When joys have lost their bloom and breath,
And life itself is vapid,
Why, as we reach the Falls of Death,
Feel we its tide more rapid.

It may be strange—yet who would change
Time's course to slower speeding,
When one by one our friends have gone
And left our bosoms bleeding?

Heaven gives our years of fading strength
Indemnifying fleetness;
And those of youth a seeming length
Proportion'd to their sweetness.

WHITNEY'S MOMENT OF WEAKNESS.

[Toronto Telegram.]

The guarantee policy is bad and represents the Ontario Government's temporary departure from the virtues of its general record.

WAS NEEDED, TOO.

[Toronto News.]

As Mr. Hossack grasped his pen he remarked: "Here begin'neth the second lesson."

COULDN'T DO IT.

[Toronto Globe.]

Out of consideration for the Liberals enticed by Mr. Whitney's promises at the last general election he should have kept them for at least one parliamentary term.

THE AUXILIARY SERVANT.

[Catholic Standard and Times.]

Mrs. Jenks—I'm surprised to find you looking for a servant. I thought you engaged one yesterday.

Mrs. Richley—Oh, she's a lady's maid; she waits on me. I'm looking for one to wait on her.

WOMAN'S WAYS INSCRUTABLE.

[Spokane Spokesman-Review.]

It is no new thing for women who have been ill-treated by their husbands to refuse to testify against them in court or to appeal for mercy, but two recent cases, one in this city and the other in Tacoma, are strikingly illustrative of this peculiarly feminine trait. Here is a woman who had been beaten almost into insensibility by the man to whom she was married, pleading with the court to have him let off without punishment, and kissed him as he was led away to begin his short term of imprisonment. In Tacoma a woman who for months had suffered the most cruel treatment at the hands of her husband, who had been tied hand and foot to a bedpost, and abused in other ways, gave way to a remarkable display at the conclusion of his trial, fondling and kissing the brute with all the fervor of deep affection. That these women should continue to entertain this love for the men who treated them as they would hardly treat a dog is puzzling to the average man and woman. Yet the annals of police courts show they are by no means exceptional. That some men can go on accepting such servile devotion without any qualms of conscience or any efforts to mend their own conduct, shows how far removed they are from any of the finer emotions of human nature.

THINKS HE IS IN HAMILTON.

[Brockville Times.]

Moir, the soldier who shot his sergeant at London, has completely disappeared. He is doubtless in Hamilton.

WHY NOT BOTH?

[London Daily Graphic.]

It is absolutely true that the British public goes to the theater to oe amused, not to be instructed. It considers that it pays its money to be amused, and it sullenly resents the presence of any powder in the jam. It is when this attitude changes that the great renaissance of the British drama will arrive.

GLEEFUL.

[Philadelphia Bulletin.]

I saw her smiling blissfully,
As at a vision fair;
I wondered why her happiness,
While long she lingered there.
'Twas in a large department store;
And then, as I drew nearer,
I saw why she was happy—she
Was looking in a mirror.

READY TO ACT.

[Success Magazine.]

Proud Mother—And now, professor what do you think of my daughter's execution?

Great Musician—I think it would be a most excellent idea.

TRAFFIC STILL GROWING.

[Montreal Herald.]

It is stated that the Easter holiday traffic out of Canadian cities was larger this year than last year. The task of looking for evidences of suffering among the ordinary people of Canada gets harder with every week. Even the bank deposits have gone up eight millions in a month, in face of the fact that banking money is almost like giving it away with stocks at their present prices.

HIS CONSTITUTION.

[Tit-Bits.]

He was the first tramp of the season, and merrily we welcomed him in. "Here," we said, "is a glass of water—pure, cold, delicious water. What? You refuse it, man?"

He shook his head and sighed. "I have to, sir," he said. "You see, I've got an iron constitution, and water would rust it."

NEW DEPARTURE IN RE MILITIA

Rural Companies Are To Have Armories—Estimates Pass in Committee.

Ottawa, May 1.—Sir Frederick Borden announced in committee of the House tonight that the future policy of the department was to erect small armories in different parts of the country for the use of rural battalions. Thus, in the village, where one company is centered, a building costing $2,500 will be erected; where two companies are centered, a building costing about $4,000. These will be provided in order of merit for different battalions throughout the country.

Mr. Fowler and Dr. Sproule criticised the building of expensive armories in cities at great cost. Mr. Fowler made the assertion that the armory now building at Hamilton, and which is to cost over $300,000, was simply designed to insure the return of a Liberal member.

Mr. Henderson thought a more equal distribution was needed, more for the country and less for the city."

Some Estimates Passed.

Glencoe public building, $3,500.
Guelph armory, $20,000.
Belleville armory, $75,000.
Hamilton drill hall addition, $100,000.
Hamilton postoffice repairs, $70,000.
Kincardine public building, $7,000.

London estimates were passed: $3,000 for improvements to the postoffice and $3,000 for the new magazine; $5,000 for new gymnasium at Wolseley Barracks was held over for further information.

Leamington public building, $7,000 was also approved.

Parkhill public building, $5,000.

Peterboro armory, $20,000, was approved.

A Thorough Inquiry.

Hon. A. B. Aylesworth's letter appointing George Watson, K.C., as one of the counsel to assist Judge Cassels in the marine department investigation was tabled today.

"Your work," writes Mr. Aylesworth, "will, of course, lie with the department of marine and fisheries, as the investigation is departmental and the commissioner is acting under appointment from the minister presiding over the department, but I may say to you in a general way that what is expected of you is that you prosecute a thorough inquiry into all matters by order-in-council authorizing Judge Cassels' appointment. You will be responsible for bringing before the commissioner all such evidence as may be required to make the inquiry thorough and enable the commissioners to make a complete report."

Chas. Cooper, of Strathroy, charges Mrs. Saxton with pointing a gun at him and threatening to shoot him. The case is being tried by P. M. Noble.

A motion was made in Toronto to quash the Howick Township local option bylaw, on the grounds that the bylaw was not signed by a fully qualified clerk.

Twelve more striking molders were arraigned in police court in Brantford yesterday, charged with interfering with the Buck Stove Works. Crown Attorney Wilkes has recommended reading the riot act.

NOT A LINIMENT.

The only Household Surgical Dressing. DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL for Burns, Old Sores and all Hurts. Druggists refund money if it fails to heal. 25c. ywt

POLITICAL GOSSIP

Windsor, May 1.—Hon. Dr. Reaume was nominated some weeks ago to again contest the constituency. Last time he had a majority of 800, but with Tilbury North in the south riding, under the new redistribution bill, this will be cut down somewhat, as that township is strongly Liberal. Liberals will hold a convention Saturday. W. J. McKee, who sat for two terms, and was defeated by Dr. Reaume in the latter's first election, may be induced to accept, but he has stated he will not do so.

Mr. MacKay's Meeting.

Cobalt, May 1.—Hon. A. G. MacKay will wind up his New Ontario tour this week. Today he speaks at the Nipissing convention at North Bay. On Saturday he speaks at Burk's Falls in the afternoon and Powassan at night.

The Labrosse Campaign.

Alfred, May 1.—Mr. L. J. Labrosse, M. P. P. for Prescott, will open his campaign at Hawkesbury. The Prescott Liberal convention will be held at Alfred on May 4.

North Renfrew Independent.

Pembroke, May 1.—Mr. George D. Biggs has announced his intention of becoming an Independent candidate at the approaching elections in North Renfrew.

East Elgin Conservatives.

Aylmer, May 1.—The East Elgin Conservative convention will be held here on May 9. Mr. Charles A. Brower, M. P. P., will probably be again nominated.

To Nominate Dr. Smellie.

Fort William, May 1. — The Conservative convention here is called for next Thursday, when Dr. Smellie, M. P. P., the sitting member, will be nominated.

South Brant Liberals.

Brantford, May 1.—The Liberals of South Brant have called their convention for May 7. It is announced that Mr. J. W. Curry, K. C., of Toronto, will speak.

Conservative Dissension.

Hamilton, May 1.—Mr. Chas. Collins, of Dundas, has written a letter to the press in which he alludes to the dissension among the Conservatives of North Wentworth. He advises the calling of another convention, and the renominating of a candidate. Otherwise, he states, he will enter the field himself.

Mr. Graham to Speak.

Ailsa Craig, May 1.—The Liberals of North Middlesex will meet here in convention on May 5 to select a candidate. The speakers will be Hon. Geo. P. Graham, and Messrs. V. Ratz, M. P., Duncan C. Ross, M. P. P., and H. J. Pettypiece, ex-M. P. P.

Mr. MacKay at Cobalt.

Cobalt, May 1.—Hon. A. G. MacKay, in his address here yesterday, showed that the Provincial Government had not spent enough money on colonization roads and bridges. "I venture to say," he observed, "if you go back to the per capita expenditure under the old Government in 1904 and compare it with the per capita expenditure during 1907, you will find the old Government expended at least ten times as much money as the present administration."

INVESTIGATION POSTPONED

Justice Cassels Is Not Yet Ready to Probe Marine Department.

Ottawa, May 1. — The investigation by Mr. Justice Cassels into the commission against certain officials of the marine and fisheries department, originally fixed for today, has been postponed until noon tomorrow owing to his lordship's inability to finish his exchequer court engagements at Quebec.

It is not yet known whether the inquiry will be held in public or in camera; that is left to the discretion of the judge, who has an absolutely free hand in the investigation. It is expected that his lordship will tomorrow make a statement as to his views of the scope of the inquiry, and outline the mode of procedure.

G. W. FOWLER, M. P., ON BARRACKS FORCE

Conservative Member for Kings and Albert, on Moir's Escape.

The escape of Private Moir after shooting down Sergt. Lloyd at Wolseley Barracks was again brought up in the House of Commons last night by the Conservative member for Kings and Albert, New Brunswick, Mr. George Fowler, who unreservedly criticised "the utter listlessness" assumed by the force at the barracks with respect to attempting to apprehend him. He understood that practically nothing had been done till the next morning, which he considered a "source of reflection on the force." The whole force should have been turned out at once and chased without a let-up till the murderer was captured.

IS BURNS SCARED?

Still Insists Upon $30,000 Win-or-Lose Fight With Johnson.

London, May 1.—Tommy Burns, the heavyweight champion, has offered to deposit $5,000 with the National Sporting Club to cover an equal amount which it is announced Jack Johnson, the colored heavyweight pugilist, who arrived here last Monday, has put up there. Burns points out, however, that the National Sporting Club knows his terms, which remain unchanged.

Burns insists that he must have $30,000 as his share of the purse, but he says that Johnson can arrange the side bet to suit himself.

The fight between Burns and Bill Squires, of Australia, which was scheduled to take place May 11 at the Stamford Bridge Athletic Grounds in Chelsea has been called off, the club having failed to put up the money.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

PRIVATE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, Monday and Tuesday afternoons—Chairs, tables, iron bed, graniteware, etc. Mrs. Spittal, 4 St. George street. b

FIVE - H. P. GASOLINE ENGINE, shafting, hangers, pulleys and saw table; a large frame building to take down, containing 12,000 feet of lumber, in good condition; at a bargain. Inquire 113 Dundas street. b

GENTLEMAN'S WHEEL, 24-INCH frame, coaster brake, extension handlebars; good as new. Apply 837 King street. 43c

$1, $2, $3 AND $6 COCOANUT OIL CASKS for water tanks; strong and water-tight. The London Soap Company.

PARLOR SUITE FOR SALE, CHEAP. Apply 75 Byron avenue. b

GOOD NEW MILCH COW FOR SALE. Apply F. McGuffin, lot 1, con. 8, London Township. b

FOR SALE — FIRST-CLASS BARN, electric wired. Apply 441 Pall Mall. b

FOR SALE—SITTING HENS. APPLY 669 Lorne avenue. b

RECEIVED, A CARLOAD OF DELAWARE potatoes for seed. Apply George Leith, 776 Dundas. 43g-tyw

BARGAIN SALE OF CAMERAS NOW on at Stevenson's Grand Opera Pharmacy. Supplies of every description. Send for catalogue. 41u-wt

FOR SALE—HORSE, 14½ HANDS, sound, 7 years; also buggy, cheap. 128 Mill street. 39c-y wt

DUCK SUITS For ladies made to order and materials furnished, $7. From your material, $3 to make. Takes 12 yards.

CLOTH SUITS Made to order and furnished, $10. From your cloth, $5. Bring 6½ yards.

SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO.

Over Knox's, Entrance 14 Market Lane. b

SPRAY PUMPS, BLUESTONE, LIME, Paris green, McMurtry's Hardware and Stoves, 111 Dundas street.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 55 VARIETIES; also seed potatoes, raspberry and blackberry plants. Catalogue free, describing each variety. Jno. Downham, Strathroy. 95m-t

BILLIARD, POOL AND BAGATELLE tables for sale—Snap. James T. Gleeson, 631 Dundas. Phone 2223.

FOR SALE—BLOCKY GRAY MARE, 5 years old, about 1,300 pounds, due to foal June 11; should make ideal brood mare and farm beast. Price, $165. Johnston Bros., 262 Ottaway avenue. 42tf

FOR SALE—FRAMEWORK AND GLASS of a conservatory; also a large hot water coil. Apply 531 Dufferin avenue. 41c

GROCER'S LIGHT DELIVERY WAGON —Covered top; for sale cheap. Apply 62 Craig street. 41c

AWNINGS

Raymond Bros.

172 KING ST. ywt PHONE 1748.

$100 WILL BUY A BUSINESS CLEARING $25 per week; no canvassing or selling. Apply Box 70, London Advertiser. 41tf

PRIVATE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, dining-room table, chairs, refrigerator, gas stove, etc., May 4, 5, 6. 489 Princess avenue. 41c

5 tins Sweet Corn 25c
3 tins Aylmer Peas 25c
6 pounds Tillson's Oatmeal 25c

HENDERSON & GRAHAM, Cash Grocers

Cor. Colborne and Cheapside. Phone 1724. yt

THREE SECOND-HAND MACHINES for sale, cheap; no reasonable offer refused; all in first-class condition. 247 Dundas street. ywt

5x7 CAMERA, "RAPID RECTILINEAR Lens," exchanged. A snap for half price, $8.50. Stevenson's Grand Opera Pharmacy. 41u-wt

EGGS FROM PRIZE-WINNING WHITE Minorcas, 10c each. E. A. Bock, 450 Central avenue. 31m-tyw

HEAVY WAGONS, ONE - HORSE wagons, delivery wagons, buggies, breaking carts, wheelbarrows, new and second-hand. Scott, Pall Mall and Adelaide. ywt

FOR SALE—4,000 SPRUCE, 18 INCHES to 4 feet high. Prices, 8c to 25c. James Paisley, Ilderton. 27a-ywt

GRAY ANGORA BILLY-GOAT, WITH complete outfit. Apply 308 King street. 40k

TREES, FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL—Flowering shrubs, rose bushes, vines, clematis, and all kinds of climbing plants and vines, and hardy perennial flowering plants. Spruce trees, etc., two feet high, 10c each. Apply Chas Baker, London Nursery, or General Postoffice. Phone 2222.

LAWN MOWERS—LAWN MOWERS—Have them sharpened before the rush. Percy Hodgins, 715 Richmond street.

WE BIND MAGAZINES

Art Works, Music, Bibles, Law Books, Libraries, etc., in any style. Moderate prices. See us about YOUR books.

The Chas. Chapman Co.

Phone 370 91 Dundas St.

OLD COUNTRY NEWS STORE—LEADING British, Canadian and American papers on sale, 689 Dundas street.

GREEN & CO., 495 YORK STREET, sell good dry mixed wood at $1 75 per load. Lopez chestnut coal at $6 50 per ton. Phone 1391.

SEE SHUFF'S EASTER DISPLAY, wallpaper, latest designs and colors. Corner Dundas and William.

BUGGIES AT COST FOR ONE WEEK at Smith & Saunders' Maple street, headquarters for carriage repairing.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND BUTCHER wagon and grocery wagon top; good condition. Gould & Mohan, rear 253½ Dundas.

FIRE!

Beveling of Every Description

ST. GEORGE'S GLASS WORKS

74 Fullarton Street. ywt

WEDDING STATIONERY IN ALL THE latest styles. See our samples. The Advertiser Job Department. 68tf

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

WE SELL GOOD HARD COAL AT $6 50 per ton. We must dispose of our stock. Good wood, $2 per load. Dominion Coal and Wood Company. Phone 1788.

FLOUR AND FEED DELIVERED promptly anywhere in city. Phone 2369. W. T. Summers, 644 Dundas.

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

DON'T FORGET WHEN YOU'RE cleaning house to get your furniture, carpets and linoleum from Goldberg, where you get the best quality for the least money, on easy terms. We have also a beautiful stock of ladies' Cravenette coats, jackets, and men's clothing. O. Goldberg Company, 251 Wellington street. Phone 2721.

By its **quality**

Stephens' Ink

has held the home market for 75 years against all foreign attacks and has forced its way through every tariff abroad.

Resolutely refuse substitutes

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

SIX SET BUGGY HARNESS; BEEN used; a snap. J. Darch, 379 Talbot street.

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

FORD AUTOMOBILE RUNABOUT, newly painted; tires good; $475. At Horton's, London.

LARGE STOCK OF GOOD SECOND-HAND bicycles, many with coaster brake and Dunlop tires. Choose early. Easy terms. J. H. Cunningham, East London.

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

FOR SALE—A VERY BRIGHT CIRCASSIAN walnut piano, largest scale, in perfect condition, slightly used, at a bottom price of $200; second-hand pianos and organs at the very lowest prices. Williams Piano Company, 247 Dundas street. 25tf

GREAT REMOVAL SALE—FOR THIS week we will offer: 5 pianos, usually sold for $90 to $100, at $50; 10 pianos, usually sold for $135 to $150, at $100; 50 organs, usually sold for $20 to $65, at $5 to $30; on your own terms of payment. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas, corner Clarence street.

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

A 7 1-3 OCTAVE PIANO — GUARANTEED five years, $90; terms $5 cash and $4 monthly. Also solid walnut case organ, $20, payable $1 50 monthly. Nordheimer's, 188 Dundas street.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD AT WILSON'S Big Store, 375 Clarence street. Furniture, stoves, carpets, curtains, rugs, etc Homes furnished complete.

FOR SALE

Tenders received until the 15th of May for sale and removal of buildings, 520, 522 and 524 Richmond street, London.

McKILLOP & MURPHY,
43k-2,9,11,14 413 Richmond St., London.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, EGGS FOR hatching; inspection invited; fertility guaranteed. W. T. Lawrence, 191 Grey street. 43k-tx

ASPARAGUS AND RHUBARB ROOTS—Also Red, Ohio and Ensign barley. Seed potatoes cheap. Main & Collyer, South London. Telephone 782. 39tf ywt

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

DAHLIAS, CANNAS, GLADIOLUS, Begonias, Paeonies, Phlox, Clematis, Wistaria, Boston Ivy, Honeysuckles, Violets, Foxgloves, Roses, Hydrangea and all kinds of plants. Shrubs and trees, Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Strawberries and fruit trees. Rhubarb, Horseradish and Asparagus roots, potatoes. Reliable seeds of all kinds. A. J. Morgan, 113 Dundas street. ywt

GREEN & CO., 495 YORK STREET, sell the best Lopez chestnut hard coal at $6 per ton; good dry mixed wood, $1 75 per load. Phone 1391.

INSPECT OUR STOCK OF FURNITURE carpets, linoleums, curtains, etc.; also ladies' suits, raincoats, skirts, jackets. Easy payments. Fishbein's, 638 Dundas. ywt

Why Is Your Gas Bill So High?

Because you have not yet used a Cannom Oven. Satisfaction guaranteed. Try one. Factory and saleroom, 284 Dundas street, London. Phone 1848. ywt

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.

CEDAR POSTS.

Straight, sound and good size for the price asked; 8 to 16 feet long. Turned posts here, too.

GEO. H. BELTON.

Yard and Mill: Rectory Street, north Grand Trunk Railway. xt

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

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

FOR SALE—A WILLIAMS UPRIGHT piano, almost new; cheap if taken at once; regular $450. Apply 174 King street. 5tf

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING, ASPHALT CEMENT paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 594 York street, London.

It was stated in Ottawa yesterday that Mr. R. L. Borden would run in Halifax during the coming Dominion election.

Sir Frederick Bridge, the eminent English organist, was made an LL.D. by the University of Toronto at a special convocation yesterday.

Twenty vessels are in port at Port Arthur.

"RED" CAPTURES MAY DAY MEETING

Alex. Berkman Wins a Small Gathering From Industrial Workers at New York.

New York, May 1. — Alexander Berkman, the Anarchist, captured a May Day mass meeting of Socialists in Union Square today and despite the protests of the Socialistic leaders who were on the speaking stand, addressed the assembled crowd, which numbered less than 3,000 persons. Berkman's address was brief and mild.

Except for some heated arguments by the Socialist leaders, when Berkman appeared and announced that he would speak, the meeting was conducted in an orderly manner so that the 200 policemen on hand had little to do.

The demonstration was arranged by the Industrial Workers of the World, an organization of laboring men with Socialistic leanings. The organization, made up mainly of East Side workers, had obtained a permit for a parade and the mass meeting in Union Square. About 2,000 workmen were in line when the parade started from a downtown square.

The march to the park was orderly. Twice the paraders sang the "Marseillaise" during the march, and there was no objection from the police. In Union Square the paraders were joined by about 1,000 people, idlers, the curious and some workingmen and women.

In the speech he delivered, Berkman rehearsed the glories of May-time labor gatherings. It was the time, he said, when the oppressed feel their self-consciousness and dignity stir. He covered the history of the May Day labor movement and said that the workingmen, by their strikes for an eight-hour day, served notice on their capitalistic masters that they would not be submissively exploited by the greed of capitalists.

In this manner, mildly throughout, Berkman kept on talking for about ten minutes and then the meeting closed. So small was the crowd that within five minutes after Berkman ceased speaking the park was clear of people.

A BIG CONSOLIDATION

Ottawa and Toronto Concerns in a Million-Dollar Merger.

Toronto, April 30.—The Canadian Gazette of April 29 announces the incorporation of a company to be known as "Copeland-Chatterson-Crain Limited," of Toronto, capitalized at one million dollars.

Inquiry at the office of the Copeland-Chatterson Company here elicits the information that the new concern has been formed by the consolidation of the interests and plant of that company and the Rolla L. Crain Company, of Ottawa.

In an interview this morning the management stated that the business would be personally conducted by Messrs. R. J. Copeland, A. E. Chatterson and Rolla L. Crain. When asked as to the object of the amalgamation it was stated that such a course was found advisable, because by concentrating the work of the two firms and combining the plants, a very material reduction had been made possible in the selling price of the goods manufactured.

Your representative was assured that already some large reductions had been effected in certain lines, and that others would speedily follow. In this way the public will benefit greatly by the consolidation of the two companies.

New York paid last year $21,000,000 in interest and will pay this year $24,000,000,000, about the same as the Federal Government.

The German Kaiser is no sleepyhead. According to immemorial birthday custom of German royalty he was ceremonially "awakened" one morning with a Fourth-of-July racket of trumpets and choir-singing at the castle. But Wilhelm had been at work on state business several hours before the noise began. He was 49 years of age.

BULL PUP AIDS MASTER'S SUICIDE

Three Times Viciously Attacks Those Who Would Rescue Drowning Man.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 1. — After making two attempts early today to commit suicide, although a vicious bulldog used its best endeavors to prevent the rescuers from pulling the would-be suicide from the water, Henry P. Turpin, aged about 32 years, succeeded in drowning himself in the old Pennsylvania Canal at Steelton, near here.

Turpin spent the night drinking, and early in the morning, accompanied by his bull terrier, went to the canal and plunged headlong into the stream. Edward McCord and Frank Magnellia saw Turpin in the water and made an attempt to reach him, but the dog sprang at them, biting a piece of flesh from the wrist of Magnellia. The dog was thrown aside and held by another man who appeared on the scene, while McCord and Magnellia swam to the side of Turpin and dragged him to shore. Turpin appeared very angry because the men would not permit him to commit suicide.

Shortly after 6 o'clock he returned to the canal and again jumped in. Another attempt to reach the man was made by the two men, but the dog attacked each one and bit McCord on the neck. Once more Turpin was rescued and the men telephoned for a policeman. Before he arrived, however, Turpin, with the assistance of his faithful dog, got away from his rescuers and made a third and successful attempt to end his life. Turpin ran to the canal, yelling "Goodbye," and jumped in. Once more the men followed, but the dog, more vicious than ever, chased one after the other from the edge of the water. One of the men succeeded in passing the dog and jumped into the stream, but the dog followed and attacked him. After spending some minutes trying to pass the dog and get into the stream an officer arrived, and, by shooting at the animal, scared him from the canal. The rescuers then succeeded in dragging Turpin to shore after considerable time spent diving for the body, but the man was dead.

Turpin was the son of Jas. P. Turpin, who committed suicide ten years ago.

GOV'T BUYS PICTURES

Purchases Made of Notable Paintings at Royal Academy Exhibition.

Toronto, May 1.—Paintings to the value of $4,000 have been purchased by the Dominion Government from the Royal Canadian Academy exhibition. The advisory art council, consisting of Sir George Drummond and Hon. Arthur Boyer, of Montreal, and Mr. Byron E. Walker, visited the exhibition recently, and made the following selections for the Government: The Chess Problem, by Muriel C. W. Bolton, Quebec; Early Moonrise in September, by William Brymner, R. C. A., Montreal; Departure of Day, by Harry Britton, A.R.C.A., Toronto; The First Snow, by Maurice Cullen, R. C. A.; Morning in Spain, by W. H. Clapp, Montreal; The Wayside Cross, by F. M. Knowles, R. C. A.; Nocturne, by Elizabeth McG. Knowles, A. R. C. A.; Cap Tourmente, by Edmund Morris, A. R. C. A.; Afterglow, by G. A. Reid, A. R. C. A.; Kullhaven Dordrecht, by S. S. Tully, A. R. C. A.; Looking East, by Mary Reid, A. R. C. A.; and Klassje, by Curtis Williamson, R. C. A., Toronto.

A 6-weeks-old calf that barks, growls and capers like a dog is a curiosity that Able Kane, a farmer near Niles, Ohio, shows to scores of visitors. It whines for its dinner, trees strange cats and delights in chasing small boys. Kane is planning to exhibit the animal at county fairs and carnivals. It is said Kane has already taught the bossie to stand on its hind legs and shake hands.

Spring Medicine

Is a yearly necessity because of a yearly certainty,—the return in spring of such troubles as

Impure Blood,
Pimples, Boils, Eruptions,
Scrofula, Eczema, Psoriasis,
Biliousness, Headache,
Loss of Appetite,
That Tired Feeling, etc.

The perfect Spring Medicine, renovating and building up the whole system, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which, acting thoroughly upon the blood, reaches and benefits every part of the system. Take Hood's this Spring.

"My brother took sick last spring. After he had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla two days he felt better, and six bottles completely cured him. He recommends Hood's to all his friends." F. H. DENMAN, P. O. Box 995, Montreal, Que.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla a number of times and like it very much. It gives strength to the weak, and is a splendid tonic, especially in the springtime." Miss E. HAYNES, 4471 St. Catherine St., Westmont, Montreal, P. Q.

MR. GRAY REFUSED TO STAND

(Continued From Page One.)

"Now, when a man states that on the public platform, and you know that it is not true," said a prominent Conservative to The Advertiser after the nomination, "and then tells you that the party save a million dollars on a timber limit, how are you going to believe him."

This Conservative was a delegate to the convention, and was a Gray supporter all through.

Mr. Beck then drifted into Niagara power and delivered his customary speech on that topic.

A Humorous Incident.

Ex-Mayor J. C. Judd added not a little to the gaiety of the occasion. He advanced several reasons why he should not be a candidate.

"I will not allow my name to go to the convention, as I feel that I am not the best man," said Mr. Judd.

"Right you are, Joe!" shouted a man in the gallery, and it was some minutes before the crowd got through laughing.

Mr. E. Meredith, K. C., had has warpaint on in pretty good shape, and he launched a few thunderbolts in the direction of Mr. Gray, declaring that any man who would run independently of a convention was a traitor to the party.

Another amusing incident happened in the gallery.

After Mr. Gray announced that he was not a candidate, the other nominees all made record time in declining the nomination.

"Well, I guess I'll quit, too," said a wag in the gallery, whereupon he picked up his coat and left. He did not wait for Mr. Beck's power speech.

The money incident created some little merriment.

Dr. Roome declared in answer to Mr. Gray's challenge that the money was in the bank.

Mr. McMahen then hastily tried to make an explanation, but became so badly confused that he had to sit down.

"That's enough!" shouted a man from the gallery.

And Mr. McMahen did not get any farther with his explanations.

The speakers kept very far away from either Mr. Gray or Mr. Beck.

Mr. A. T. McMahen, president of the association, was the only speaker who eulogized Mr. Beck. His former contests with Mr. Gray for the presidency of the association made him somewhat bolder than the rest.

Mr. Gray did not refer to Mr. Beck in his speech, and Mr. Beck studiously avoided all reference to Mr. Gray.

Gray Men Dissatisfied.

"The large section of Gray delegates are not satisfied," said one of the delegates after the convention. "It was evident that the convention had been fixed against Mr. Gray, and he was very wise in not going up against it. He can still maintain, and rightly so, that he could defeat Mr. Beck in an open convention. Mr. Beck cannot say that he administered a defeat to Mr. Gray in a straight convention. This adds considerably to Gray's pestige. A number of the Conservatives openly opposed to Mr. Beck had no seats in the convention, and were not recognized at all. I look for some trouble yet. It made me laugh to see the way Mr. McMahen went over the audience and picked out Mr. Beck's friends to sit on the platform."

The Nominations.

Hon. Adam Beck was the first nominee. He was nominated by Mr. Clas. Webster, seconded by Mr. A. E. Barbour.

Mr. Wm. Gray was nominated by Mr. Charles Norman, seconded by Mr. Alfred Hale.

Other nominations were:

Mr. A. McMahen, ex-Mayor Judd, Mr. Percy Moore, Mr. T. G. Meredith, Mr. Ed. Meredith, and Mr. M. D. Fraser.

Mr. Gray's Speech.

Mr. Gray began his speech, declining the nomination offered him by stating that certain people, many of whom he believed were present, had stated that he had received $1,800 toward his expenses in th recent by-election.

"I want to say," said Mr. Gray, "that I did not receive one cent from the Conservative Association of London toward his expenses in the recent by-one ounce of manhood in those who made those statements, they will get up here on this platform, like men, and state just why they made that assertion."

Mr. Gray then stepped aside to make way for any who cared to refute the statements he had made.

Mr. McMahen Replies.

Mr. McMahen jumped up and replied that he did not want the Conservatives present to get the impression that the Conservative Association had not contributed toward Mr. Gray's campaign fund.

Like a flash, Mr. Gray was on his feet again, and pointing his finger at Dr. Roome, who occupied a seat on the platform, cried: "You collected that money, what did you do with it?"

Placed on the defensive, Dr. Roome stated that the money, "a very small amount," was in the bank.

Mr. McMahen again started to speak, but could not find words to express his feelings, and while he was trying someone in the audience yelled, "Oh, that's enough!"

Mr. McMahen sat down.

His Work for the Party.

Mr. Gray then continued his speech. He spoke of the great work he had done for the Conservative party during the twelve years he had been honored by being president of the Conservative Club, and told of how he had been unanimously chosen the Conservative candidate four years ago at the general election when everybody else declined.

"I am always willing to offer myself for sacrifice if need be," continued the speaker, "but it must be done in an open convention. These cut-and-dried affairs do not appeal to me. (Silence everywhere). Hold your conventions in a building large enough to seat all the party, if need be, but put it to the people, not to a few delegates, who are easily influenced to throw their votes one way or the other.

"I am always there for a fight when opposed to a Liberal, and would have the right stuff behind me, but when you want me for a candidate you must do everything above board, and in an open convention.

"I had gone through two hard-fought battles," Mr. Gray said, with feeling, "and I think the least the party could have done would have been to have offered me the nomination for the Dominion House. For Major Beattie, I have nothing but the kindliest feelings, but I believe the party should have at least offered me the nomination."

At this point some wag in the gallery cried, "They are all quitting, I guess I'll quit to." And he did.

Mr. Meredith Speaks.

"I defy anyone to say that this convention was called in an underhand manner," began Mr. Ed. Meredith, heatedly, as he arose to decline the nomination. "It is a great honor to be nominated for a great office by a great party, and the man is an enemy of the party who attempts to throw cold water on the successful nominee."

Mr. Gray started to rise at this sally, but evidently thought better of the idea, and sat down again.

Mr. M. D. Fraser.

"We owe it to Mr. Beck to make him the nominee," declared Mr. M. D. Fraser. "He has always done his work in the cabinet well, and besides is popular with all classes. We don't want a man of narrow ideas or intellect for our candidate. What we want is a man who can carry not only his own ward but the entire Conservative party in London."

Is Not a Hangman.

Ex-Mayor Judd came next, and he seized the opportunity to take vengeance on the Hon. Mr. MacKay.

"He terms me a hangman," declared Mr. Judd, excitedly. "Well, maybe I was a hangman, but if I did any neck-cutting or hanging, it was deserved long before I reached the scene of action. Possibly it would give me great pleasure to hang Mr. MacKay, but I don't need to. All I need to do is to give him plenty of rope and he will do the trick himself. Yes, and he will do it quickly. I predict that by June 8 next he will have completed the work in a manner which will be satisfactory to even such an expert as he claims me to be.

"The leader of the Opposition has denounced me in every conceivable manner," declared Mr. Judd, "but it doesn't bother me in the least." (Laughter).

"Every knock that he throws at me is a boost in the eyes of Conservatives, and I will be strong with the party when he is in the political graveyard."

Mr. T. G. Meredith.

Mr. T. G. Meredith declared that the convention was called to select the strongest candidate for the House Then he launched into an extended eulogy of the Whitney Government, the cabinet and the London Conservative party.

After Mr. Percy Moore and the other nominees had declined the honor Mr. Beck spoke.

Hon. Mr. Beck.

He had always tried to give London her own while in the House, and would always continue to do so. He felt that the honor conferred upon him was a great one, but he did not agree with Mr. Fraser, that the convention should give him the nomination simply because he had been a successful candidate before.

Mr. Beck touched upon the work of removing the seine nets from the rivers, and said that he was not like the man who had said, "If so and so is not done within a certain time, I shall resign. If it is not done within a certain time, I shall stay on the job and see that it is done."

Other subjects discussed by Mr. Beck were the hygienic institute, the free library and factory inspection.

A Municipal Investigation.

"We expect a keen fight and so far as the Conservative party is concerned it will be a clean one," he said. "In the last six contests I have had in London I can say that no man in the Conservative party ever gave a bribe or was guilty of a corrupt act.

"It might have been well had we had an investigation in the last municipal election here.

"I have often said that any money I should give to the party should be spent in ferretting out corruption. Our money has been spent well. They can no longer say, 'Go to London and you will get crooks by the score.' Every man in the province and in the city can feel proud of what we have done to stop this thievery.

"But you and I can look each other in the eye and say that we are honest. Think of the workingmen and the business men who took that $5 bill. They stood the shame improperly. The men who brought the money are the ones who are the culprits. They are the disgraces! They are not fit to be called British subjects.

"The Liberal party has many fine upright men, but as a party they have received their just condemnation.

What He Has Done.

"What have we done to increase the revenue to the city of London? You received a sum for liquor licenses. It amounted in 1904 to $2,591. Well, sir, when we came into power the only pledge we made with regard to temperance was that the hotelmen should keep hotel, enforce the law and contribute a good revenue. Under the new act, although the licenses were reduced, the city received over $10,000.

"The hospital grant has been increased 25 per cent which meant nearly $2,000 more. These two increases are more than enough to run the public library.

"We are only doing London justice. We are only beginning to realize that London is the center of the west country in the Dominion. The new Hygienic Institute will be the nucleus for a new educational era for London. The Government not only gives the institution, but provides $5,000 for maintenance.

"I may not have the time a layman would have," Mr. Beck said in conclusion. "Cabinet ministers are busy and have no time for the handshake. You don't want the handshake. You want me to saw wood. My only concern is that I may justify your confidence and be spared to bring nothing but credit to the Conservative party in London."

Hugh Clarke's Address.

The convention closed with a speech by Mr. Hugh Clarke, M. P. P., of Center Bruce.

He declared that the work of Mr. Beck in the cabinet was worthy of consideration. The Whitney Government had done splendid work for the Province of Ontario since taking the Government benches. It had been stated that Mr. Whitney had not the genius of government, and that he had no material from which to make a cabinet, but that had been amply disproved. Mr. Clark thought the redistribution had been fair and honest. He criticised Hon. A. G. MacKay's attitude on the Canadian Northern grant, and declared he could not understand how he now opposed what he supported in the House.

Col. Clarke defended the spoils system. He marveled at the moderation shown by the Government in this matter.

He also eulogized the work of Hon. Frank Cochrane and declared that he had done more for the mining interests of Ontario than any other minister.

He also supported the policy of the Government in regard to Niagara power.



"Human Hearts," Hal Read's well-known melodrama, was the attraction at the Grand Opera House last night, and attracted a good-sized audience.

The play is quite well known here, as it is a regular visitor.

Tom Logan, the honest blacksmith, is married to a lady who schemes against him. She is assisted by a male "villyun," but they are foiled at every turn of the highway. Tom is thrown into prison, but is freed. And Tom lives happy more or less ever after. The villainess and the "villyun" meet cruel fates.

The company is a very capable one. Edmund A. Anson was good as Tom Logan; Miss Sadie Calhoun was clever as Tom's wife. The scenery and mechanical effects were very fine.

"Doomsday," the most brilliant and elaborate scenic, electrical and mechanical spectacle ever staged in vaudeville, will be presented all next week at the Bennett Variety Theater.

"Doomsday" is truly a colossal production, so big that for the past year it has been presented only as a single attraction, an entire show in itself, at high admission prices, at leading exposition and opera houses throughout the country. Those who have seen the Johnstown Flood and Creation when exhibited as the leading attractions at world's expositions, and wondered at the brilliant effects, will find in "Doomsday" a spectacle far surpassing in splendor either of the abovementioned productions.

As presented in vaudeville "Doomsday," represents an expenditure of $25,000.

The production is the biggest thing that has ever been brought here. It will be given at every performance in connection with the customary high-class moving picture exhibition. Despite the extraordinary expenses attending the engagement there will be no increase in prices.

The BRIDGE FESTIVAL.

Reports from Montreal and Ottawa, where Sir Frederick Bridge has been conducting the festivals of English cathedral music, show that the performances have been most successful, and have created no small amount of interest in those cities. The choir of the First Methodist Church has arranged to have Sir Frederick appear here on Tuesday evening next, and are now preparing the music which he will conduct. The evening will be a most instructive as well as enjoyable one, as the great organist will also speak between the numbers and give an account of the history of many of the more important anthems.

The anthems selected to be sung by choirs throughout Canada as illustrations to Sir Frederick Bridge's lectures date from about 1560 to the present day. They represent practically all that is best in the cathedral music of England. The music has been chosen with the intention of giving great variety to the illustrations and also to afford Sir Frederick the opportunity of giving many interesting details.

Sir Frederick will improvise and perform an organ solo, and Mr. Albert Archdeacon, who is considered one of the foremost English baritones, and who is accompanying Sir Frederick Bridge on his tour, will sing.

HEADS VETERINARY SCHOOL

Dr. E. E. Grange, of New York, Appointed by the Ontario Government

Toronto, May 1.—The Ontario Government has finally appointed a new head for the Veterinary College, which is to be taken over this fall by the Province of Ontario. The lucky man is Dr. E. E. A. Grange, a son of the late Sheriff Grange, of Guelph, and a brother-in-law of Mrs. R. Russel Baldwin, Toronto.

Dr. Grange graduated as a veterinary surgeon in 1873 and was for a time a lecturer on the staff of the Toronto College. From 1873 to 1882 he was professor of veterinary science at the Guelph Agricultural College. Later he took a similar position in the Michigan State Agricultural College. He was also state veterinarian.

Six years ago he resigned these offices and has since been practicing in New York City.

The appointment dates from May 1 and Dr. Grange in expected in the city in a few days to arrange for the fall term. He will have a free hand in reorganizing the staff. There are some half dozen lecturers.

Tourists complain that Japan is getting to be the most expensive of all countries to travel in. Everybody thinks foreigners legitimate prey.

BETTER THAN SPANKING.

Spanking does not cure children of bedwetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 12, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

The
HOME BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND No. 6

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of The Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the three months ending 31st of May, 1908, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank, on and after MONDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JAMES MASON, General Manager.

Toronto, April 15, 1908.

London Branch: 394 Richmond St.
F. E. KARN, Manager
Branches also at Ilderton, Thorndale, and St. Thomas.

A Position In 30 Days

Mr. A. Lickorish, graduate of the London College of Telegraphy, has been placed in a position on the G. T. R.

Mr. Lickorish was previously connected with the Great Northern in England, and severed his connection with that road to enter the railroad work in America. Upon arriving here he found that the American roads use a different telegraph code, and that the operating differs in many respects, and that he was unable to secure a position.

Upon advice from his friends he entered the above college, and in the short space of time of 30 days was able to accept a position with the G. T. R.

This is certainly excellent work, and it is pleasing to see this school placing its students to such good advantage and in such short time.

FAIRBANKS TO BE THERE

Will Represent the United States at The Quebec Tercentenary.

Washington, May 1.—Vice-President Fairbanks will officially represent the United States at Quebec, Canada, during the visit there of the Prince of Wales on July 22 to 29, on the occasion of the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the arrival of Champlain. This Government also will be represented at the ceremonies by a man-of-war, which probably will be the new battleship the New Hampshire, under command of Captain Winslow.

The decision to have the vice-president represent the United States at Quebec was arrived at at today's cabinet meeting and was responsive to an invitation extended by the British Government on behalf of Canada by Ambassador Bryce, under date of March 19 last.

THE STEEL-COAL FIGHT

Arbitrator Suggests a Solution, But Steel Company Rejects.

Montreal, May 1.—A settlement in the Steel-Coal controversy seems as far away as possible, the steel company refusing absolutely to accept the compromise suggested by parties endeavoring to arrange amicable terms.

Mr. William Mackenzie suggested that the coal company should name a price equivalent to 20 cents a ton over the cost of production (such cost including a proper allowance for upkeep of plant and depletion of mines and plant), that the coal company should give the steel company the best coal they produce for steel-making purposes at this price, and that the new price should be made applicable from the commencement of the dispute—the coal company to return all money over and above the new price, say $1,250,000, received by it under the temporary contract which had given the steel company the free choice of all the company's coal at the minimum pocket rate.

The coal company were agreeable to the proposition, but the steel company has still held out.

MATSUSHIMA'S DEATH LIST

Two Hundred and Seven Perished by Destruction of Jap Cruiser.

Washington, May 1. — Commander Dougherty, American naval attache at Tokio, today cabled the navy department that the total casualties by the explosion on the cruiser Matsushima yesterday were 207 men. His dispatch says: "Tokio, May 1.—Matsushima was destroyed at Pescadores April 30. Magazine explosion. Loss 23 officers, 33 mishipmen, 1 warrant officer and 150 men."

Admiral Saito, the Japanese minister of marine, has conveyed to the navy department through Commander Taniguchi, the naval attache at the Japanese embassy in Washington, the following acknowledgment of Acting Secretary Newberry's telegram of condolence of yesterday:

"You are instructed to convey to the acting secretary of the navy my most profound appreciation in behalf of the imperial Japanese navy and myself of the message, which he in the name of the department and of the American navy so promptly sent to me in expression of deep sorrow and sympathy at the disaster on board the Matsushima."

HAVE YOU THROAT DROPPINGS?

Is there a chronic cold in your nose, a dropping of phlegm in your throat, awful breath, constant spitting and bad taste?—you have catarrh, and to cure it quickly we recommend Catarrhozone. It clears out the nostrils, strengthens the throat, cuts out the phlegm, gives instant relief. Nothing ever discovered equals Catarrhozone. The dollar size is guaranteed. Small sizes, 25c and 50c. All dealers.

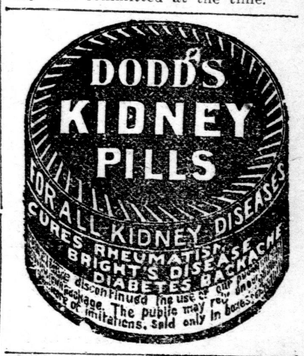
Gentlemen Who Are Bald.

Investigate and see for yourself the Art covering in Wigs and Toupees, Professor Dorenwend Patent Toupes are now worn on over 90,000 heads by all classes in all stations of life.

In this particular structure the ventilation is perfect; as light as a feather; is securely adjusted to the head; can be combed just as your own hair; they make any man look ten years younger, besides the protection you get from Catarrh, Colds, Neuralgia, etc. Call and see them at the City Hotel on Monday May 4, 1908. bw 40u-xt

A BOLD THIEF

Toronto, May 1.—A second daring jewelry robbery, which took place in Toronto yesterday afternoon has just come to light. Between 4 and 5 o'clock a man entered the house of Mr. Geoffrey Clarkson, 415 Brunswick avenue, went up the backstairs into Mrs. Clarkson's room and stole some fifteen pieces of jewelry, valued at between $500 and $600. The thief carried the stuff out in a jewel case, and threw on the lawn some of the least valuable bits of jewelry. They were found on the grass. Earlier in the day a well-dressed young fellow had called at the house and made some inquiries about the gas, and it is believed that this was the thief. Mrs. Clarkson was in the next room from where the robbery was committed at the time.



DAYS OF DIZZINESS

Come to Many London People

There are days of dizziness, spells of drowsiness, headache, sideache, backache.

Sometimes rheumatic pain after urinary trouble.

You are plainly told that the kidneys are sick.

Booth's Kidney Pills cure all kidney ills.

Mr. Robert Temple, of 102 Waterloo street, London, Ont., says:

"I have been a sufferer from kidney complaint for years and have doctored considerable to cure the malady. Nothing that I used gave me any kind of benefit or relief until I commenced to use Booth's Kidney Pills procured at the W. T. Strong drug store. This remedy, before I had used three boxes, gave me much relief, the headaches and backaches were greatly lessened, the dizzy spells, and weakness of the kidneys stopped, my complexion was not yellow and I did not look haggard and weak as before. The sediment in kidney secretions is entirely gone. I am continuing with this medicine and actually expect to soon be entirely free from the disease. I give all praise to Booth's Kidney Pills." Sold by dealers. Price 50 cents. The R. T. Booth Company, Limited, Fort Erie, Ont., sole Canadian agents.

A "STRAWS INDICTE HOW THE WIND BLOWS."

The Business Man's
PRINTING

Shows how progressive he is. He must use the neatest, cleanest and best printing that he can get if he would impress his business forcibly upon his fellow men.

We are prepared to give you neat, business-bringing printing—just the kind you are looking for.

ADVERTISER JOB
Telephone 175

SOUTH ROUSED BY MIXED RACE FEED

Indignant Protest Against the Cosmopolitan Club Banquet.

Richmond, Va., May 1.—A storm of protest has been raised in Virginia and throughout the South at the discussion of social equality by the Cosmopolitan Club of New York, at the banquet in that city, at which white girls and women sat at a feast with negroes. It is generally conceded that the action of the club can have only the result of drawing more tightly the lines separating the two races. Persons in every walk of life are open in their condemnation of the action of the white women and men who are supposed to have lent themselves to the idea of the future amalgamation of the black race with the Anglo Saxon. The only effect of the action, it is declared, will be to hurt the advancement of the negro. The white people of the South, who live with and understand the negro, will adhere to their determination that there shall be no intermingling of the two races.

Swanson Is Angry.

Gov. Swanson is indignant at the reports of the dinner.

"It is difficult," said the governor, "to believe that the accounts published in the papers of the dinner of the Cosmopolitan Club in New York are true. It is difficult to believe that the persons were reputable, as stated, and that they could give expression to such views.

"It is such disgraceful performances as these and expressions of such views that make more difficult the solution of the negro problem, and the persons who are most injured by such actions in the North are the negro people of the South.

Cause Disgust Only.

"There is one thing that the South is determined upon, and upon which it will never tolerate or permit in the slightest degree, and that is any social equality for weal or woe. This matter is absolutely settled, and admits of no discussion. The sooner the negroes and their pretended friends realize and understand this the better. The speeches and performances as appearing through press reports can bring nothing but disgust to reputable persons, North and South."

Already the reports of the dinner are circulated among the negro population here, and already plans are on foot among the most respectable negro citizens to call mass meetings, and it is understood that the purpose is to discuss the affair in New York, and to denounce the renewed trouble which has been brought down upon the race in consequence.

COLLIDE IN FOG

Eight Hundred German Immigrants in Perilous Situation.

Bremen, May 1.—The North German-Lloyd steamer Koeln, which left here yesterday for Baltimore and Galveston, was in collision in a thick fog last evening with the Hamburg tank steamer Emperor Nicholas II. 9 miles off Norderney. The Emperor Nicholas II. struck the Koeln amidship. The steamer Fieldmarschall, a German East African liner, responded to signals and took off 820 passengers from the Koeln in tow and brought her into Bremer Haven, arriving this morning. The Koeln carried only second-class and steerage passengers. The Emperor Nicholas II. had her bows stove in and was otherwise seriously damaged. Her hold is partly filled with water. A tug has been dispatched to her assistance.

MAY DAY IN FRANCE

Many Meetings in Paris and Other Cities, But Little Disorder.

Paris, May 1.—May day was observed in Paris today by large meetings in various quarters of the city, at which orators denounced the exploitation of workmen by the capitalistic class, after which resolutions in favor of an eight-hour law and the continuation of the social revolution was adopted.

The authorities forbade the street manifestations planned for this afternoon on the boulevards, the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysees. The municipal cavalry kept the crowds moving until 3 o'clock. There were a number of arrests, but no disorders that necessitated the intervention of the troops.

Dispatches received here from the provinces report large meetings and processions in the industrial centers, but no disorders.

According to statistics gathered by the Methodists of England, the membership of the various sections of the church throughout the world totals 8,448,964, this number including probationers, as against 7,959,549 two years ago.

The greatest known depth at which any green plant grows in fresh water is reached by a moss called Thamnium lemani, which has been lately discovered by Prof. F. A. Forel, 200 feet below the surface of the Lake of Geneva.

A Beautiful Face

The Secret of Parisian Women's Beautiful Complexion.

To the minds of most women, Parisian means beauty—so world-famous are the ladies of Paris for making themselves charming and beautiful. And yet it is a fact that Parisiennes, so far as features are concerned, have not beautiful faces, as a rule. Their beauty consists largely of immaculate complexions. An American lady, visiting a friend in Paris, obtained from her the secret of the clear, charming complexions of Frenchwomen and says it is a wash that is prepared at home and applied to the face daily.

Obtain at your drug store Rose Water, 2 ounces; Cologne Spirits, 1 ounce; Eppotone (skin food), 4 ounces. Put the Eppotone in a pint of hot water (not boiling), and after dissolved, strain and let cool. Then add the Rose Water and Cologne Spirits.

The above wash is easily and quickly prepared at home, and is a most delightful toilet preparation, harmless even to a baby's face, and soothing to tender skins.

NEW BOOKS AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Sociology.

Speeches and Toasts—How to Make and Propose Them.

Useful Arts.

Grimshaw—Locomotive Catechism.

International Library of Technology—Electricity, Magnetism, Batteries, Electrical Measurements.

Alternating Currents, Transmission of Electricity and Power.

Designs of Dynamos and Motors, Alternating Currents.

Storage Batteries, Lighting, Interior Wiring.

Electric Power Stations, Electric Railways.

Department of Agriculture, (Ont.)—Report, 2 volumes—Contains much information regarding fruits, insect pests, dairying, poultry, etc.

Guarracino — Please Mr., the Butcher.

International Library of Technology—Stair Building, Ironwork Roofing, Superintendence of Contracts.

Masonry, Carpentry, Joinery.

Plumbing, Heating and Ventilation. Painting and Decorating Estimating.

Fine Arts.

Pemberton—Roses, Their History, Development and Cultivation.

International Library of Technology—History of Architecture, Architectural Freehand and Perspectve Drawing.

Geometrical, Ornamental, Architectural Freehand and Perceptive Drawing.

Kotzschmar—Half-Hour Lessons in Music.

Elwell—Practical Bridge.

Literature.

Oxford, (an M. A.)—Speeches for all Occasions.

Bliss Carman—The Making of Personality.

Raymond—Just Be Glad.

Van Dyke—The Music Lover.

Ogilvie—My life in the Open.

Travel.

Moodie—Life in the Clearings.

Ober—A Guide to the West Indies.

Searcy—In Australian Tropics.

Fiction.

Deakin—The Young Columbine.

Fletcher—Mothers in Israel.

Intelligence Officer—Subaltern of a Horse.

Kester—John o'Jamestown.

Meredith—Tragic Commedians.

Morris—The Square Peg.

Juvenile.

Mighels—Adventures With Indians.

Children's Department.

Defoe—Robinson Crusoe, Retold in Words of One Syllable, by Mary Godolphin.

BRITISH

Two Sheffield firms have received a large Government order for bayonets of the new Japanese pattern, which is several inches longer than the old weapon.

It is reported that Sir Rennell Rodd, the British minister in Sweden, will leave his post in the autumn, and will be appointed British ambassador to Italy.

The extensive works of the Barrow Hermatite Steel Company have been closed until further notice. Seventeen hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Platt Fields, an estate purchased by the Manchester corporation for use as a recreation ground for the public, was opened without ceremony on Good Friday.

Mr. Basil H. Thomson, governor of Wormwood Scrubs Prison, has been promoted by the home secretary to the secretaryship to the prison commissioners.

Thousands of people visited the burial grounds at Cardiff on Palm Sunday, and placed flowers on the graves, according to the ancient Welsh custom.

Mrs. Alfred Pilkington, formerly of Rivington, Pendleton, has sent a check for £1,000 as an Easter gift for the extension fund of the Salford Royal Hospital.

"The only thing that I have against me," said a prisoner at the West Ham police court, with manly resignation, "is that I saved a young woman from drowning some years ago."

Inquiry into the wreck of the liner Newark Castle off the Zulu coast has resulted in the complete exoneration of the officers, the vessel having struck an unchartered obstruction.

By 16 to 9 votes, the Lowestoft corporation decided to black out betting news in newspaper in the public libraries. The mayor (Ald. A. Adams), said that betting was increasing by leaps and bounds in Lowestoft; even boys and girls put their sixpences on horses. Mr. A. B. Capps: Where are we going to draw the line? What about Limericks?

A sad fatality occurred the other afternoon on board the Russian schooner Kalps, lying in Bonnes Dock. Mr. G. Macdonald Ross, the local Scottish coast missionary, was going aboard the ship, when he slipped and fell with violence on the deck. He sustained a fracture of the skull and died within a very short time. Mr. Ross was 45 years of age.

The situation due to the passive resistance strike of telegraph operators is unchanged, but the congestion in the service has been greatly relieved by the employment of military and postal signalers. The central offices in Bombay are now fully staffed, and the authorities declare that when the new hands are accustomed to the work the difficulty will be at an end.

By an influx of sea water into one of the magazines of the French cruiser Marseillaise recently, projectiles to the value of £8,000 were rendered useless. The chief engineer, M. Rousseau, has been held responsible because a valve was left open; and Captain de St. Pern, commanding the cruiser, has been retired by the Minister of Marine.

At a meeting of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce regret was expressed at the removal of Mr. Lloyd George from the presidency of the board of trade. The chairman, in urging that the minister at the head of the board of trade should be accorded equal emoluments and status with the secretaries of state, said that what was regarded as official promotion had caused the removal of one of the best presidents the board had ever had.

EXONERATES HUSBAND

Wife of Man Facing Murder Charge Said to Have Confessed.

Watertown, N. Y., May 1.—Mr. and Mrs. James Farmer were arraigned in the police court this afternoon charged by the district attorney with murder in the first degree in having caused the death of Mrs. Sarah Brennan, whose mutilated body was found in a trunk in Brownville Monday. Both pleaded not guilty and demanded separate examinations, that of Farmer being set for next Wednesday morning, and of his wife for the same day in the afternoon.

Coroner Pierce has secured from Mrs. Farmer a complete confession of the crime, which has not yet been made public, but in which, it is said authoritatively, she admits the crime and exonerates her husband from any connection with it. The coroner's inquest will be held tonight at Brownville, the scene of the murder.

Goldfish originally came from China and the first were sent to England in 1691.

JAP AND MONGOL STILL AT ODDS

China Endeavoring To Throw Western Influence against Japanese.

Pekin, May 1. — It was announced here today by Chinese officials that the purpose of the Washington authorities in dividing the American battleship fleet into two squadrons is to enable the vessels to visit Japan and China simultaneously and the disappointment in a measure has been lessened. An impression prevails among the Chinese that what they call the definite purposes of the fleet's presence in Asiatic waters have been foiled by an attempt to neutralize the political interpretations that have been given to the fleet's movements in the far east.

Particularly at this time when China's difficulties are increasing, Japan is facing a serious situation as a result of the boycott arising from the Tatsu Maru incident. This was the steamship that was seized by the Chinese authorities last February on the ground that she was carrying arms and ammunition to Chinese revolutionists; Japan forced China to give up the ship and salute the Japanese flag and this crystallized the ill-feeling against Japan in China and resulted in a boycott of Japanese goods. Admiral Ijuin, of the Japanese navy, whose cruiser squadron is now anchored off Taku, was received in audience by the emperor and dowager today. Coincident with this occurrence Japan is seeking the support of Great Britain to put a stop to the boycott by joint representations. The boycott is increasing and Japan is not satisfied with China's efforts to put an end to it.

China, by means of a campaign in the foreign and native press, is making an intelligent and consistent effort to bring western influence to bear on Japan, but Japan, it is said, here, regards this course as hostile and connects it with what the Japanese call the American championing of China's independence and the agitation of Englishmen in the far east against the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

NOVEL PLAN AGAINST LOCAL OPTION BYLAW

Woman Clerk, a Widow Married Again, But Still Holds the Office.

Toronto, May 1.—Mr. J. B. Mackenzie is moving on behalf of Richard McGrath to quash the local option bylaw of the township of Howick, county of Huron. Among the reasons alleged is one the novelty of which is most refreshing.

It appears that formerly a Mr. Dean was clerk of the township. He died a number of years ago, and his widow was appointed to succeed him. Subsequently the lady married again, and is now Mrs. Walker. Her present husband has been doing the work, such as attending council meetings, etc., but she has been signing all documents, such as bylaws, etc. It is held apparently on the soundest of legal precedents that as soon as she married again her individuality became merged in that of her husband, and the position of clerk became ipso facto vacant. This means that for a number of years the township has in reality been without a clerk at all, and consequently most, if not all of its proceedings have been irregular, among them, of curse, the bylaw appealed against.

There are also a number of other grounds alleged. The bylaw was only passed by a plurality of four votes over the necessary three-fifths majority.

There is a clearing house for packages lost on the British railways, and about 1,000 packages a day are handled.

Minard's Liniment Company, Limited:

I was very sick with Quinsy, and thought I would strangle. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured me at once.

I am never without it now.

Yours gratefully,

MRS. C. D. PRINCE.

Nauwigewauk, Oct. 21.

Solid Talk About Pianos

The piano business demands especial and distinct treatment by the highest commercial capacity. Your thoughtful attention to the following facts will enable us to save you many dollars.

Piano buyers are the most exacting people in the world. They have a right to be. The money involved is not small; and, money aside, the responsibility of a musical education rests on the right piano. Tone is everything. Case is only the outward show. Anyone with capital can buy wire, wood, felt, ivory, ebony, varnish; but it takes more than money to put people in possession of artistic temperament, genius of organization and the powerful principle to make pianos right, because nothing less than right will do.

Gerhard-Heintzman Pianos

are perfect. The more they are studied, the clearer it becomes their makers have been given the grasp upon the certainties of piano building. The limits of tone and beauty they possess are most incapable of definition. They are not sold from bargain counters, but for prices being proportionate in relation to real values. Pay by the month if you prefer.

W. McPHILLIPS,

189 Dundas St. London, Ont.

JOTTINGS FROM NEAR-BY PLACES

HYDE PARK.

Hyde Park, May 1.—The public school has reopened with a much larger attendance than in former years.

The parlor social which was given by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church at the home of Mrs. John Tennent, was much enjoyed by an unusually large number of people from the surrounding neighborhood. the programme consisted of a cornet solo by Mr. Tennent, of London, choruses by the choir and readings, after which a guessing contest was entered into with great spirit. Miss Norma McKenzie and Mr. A. Nixon carried off the prize.

Mr. Samuel Sampson who was unfortunate enough to have his hand seriously injured while working on the railroad has been able to resume his work this week.

Rev. Dr. Nixon who has been preaching a series of sermons on the "Seven Deadly Sins," will resume the subject after Sunday next. On the coming Sunday he will preach anniversary sermons in Mount Brydges.

Miss Walker of Alma College, St. Thomas, spent Sunday with friends here.

CLANDEBOYE.

Clandeboye, April 30.—Dr. Jones left here on Wednesday for Saskatoon, Sask., where he intends remaining for three or four months.

Mrs. Yager, who has been visiting her son in Swift Current, Sask., for the last six months, has returned here.

Mr. Harry Shoff, of Toronto, spent a week with friends in and around this vicinity.

Mr. Ira Bice spent Wednesday in London.

Mrs. J. Hymers, of London, who for the past month has been visiting her brother, Mr. B. Marr, returned home this week.

Mr. Ed Simpson made a flying trip to New Dundee this week, and purchased a fine horse.

Mr. and Mrs. Heatherby, of London, spent a day with relatives in the village this week.

Miss Jennie Cunningham is visiting friends in Exeter.

Miss Ardell, of Gorrie, is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

THAMESFORD.

Thamesford, April 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newton and Mr. and Mrs. John Newton were in Woodstock on Monday to attend the funeral of their father, Mr. Andrew Newton, who died on Saturday after three weeks' illness. Deceased is survived by five sons and three daughters. He was a member of Knox Church for a great many years, and was respected by all who knew him.

Mrs. Baigent passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Humphrey, on Tuesday, after a few days' illness. She will be buried on Friday afternoon; interment in St. John's Cemetery. She leaves one son, James, of Brantford; also four daughters, who, with the exception of one, were with her when she died.

One of the engines being used in the construction of the county road broke through a bridge Tuesday afternoon, some of the ties under the bridge giving away. Fortunately no person was injured.

Quite a number of runaways have occurred this week, but no great damage was done. Percy Bartlett's horses ran from the pit with the water-tank, leaving tank and wagon in different places. Emery Henderson's horse ran from nearly the same place, throwing out Mr. Noble Cowper and Mr. Henderson, who escaped with a severe shaking up.

Mr. George Keys is adding to the appearance of his mother's home by a handsome new fence.

Mr. Kennedy is painting and otherwise improving his residence on Dundas street.

While the large hauling engine used in the road construction work was being brought to Thamesford on Tuesday, it proved too much for the Thames bridge. The engine had reached the center of the bridge, when the timbers and supports gave way under the two front wheels. The bridge is now blocked, and all vehicles are obliged to ford the river.

THE MAN WHO WORKS HARD.

Perseverance and will power he must have, but whether he has strength and vigor is another consideration. Hard-working men usually have irritable nerves and should fortify their systems with a course of Ferrozone, a tonic that builds and revitalizes beyond all telling. It's just wonderful the strength that Ferrozone imparts to broken-down men. It forms new blood, supplies the system with abundant nourishment, and where formerly there was tiredness and lassitude Ferrozone establishes a reserve of energy and vim. Try Ferrozone. Price, 50c per box.

EXPRESS HOLD-UP GREAT MYSTERY

No Clue To Daring Couple Who Robbed Pennsylvania Express Car.

Pittsburg, May 1.—Officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Adams Express Company tonight have but little more accurate information on the daring robbery of the express car on the fast New York and St. Louis express at Walker's Mills, just beyond the city limits of Pittsburg last night, than was given them in the first report of the theft, telegraphed when the train reached Steubenville, Ohio. Pinkerton detectives were early put in charge of the case and together with the secret service of the railroad company, and the city and county detectives, have been at work all day, but tonight report little progress.

Express Messenger N. H. Roshen, 53 years of age, an old employe of the express company, who was alone in the car when the robbery was committed, was ordered to return to Pittsburg when the train reached Columbus early today, and from the time of his arrival here until late this afternoon was in conference with the officials and detectives, part of the time undergoing a sweating process. At the end of this ordeal he left for his home, officials of the company stating that there was no charge against him, and that he was not even being kept under surveillance. That Roshen was so nervous and frightened that he could not give a satisfactory report of what occurred in the car after he was confronted by two men with pistols, commanded to hold up his hands, and then tied in a chair and blindfolded, is stated by those who attended the conference, but they believe this entirely due to fright. It is now pretty well established that the robbers did not get over $600, of which $441 71 was in currency in three packages and the balance in some small packages of merchandise, presumably jewelry. The robbers cast aside a number of valuable packages that were bulky and evidently were after nothing but cash. Reports that large sums of money were taken from the car are denied by those in charge of the case here.

The woods around about Walker's Mills have been searched all day without result. The only information the officers received is from a section hand, who says he saw two men, presumably the robbers, join a third, who had a buggy, and drive away just after the train was stopped at the station.

NEW COMPANY FORMED

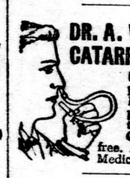
Two Big Firms Consolidate to Reduce Prices.

Toronto, April 30.—The Canadian Gazette of April 25, announces the incorporation of a company to be known as "Copeland-Chatterson-Crain, Limited," of Toronto, capitalized at one million dollars.

Inquiry at the office of the Copeland-Chatterson Company here elicits the information that the new concern has been formed by the consolidation of the interests and plant of that Company and the Rolla L. Crain Company of Ottawa.

In an interview this morning the management stated that the business would be personally conducted by Messrs. R. J. Copeland, A. E. Chatterson and Rolla L. Crain. When asked as to the object of the amalgamation, it was stated that such a course was found advisable, because by concentrating the work of the two firms and combining the plants, a very material reduction had been made possible in the selling price of the goods manufactured.

Your representative was assured that already some large reductions had been effected in certain lines, and that others would speedily follow. In this way the public will benefit greatly by the consolidation of the two companies.



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

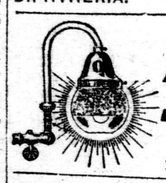
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Important To Ladies.

It is not often an opportunity occurs at your door to see the latest Parisian and New York styles in Hair Goods, yet such is the case, as Professor Dorenwend, of Toronto, is visiting this town, and invites your inspection of these goods at his private apartments reserved at the hotel.

These Hair Goods styles, when properly adjusted protect and ornament the head, soften and beautify the expression of the face, and consequently tone up an aged appearance. Be sure and see them at the City Hotel on Monday, May 4, 1903. bw 40u-xt

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.



CODY LIGHTS

(Inverted)

LONDON GAS FIXTURE CO.

392 Clarence St.

100 ft. S. Dundas

ANCHOR LINE

GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY

Sailing from New York Every Saturday.

New twin-screw steamships. Splendid accommodations. Excellent service.

SALOON, $62.50, $67.50 and $72.50.

SECOND CABIN, $42.50 and $45.

THIRD-CLASS, $27.50 and $28.75.

Apply Henderson Bros., N. Y.; F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond St.; E. De la Hooke, Dundas and Richmond Sts., London.

ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE

ROYAL MAIL

Turbine Steamers

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

Corsican sails Friday, May 1..... 9 a.m.

Virginian sails Friday, May 8..... 9 a.m.

Tunisian sails Friday, May 15..... 9 a.m.

Victorian sails Friday, May 22..... 8 a.m.

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.

Hesperian sails Saturday May 9.

Ionian sails Saturday, May 16.

Grampian sails Saturday, May 23.

Pretorian sails Saturday, May 30.

For rates of passage, sailing lists, etc., apply E. DE LA HOOKE, G. T. R.; W. FULTON, C. P. R., or F. B. CLARKE, 416 Richmond street.

ANCHOR LINE

GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY

Sailing from New York every Saturday. New twin-screw steamships. Splendid accommodations. Excellent service. Saloon, $62 50, $67 50 and $72 50. Second cabin, $42 50 and $45. Third class, $27 50 and $28 50. HENDERSON BROS., New York; F. B. CLARKE, 416 Richmond St.; E. DE LA HOOKE and WM. FULTON, Dundas and Richmond Sts., London.

WABASH

has on sale daily one way and round trip tickets at lowest rates to

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY

and all points beyond, including

OLD MEXICO, TEXAS, CALIFORNIA

and all Pacific Coast points.

The Wabash is the short and true route to the above points.

For tickets and information apply to Wabash agents, or address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, 63 Yonge street, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

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., *4:35 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., 2:25 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., 17:35 p.m.

Arrive—8:45 a.m., *12:15 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 p.m., *9:30 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., *5:28 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.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Direct Line to

Muskoka Georgian Bay French River

etc.

Fast passenger service to Muskoka Lakes, Parry Sound, Point au Baril, and all Georgian Bay resorts, and to the splendid fishing and camping country of French River and north.

TRAINS RUNNING JUNE 15

For full information call at C. P. R. city ticket office, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond. C. B. Foster, D. P. A., Toronto.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

TOURIST TICKETS TO MUSKOKA, TEMAGAMI, LAKE OF BAYS, etc.

NOW ON SALE

Homeseekers' Excursions at Very Low Rates to the Northwest

Via North Bay, May 12 and 26, via Sarnia and Northern Navigation Company. Steamer leaves Sarnia, 3:30 p.m., May 13 and 27.

Full information from any Grand Trunk ticket agent.

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.

Base Ball . . .
Tennis . . . . . .
Racing . . . . .



SUMMER SPORTS



Lawn Bowling
. . . . Athletics
. . . . . Rowing

London Hunt and Golf Clubs Plan a Fine Season's Sport

Cross-Country Runs Expected To Be Larger Than Ever.

The members of the London Hunt Club and its sister association, the London Golf Club, are already busy with preparations for the summer, which, if carried out, will easily surpass the plans of any previous seasons. The cross country runs which have always proved such an enjoyable feature for the members of the London Hunt Club, will be commenced very shortly. From present indications the attendance at these runs will be larger than ever before, as the membership of the club has now passed the 250 mark. This is one of the strongest memberships it has ever had. The pack of hunds is now larger than ever also, and it is certain that much good sport will result.

The Golf Club.

The members of the Golf Club have always been most closely affiliated with all the social life of the Hunt Club, and the golf tournaments held frequently last summer always proved most enjoyable. It is the intention to continue these tournaments during the coming summer, and it is not unlikely that a larger schedule will be arranged. The London Golf Club's links, which are among the finest in the country, were never in better shape.

The tennis courts will be laid out very shortly, and the members who go in for this sport will have ample opportunity of playing often.

Dances and Teas.

The club dances and teas will also be continued as in former years.

The Golf Club has decided to send a team to compete at the tournament in Hamilton, which commences on June 6 and continues on June 7 and 8.

A golf match between local teams will be played at the links on Friday next.

Bowling Team To Tour Great Britain

Brantford, May 1. — The make-up of the Canadian lawn bowling team to tour England, Ireland and Scotland during the coming summer has been announced. A name or two may still be added, but it is practically complete. The gentlemen have all signified their willingness to make the trip, and passage has been engaged for them to sail on June 26.

Several ladies will accompany the team.

The full list of players up to date is: Messrs. Aspinall, Smoke, Watson, Bowden, Ogilvie, A. Gemmell (Toronto), G. H. Orme, C. S. Inksater, H. Creighton, C. Cohoe, J. G. Hay, John Inksater, Lud Cameron (Toronto), A. W. Chaler, Geo. Anderson (Toronto), Dr. Russell (Hamliton), Dr. Edgar, James Scott, Mr. Frall, W. A. Wilkes

The ladies who are going are: Mrs Hay, Mrs. Ogilvie, Mrs. Chater, Mrs. Anderson, and Mrs. Faill.

New York Sporting Writer Tells Amos Rusie a Story

A New York sporting writer, in answering a correspondent who wanted to know whether Frank Merriwell and his brother Dick, characters in a well-known weekly nickle novel, were "real live" people or not, replied as follows:

Dear Anxious: Frank Merriwell is to the ballplayer what Santa Claus is to the kids. He is the royal flush of the game—a thing nice to talk about but seldom seen. If you are right sure you are not kidding me, I will tell you a story of one of Frank Merriwell's adventures that I once told to old Amos Rusie, and you can judge for yourself.

It was a championship game between the Corn Droppers and the Sugar Beet Sweets. Merriwell was the star of the Corn Droppers, and some star he was at that—practically the whole Milky Way.

The game in question was fraught with intense excitement, as all games are—in the papers.

Merriwell for some unaccountable reason was absent, and there was great sadness thereat.

At the end of the eighth inning the score stood 8 to 0 in favor of the Sugar Beet Sweets. Groan after groan arose from the assembled multitude.

Where, oh where, was Merriwell?

As the Corn Droppers went to the bat in the ninth two men were easy out on flies. A loud lament arose from the crowd, but in a moment it turned into a whirlwind of joy.

Frank Merriwell, with his square jaws set and determined, was seen approaching the bench! In a jiffy Frank was at the bat for the pitcher. With a vicious whack he slammed the first ball over the right field fence for a home run. Some joy arose, but eight more runs were needed.

But wait! Leave it to Frank Merriwell.

Did he fall in the hour of need? Listen.

Dashing into the club-house he disguised himself as the next player, and reappearing at the bat again banged the ball over the fence—two runs! Again he galloped into the club-house, disguised himself as the shortshop and again slammed the ball out of the lot.

And so on it went until he had impersonated each player, made nine home runs and won the game.

And, even in that day, that was adjudged as going some.

"Well," said Rusie, when the story was ended. "I believe that's a darn lie."

HARD WORK FOR THE ONONDAGA

Flanagan Shoving Longboat Right Along—Two Runs a Day.

Caledonia, May 1.—A special to the Toronto Star says: If Tom Longboat wouldn't train in Toronto he certainly is getting his crop full of hard work here under the eye of Tom C. Flanagan of the Irish-Canadians. They have been at it hard since Monday. While the Onondaga is getting his full of hard work, Flanagan is not forgetting good strengthening food. He feeds him on a raw egg and milk diet morning and evening. Longboat, Mike Creed, Hilton Green and Flanagan get up at 7 o'clock, walk two miles at a smart clip, and then have breakfast. At 11 o'clock they go to the athletic grounds, where Longboat and Green go two miles against relays of runners. Creed jumps and Flanagan puts the shot and throws the hammer. After dinner they "mooch" around the farm, and at four o'clock the runners go three hard miles and the others jump and handle the weights. After supper they take another walk, and at 9 o'clock all hands retire. Longboat, who is a moderate smoker, has been cut down to two cigars a day.

Tomorrow he runs ten miles against Indians.

THE TURF.

RESULTS YESTERDAY.

Jamaica — Preceptor, 7 to 2; Triumph, 7 to 5; Light Wool, 8 to 5; Tieling, 11 to 10; Aland, 2 to 5; Havre, 5 to 1.

Lexington—Charlotte Hamilton, 6 to 5; Estella C, 9 to 1; Royal Chance, 11 to 2; Hasty Agnes, 6 to 5; Light Blue, 6 to 1; St. Valentine, 7 to 2.

Oakland—Tallen, 10 to 1; Netting, 13 to 5; Turnaway, 7 to 1; Native Son, 2 to 1; Earl Rogers, 9 to 10; Lord Filigrave, 6 to 1.

Mrs. Jack Chesbro, wife of the New York pitcher, has instituted a suit against a railroad company for $500, which represents the value of a diamond brooch lost on a train while en route from Atlanta to New York last week.

DAN M'GANN IN ROW WITH M'GRAW

Former Toronto First Baseman Took Several Punches at Rowdy Manager.

Boston, May 1.—The trouble between Manager McGraw of the Giants and the players whom he traded to Boston last winter came to a head yesterday, when Dan McGann, formerly first baseman of Toronto and New York teams, attacked McGraw in the billiard-room of the Copley Square Hotel, and would have beaten him severely but for the interference of Mathewson and several hotel porters.

The Giants were the guests of Richard Carle, at a local theater, and on returning to the hotel adjourned to the billiard-room. McGraw was leaning over the table when McGann entered the room. Coming up behind he grabbed McGraw around the neck and began to punch him. Mathewson and several others interfered.

McGann was taken to his room, but later when the players were discussing the affair in the hotel lobby McGann came downstairs and made another attempt to strike McGraw. The hotel manager ordered McGann to leave the hotel, and on his refusal the porters threw him out.

There have been many wordy arguments between the players during the two games of this series, and some are ready for a fight at any time before leaving Boston.

Frank Bowerman and Bill Dahlen have been denouncing McGraw since the season opened. Bowerman has not been on speaking terms with the Giants' manager for several years, and has threatened to square up his account with McGraw at the first opportunity, so it is expected that he will help McGann in getting revenge.

Dahlen and Browne have so far contented themselves with threats against the New York manager.

The trouble arose over a remark made by McGraw at the ball game the day before. He called McGann an "ice-wagon" when the latter hit into a double play in the ninth as an emergency batter.

Kid Elberfeld says Willie Keeler's return to condition is due to tramping over the Tennessee mountains with Elberfeld this spring.

COBB BATS IN TIGER VICTORY

The Speedy Georgian Breaks Losing Streak By His Heavy Hitting.

Detroit, May 2. — The Tigers awoke yesterday and played a fast, snappy game, beating the White Sox 4 to 2. In three brief rounds they piled up four runs off Frank Smith, with Ty Cobb starring in the heavy hitting. The great Georgian lasted just that long, then he was put out of the game by Silk O'Loughlin. It was the first time in his life that he was ever put out of a game. The champion batter had batted in all the four runs made by the Tigers. The last two he hit in with a three-bagger and was dashing home in the hope of making the first home run of the season. He had hit to right field and the relayed throw reached the plate just about as he did. It was one of those close plays that could go either way. O'Loughlin called him out, and Ty, in the heat of the moment, after his hard run, grabbed him by the arm and protested. Silk ordered him from the field. But he had been in long enough to win the game. Altrock succeeded Smith after that, and but one hit was allowed in the remaining five innings. Mullin worked for Detroit, and although outhit by Chicago pitched a good game. Schaefer was Cobb's mate in the starring line, the Dutchman pulling off a brilliant hit-and-run play that paved the way to Cobb's three-bagger. McIntyre again starred in the field, making another spectacular catch. The whole team played faster, snappier ball than they have for some time.

McIntyre opened by walking. Schaefer sent a fast bunt toward first and beat it with ease. Fielder Jones robbed Sam Crawford of a sure home run by a great catch, but McIntyre sprinted to third. Then Cobb opened up. The Georgian hit past third for two bases, bringing in Matty and Schaefer. He tried to make it a three-bagger; but a fast return of the ball by Dougherty got him. Mullin was holding the Sox safely, and in the third the Tigers went at Smith again.

They scored two more runs after two were out. Mullin had rolled to Donahue when McIntyre got to first as the result of a crack on the leg from Smith. Billy Sullivan guessed the Tigers were trying the hit-and-run play this time and had Smith pitch out. It was a cinch that McIntyre was gone when he started down, but Schaefer reached up for the ball as it came to Sullivan. He caught it high in the air and sent it crashing through the box. Matty went all the way to third on the single. They then tried the double steal, but Matty was caught at the plate. Crawford was walked, and then came Cobb again. This time he hit to right field, over Anderson's head, and tried for home. He was called out and the argument followed.

Altrock followed Smith into the box then and from then on the Tigers did nothing worth mentioning.

The Sox got their two runs in the fifth and sixth. with one down, Altrock walked and Dougherty singled. Jones grounded to Rossman and Altrock scored.

In the sixth Anderson walked and stole second, scoring on Donahue's single to right.

The score:

Detroit.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
McIntyre, l. f.	2	1	0	7	0	0
Schaefer, 2 b.	4	2	2	2	3	0
Crawford, c. f., r. f.	2	1	0	1	0	0
Cobb, r. f.	2	0	2	0	0	0
D. Jones, c. f.	1	0	1	2	0	0
Rossman, 1 b.	2	0	0	12	1	0
Coughlin, 3 b.	2	0	0	2	4	0
Schmidt, c.	3	0	0	0	2	0
O'Leary, s. s.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Mullin, p.	3	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	25	4	5	27	15	0

Chicago.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Dougherty, l. f.	5	0	2	0	1	0
P. Jones, c. f.	3	0	1	3	0	0
Davis, s.	4	0	1	1	2	0
Anderson, r. f.	3	1	0	0	1	0
Donohue, 1 b.	4	0	1	12	2	0
Atz, 2 b.	4	0	1	2	6	0
Tannehill, 3 b.	4	0	2	1	2	0
Sullivan, c.	4	0	0	4	2	0
Smith, p.	1	0	0	1	1	0
Altrock, p.	2	1	0	0	1	0
*Hahn	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	2	*8	24	18	0

*Batted for Altrock in ninth.

Detroit	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	*—	4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—	2

Innings pitched—Smith 3, Altrock 5.
Base hits—Off Smith 4, off Altrock 1.
Two-base hit—Cobb.
Three-base hit—Cobb.
Stolen bases—Anderson, Donohue.
Bases on balls—Off Smith 2 (McIntyre, Crawford), off Altrock 1 (Coughlin), off Mullin 4 (P. Jones 2, Anderson, Altrock).
Hit by pitcher—By Smith: McIntyre.
Left on bases—Detroit 1, Chicago 9.
Struck out—By Altrock 1.
Time—1:40.
Umpire—O'Loughlin.
Attendance—2,346.

Canadian Sports

"Judge" Smith, of Buffalo, will act as starter at the June meeting at Queen's Park here.

* * *

Car Shops and Y. M. C. A. soccer teams will meet at Carling's Heights this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Car Shops' line-up is as follows: Goal, Holbrook; backs, Jarvis, A. Matthews (captain); half-backs, Kinsley, Trott, Tuckwood; forwards, Sloper, Burrows, Blakemore, Parsons and Pedler.

BASEBALL.

A very interesting game of baseball was played between the Junior Thistles and Junior Nelsons, the latter going down to defeat by a score of 12 to 4. Batteries, Wood and Major; Cudney and Tanner.

LOCAL SPORTS

Yesterday was getaway day for the Public School League, and while the kiddies are not yet in the best of trim they put up a very fair article of baseball.

On the C. P. R. diamond the Princess avenue team defeated the Lorne avenue balltossers by a score of 15 to 14. The game was hard-fought all the way, and the winner was not in sight until the last inning was played.

Bateries for Princess—Zeigler and Thomas. For Lornes—Nickle and Reid. Umpire—Claude Brown.

Chesley Wins.

The Chesley avenue nine proved too much for the Colborne street boys in a hard-fought battle at Queen's Park by 16 to 9.

The feature of the game was the umpiring of Inspector Edwards who was once a ballflinger himself.

Batteries—Chesleys, McDonald and Hunter. Colbornes — McCready and Harris.

Umpire—C. B. Edwards.

Thistles Stung 'Em.

The Junior Thistles were the real things yesterday when they met and defeated the Junior Nelsons by a score of 12 to 4. Batteries: Thistles—Major and Wood. Nelsons—Tanner and Pudney.

Harvey's diamond last night was the scene of an interesting battle between the Pall Malls and the Waldens, the former winning by 9 to 4. Batteries: T. Braund and P. Ferguson; Osborne, Ruddy and Walden.

Soccer Grounds.

The executive of the local W. F. A. team will hold a meeting on Thursday next to decide upon the question of grounds for the season. There is a well-grounded rumor that the contests will be played at the Heights instead of Tecumseh Park. If this be true but little support can be looked for from the public. It is bad enough to have to travel up to the Barracks all during the City League season without doing so for the W. F. A. games, too.

Drivers' Parade.

President Geo. McCormick, of the Amateur Road Drivers' Association, today stated to The Advertiser that it is the intention of the association to hold a big drivers' parade in his city on Victoria Day. Everybody who owns a good horse will be asked to participate and the procession should number at least 150 rigs. Teams also will be welcomed.

The route has not yet been settled, but Mr. McCormick thinks it will be from Victoria Park on Wellington street, south to Dundas, west to Richmond, south to King, west to Talbot, north to Queen's avenue, and east to the fair grounds.

Fair Field Meet.

Prizes have been ordered by the Western Fair Board for the field meet at the fair in September, and the three cups and forty odd medals are expected to arrive within two weeks or so.

The Empress avenue school team grounds are located at the corner of Gunn and Baufort streets and the Talbots will play on the C. P. R. diamond.

Regatta In June.

At a well-attended meeting of the rowing members of the London Bowling and Rowing Club last night it was decided to hold a regatta here during June. The regatta will be run along the same lines as the one held two years ago, and will be for the purpose of getting the oarsmen into trim for a larger regatta later on.

A rowing committee was selected, but its membership will not be made public until Monday when the general executive will have approved of the same.

"Buccaneers" Still Winning.

An exhibition game of ball was played last night between the Pirates and Shamrocks, the "Buccaneers" winning out by an overwhelming score of 16 to 5. The features of the game were Corcoron's home run and Scatcherd's fielding.

"FITZ" IN CHICAGO PRAISES JOHNSON

Chicago, May 1. — Former middle and heavyweight champion of America Bob Fitzsimmons arrived in Chicago from the east yesterday morning and left last night for San Francisco, where he and Mrs. "Fitz" will begin an eight weeks' vaudeville engagement.

The old veteran looked as chipper as ever and wished it understood that there are several good fights still left in him. Of course, he has no intention at present, of demonstrating his fistic ability against any one in particular, but if the right man crossed his path and any club in the country would consider his services worth, say, $5,000, he would not mind doing a bit of demonstrating.

Bob has an exalted opinion of Jack Johnson's fighting skill and said the big black would surely lick Tommy Burns if they ever hook up. "I did not take much stock in Johnson as a fighter," he said, "until he beat me at Philadelphia. I thought I could beat him easily and I really believe he was of the same opinion, as he asked to have the purse split, which, of course, I refused. I was not in good condition that night, having injured one of my arms while in training, but at that I considered him easy picking. Before we had been at it a minute I saw I was up against a big, strong, clever fighter and really was not surprised when he knocked me out. I must admit Burns is a good little man, but Johnson is a good big man, and therefore should beat him."

Bob called on several of his old-time friends before proceeding on his journey westward.

NAPS SLIP BACK TO SECOND PLACE

Chicago Has Big Lead in the National and Baltimore Heads the Eastern.

American League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	9	5	.643
Cleveland	8	5	.615
St. Louis	9	6	.600
Philadelphia	9	7	.563
Chicago	7	8	.467
Boston	7	8	.467
Washington	5	10	.333
Detroit	4	9	.309

Games Today.

Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.

Yesterday's Results.

Detroit 4, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 5, Boston 4, 11 innings.
New York 9, Washington 4.

Boston Loses.

Philadelphia, May 1.—Philadelphia today defeated Boston in an 11-inning game, 5 to 4. Glaze, who succeeded Morgan in the seventh, was effective until the last inning, when the home team won on singles by Schreck and Vickers and Hartsel's double. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston ..... 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—4	8	1	
Philadelphia ... 2 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—5	14	3	

Batteries—Glaze, Morgan and Carrington; Vickers and Schreckengost. Umpires, Hurst and Sheridan.

New York 9, Washington 4.

Washington, May 1.—New York defeated Washington today, 9 to 4, through timely hitting and McBride's errors. Elberfeld was spiked by Ganley in the fifth inning and had to retire. He will be out of the game for a week. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Washington ..... 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—4	9	4	
New York ..... 0 0 4 1 2 0 1 0 1—9	13	1	

Batteries—Gehring, Patten, Keeley and Warner; Chesbro, Newton and Kleinow. Umpire, Connolly.

National League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	8	3	.727
Pittsburg	7	4	.636
New York	8	6	.571
Boston	9	7	.562
Philadelphia	7	7	.500
Cincinnati	5	6	.455
Brooklyn	6	9	.400
St. Louis	3	9	.250

Games Today.

St. Louis at Chicago.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.

Yesterday's Results.

Boston 8, Brooklyn 7.

All other games postponed on account of cold weather.

Boston 8, Brooklyn 7.

Boston, May 1—The home team won from Brooklyn today, 8 to 7. Boston used two pitchers and the visitors three. Ferguson weakened in the ninth inning, giving Brooklyn the lead. In Boston's half, with the score tied and a man on third, McGann hit to the fence, scoring Sweeney. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston ..... 0 1 1 0 0 3 0 1 2—8	8	3	
Brooklyn ..... 3 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2—7	12	4	

Batteries—Young, Ferguson and Bowerman; McIntyre, Wilhelm, Bell and Bergen. Umpire, Klem.

Cold Prevents New York Game.

New York, May 1. New York-Philadelphia National game was postponed on account of cold weather.

Central League.

Dayton, O., May 1—Zanesville game postponed; rain.

Fort Wayne, Ind., May 1. — Fort Wayne won a loosely played game from Wheeling today. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Fort Wayne ..... 4 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 *—7	7	1	
Wheeling ..... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	6	6	

Batteries—Hammond and Clark; Jerger and Spayer.

American Association.

Milwaukee 8, Columbus 1.
St. Paul 1, Louisville 0.
Indianapolis-Minneapolis game postponed on account of snow.
Toledo 6, Kansas City 5, 13 innings.

Eastern League.

Buffalo 5, Providence 2.
Rochester-Newark game postponed; cold weather.
Montreal-Jersey City game postponed; cold weather.
Baltimore 2, Toronto 1, 12 innings.

Eastern League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	5	2	.714
Rochester	4	3	.571
Toronto	3	3	.500
Newark	4	4	.500
Jersey City	3	3	.500
Buffalo	3	4	.429
Providence	3	4	.429
Montreal	3	5	.375

Pitcher Lattimore is making a great impression at Cleveland. He has done the best work of any twirler in the exhibitions and his good control for a left-hander is cause for remark.

There is talk of a ball team going to Honolulu, Japan and Manila next winter to play games. Chase, Kleinow and Keeler are thinking of going. A California man is getting up the trip.

The largest plow ever built has been successfully used on a Texas ranch. The implement clears a strip of ground seven feet wide.

William Sellis, a schoolmaster in the early days of Michigan, now at 80, feels that he can spell down any high school class in the state.

More than 2,000 applications for space have already been received in Prague for the complete industrial exposition to be held there in 1908.

The Methodist Episcopal Church property in the United States is now worth about $187,000,000, on which there is an indebtedness of $12,127,248.

CURRENT SPORTING GOSSIP

BY SOUTHPAW

Notice: To insure publication on this page, sporting items should be phoned or otherwise sent in by 10:30 a.m. The Advertiser would deem it a favor if notification were given of meetings, etc., at which business of general interest to the local sporting public is to be transacted. It is not always possible to cover all local sporting events, such as the school baseball games, for example; but if the scores are phoned in or dropped into the mail box in the business office door they will be published.

* * * * * *

A LOCAL BOWLING FAN takes exception to Joe West's statement in yesterday's Advertiser that Tommy Dewan refused to give him a return tenpin match. The aforesaid fan read the item, and became so highly indignant that in the heat of the moment he sat down and replied to the statement, and neglected to sign his name to the reply. The letter was in the nature of a roast for West. Letters for publication in The Advertiser must be signed by the writer's name, not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

* * *

THE PROPOSED ACTION of the W. F. A. in playing its games on the heights savors strongly of the baby act. Before it was discovered that the games could be played at Tecumseh Park there was a howl set up about "partiality" that could be heard in Detroit. Now that everything is open for games across the creek, the W. F. A. proposes to flop.

* * *

A RARE TREAT is in store for lovers of baseball on Thursday afternoon next, when the mighty newspaper team of balltossers will engage in mortal combat with the team from the "Brown of Harvard" Company, that plays at the Grand on that day.

The quill-drivers are somewhat shy of condition, and have not had much practice, but are chockful of ginger—tea, and other ingredients. They are perfectly aware of what they are doing, but they fear not. The "Brown of Harvard" Company has some real college boys on the team and they can play real ball. But, as said before, the newspaper demon athletes fear not, but are ready for the mortal combat.

The team to meet the thespians has not been chosen yet, as every candidate must show excellent form.

Manager George S. McLeish, of the Grand Opera House, is arranging the details, and it promises to be a great game. It might be mentioned incidentally that Mr. McLeish is backing the local newspaper bunch for millions of money—principally stage coin.

The park has not been selected, but it will sure be worth while.

Hasty Liz, a racehorse, won a good race yesterday. A horse with that name should win all kinds of races. It sounds racy.

NOTES OF THE CANADIAN TURF

There will certainly be something doing this year in the free-for-alls on the Canadian circuit when such cracks as Gallagher 2:03½, Lady May, 2:04¼, Doris B. 2:05¾, Davy K. 2:08¼, John McEwen 2:08¼, and several others come together.

* * *

Nat Ray's pair of pacers, John McEwen, 2:08¾, and Prairie Wolf, no record, are now quartered at the Dufferin track in charge of Nat's father, Mr. Charles Ray. The horses look in good fettle and are sure to be winners this year.

* * *

Donald Fraser, former secretary of the Racing Association at London, is now conducting the Snowdon House, Peterboro. He is thoroughly posted on the fine points in connection with conducting a race meeting and is also a high-class bonifface. — Canadian Sportsman.

* * *

George Powell, the veteran trainer and driver, is located at the Peterboro half-mile track with the old campaigner Orillia Belle, 2:15¼, City Queen, Black Prince and several young prospects.

* * *

Black Prince is a pacing gelding by Malvolio, 2:17¼, and is owned by Dr. Forest, of Port Hope.

* * *

Hugh Ratcliffe, of Port Hope, is working Baby Miller, a handsome young trotting mare, by Joe Miller—Baby Stanton, by General Stanton. This mare has had but a limited education in the speed line, but has already shown that with training she will develop into more than an ordinary trotter.

* * *

J. N. Johnston, veterinary surgeon of Port Hope, will race the chestnut gelding Billy C., 2:29¼, by Allie Wilkes, son of Oliver Wilkes, at the smaller meetings this year.

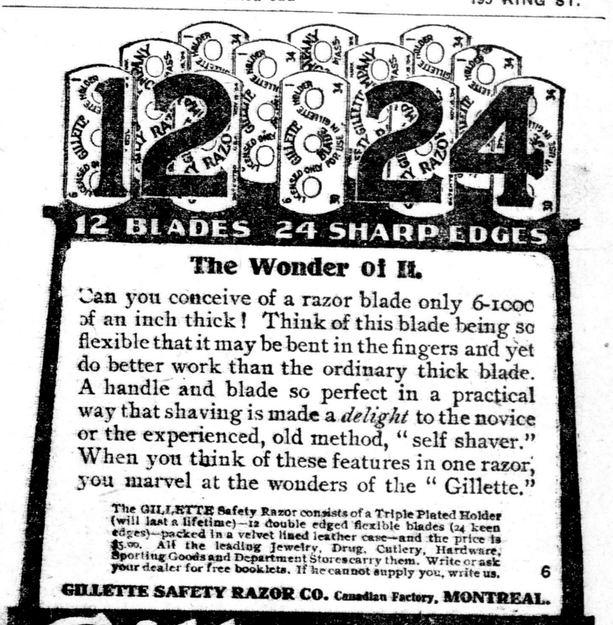
* * *

James Daly, of North Bay, well known as the owner of the pacing mare Orillia Belle, 2:15¼, etc., has just bought of Lew Terwillegar, Belleville, a 2-year-old pacing colt by Sidney Pointer, 2:07¼, dam by Hal Dillard, 2:04¾. Great things are reported of this youngster and his turf career will be watched with interest. He is in George Powell's string at Peterboro.

DR. HUTCHISON
DENTIST
214 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 1372



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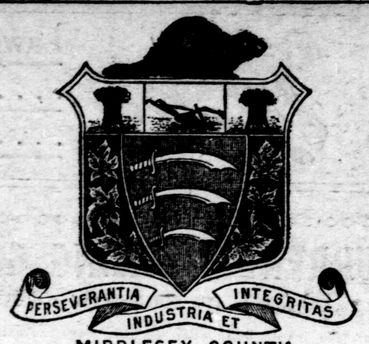
The GILLETTE Safety Razor consists of a Triple Plated Holder (will last a lifetime)—12 double edged flexible blades (24 keen edges)—packed in a velvet lined leather case—and the price is $5.00. All the leading Jewelry, Drug, Cutlery, Hardware, Sporting Goods and Department Stores carry them. Write or ask your dealer for free booklets. If he cannot supply you, write us. 6

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wtf



MIDDLESEX COUNTY

The above is the coat-of-arms of Middlesex County as finally decided upon from nopies of the arms of the County of Middlesex, England, furnished by Lord Strathcona. Steel dies have been made and all county stationery will in future bear the coat-of-arms.

Albert Walker Will Be Deported
Pleaded Guilty To Theft Charges

But Doesn't Want To Go Back To England Branded a Thief.

"I am a thief. I have only been over from England about a year, but I do not want to be sent back, branded a felon."

So said Albert Walker, the young Englishman, arrested recently at Tempo, when arraigned before Judge Macbeth today for election of trial, after having been committed this morning by Squire Chittick.

Walker pleaded guilty to stealing a watch, bought several years ago for $50, an overcoat, and $26 in money.

He was remanded for one week, while the local authorities get in touch with the department of immigration in reference to deporting him.

His honor said that in case Walker was sent back to England his sentence would be a light one, otherwise he may be rather severely punished.

"Squandered It."

Walker, when asked by Judge Macbeth what he had done with the money he had stolen, said he had squandered it on a girl, whose identity he refused to reveal.

Walker said that he was a plumber in Adlington, England, prior to coming to this country a year ago last April.

His father is a retired merchant.

For a time after his arrival Walker worked on a farm near Wallaceburg, the position having been procured for him by the Salvation Army, which, however, did not ship him into Canada.

Later Walker was employed as a cook at a salary of $9 a week and his board by the Southwestern Traction Company on its construction work between St. Thomas and Port Stanley.

He said that he had worked for the traction company almost all of last summer. He had spent his savings buying nice things for the girls, he said.

Last January he went to work for a farmer at Tempo, who agreed to pay him from $1 to $2 a week. Up until a week ago last Friday, when he became a thief and ran away, the farmer, Walker alleged, had paid him exactly 50 cents.

"It would have paid you to have worked at plumbing if that is all you could earn at farming," replied his honor dryly.

Work Commenced On the Institute

"Work has commenced on the Hygienic Institute," said Mayor Stevely this afternoon. "The site is on the Victoria Hospital grounds at the corner of Waterloo street and Ottaway avenue. It is somewhat west of the former site, and is considered to be a much better place.

"Hon. Adam Beck notified us yesterday that the Victoria site had been chosen, and work was commenced immediately. Mr. Suykes, the Government engineer, also inspected the ground, and was favorably impressed with it. There will be no change in it."

Jones Bros., the contractors, have begun work already.

Beautiful May and Beautiful Snow

The proper garb of the Queen of May is not lawn dresses and lace, but furs and snowshoes.

Snow in May is not very common, but this year seems to be somewhat of an exception, and last year snow fell on May 16.

Today a very considerable of the "beautiful" fell. It looked like a real March day.

It looks as if winter has set in early this year.

Merry Widow hats and furs look well together.

Keep the furs out of cold storage until word is received from Medicine Hat. It may still be cold there.

LEAP YEAR BISCUITS

First and Second Prizes Awarded Contestants in Montreal Food Show.

Montreal people have had a food show, which has been very largely attended. It was a very successful show, because manufacturers throughout Canada had displays. Several London firms showed their manufactured goods, London thereby receiving much publicity. Among the interesting events that took place during the food show was the limerick contest, held by the Montreal Herald, for which cash prizes of $25, $10, $5, and a large number of $1 prizes, were awarded. Some 25,000 answers were sent in. The judges awarded the first and second prizes to contestants who used Perrin's Leap Year Biscuits as the subject of the missing line of the limerick.

The winner of the $25 prize was Miss E. Danford, of 218 Wood avenue, Montreal. The successful limerick was as follows:

To the food show went Mabel and John,
And they promised not long to be gone.
But they couldn't get back without hiring a hack,
"Perrin's Leap Years" had egged Mabel on.

The second prize was awarded to Miss Clara Russel, 69 St. Matthew street, Montreal, who furnished the following line to the limerick: "As Leap Year Biscuits had egged Mabel on."

One of the rules of the contest was that one of the lines sent in must contain the name of at least one article exhibited in the food show. Perrin's Leap Year Biscuits must certainly have made an impression upon the winners of the prizes.

THE AWCOCK FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$122 35
A. B.	2 00
A friend	1 00
Total	$125 35

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, May 2.—Cotton—Futures closed firm. Closing bids: May, 8.42c; June, 8.47c; July, 8.52c; August, 8.48c; September, 8.38c; October, 8.42c; November, 8.42c; December, 8.46c; January, 8.46c; February, 8.49c; March, 8.53c.

Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 10.20c; middling gulf, 10.45c; sales, 530 bales.

Mr. Joseph Brown, auctioneer, will conduct a sale of household furniture at 76 York street on Monday morning, at 10:30.

Local Items

—Dr. D. H. Arnott has returned from the effects of the accident which occurred to him several weeks ago, and has resumed his practice.

—The Ven. Archdeacon Foneret, of Hamilton, will preach at St. James' Church, South London, tomorrow evening.

—Miss Mabel Bourne, of Rebecca, has just returned home after spending the holidays with her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Marsh, of 400 Oxford street, city.

—The quarterly meeting of the St. John's Circuit will be held at Melrose on Sunday, May 3, at 10:30 a.m. The pastor will preach at Hyde Park at 7:30 p.m. and Rev. R. Thompson will preach at Arva at 7 p.m.

—The Men's Chorus Club of Christ Church are putting on the first part of a minstrel show Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week. The Ladies' Club have charge of the second part.

—Mrs. Howell, of London, Eng., and her sister, Miss Whiteside, of London, Ont., spent a few days the guests of Mrs. E. A. Peck. They left yesterday on the noon train en route to London, England.—Peterboro Examiner.

—Mr. J. H. Baker, of St. Jose, Mich., has been visiting his mother, Mrs. M. Flitton, this city, for the last few days. Mr. Baker intends building two houses on the north side of the Pipe Line road this spring, the excavating and building operations to be commenced at once. The houses will be up-to-date, and will add greatly to the appearance of that already beautiful part of the city.

Ramblers Won.

The Junior Ramblers won a close, hard-fought baseball match from the McKays last night on the C. P. R. diamond by a score of 6 to 5.

First Prize.

At the Toronto Horse Show yesterday, in the green hunters' class (heavyweight), Hon. Adam Beck's Kamouraska took first prize.

Meeting Postponed.

The annual meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society, called for Tuesday night, has been postponed. The date of the meeting will be announced later

Working on Fire Halls.

City Architect Nutter is busily engaged on the plans for the new fire halls, and it is expected that they will be ready within a week. The halls will be very modern.

A New Bridge.

A sub-committee of the county council will meet at Ailsa Craig on Friday, May 8, to open tenders for the construction of a reinforced concrete and steel bridge in McGillivray, and a steel and concrete bridge in East Williams.

Think He Will Recover.

It was learned upon examination this afternoon that the right leg of Brakeman Leonard Butler was fractured in falling this morning. This adds a certain degree more of danger to his condition, but the physicians in attendance believe he will recover.

A Quiet Wedding.

A quiet wedding took place at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Adams 284 King street, when their daughter, Miss Mary Adams, was married to Mr. Will Saunders, son of Ald. J. H. Saunders. Rev. James Livingstone performed the ceremony.

Late Mrs. Drake.

The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Drake, wife of Mr. J. W. Drake, of Windsor, took place this morning from the Grand Trunk station to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Rev. A. J. Vining, of Talbot Street Church, conducted the services.

Infant Son Dead.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brock, of 267 Wellington street, will have the sympathy of a large circle of friends in the death of their infant son, William Charles Brock, which occurred this morning after a brief illness. The funeral, which will be private, will be held on Monday.

Compromise Refused.

At a meeting of the creditors of W. Mallock & Co., held yesterday, the company's offer to settle on a basis of 50 cents on the dollar was not accepted. It is understood that if an agreement is not reached today between the firm and its creditors the business of the company will be wound up.

A Great Game.

Manager Wreath, of the London baseball club, announces that he will call the baseball game at Tecumseh Park next Thursday at 2 o'clock in order to get it over before 3:30, when the newspaper men of this city tackle the "Brown of Harvard" theatrical nine. The company plays at the Grand on Thursday night.

Building Permits.

Permits were issued this morning by City Engineer Graydon to Dr. S. Smith, 434 Hamilton road, for a three story frame store and residence on the Hamilton road; to J. J. Cox, for a one story brick veneer addition to the Dominion House, and to Mr. S. Perry, for a one story brick addition to his residence at 65 Stanley street.

Former Londoners Wedded.

A very pretty wedding took place in St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton, Wednesday last, when Miss Esther Hawkins, was united in marriage to Mr. Chas. A. Waud, both formerly of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Mahoney, the parish priest. Mr. and Mrs. Waud will reside on Cannon street, Hamilton.

Charge Withdrawn.

Joseph Lashamishi appeared in the police court this morning to answer to a charge laid against him by Louis Pollick of disturbing the worship in the Jewish synagogue. Mr. Pollick did not put in an appearance, and the charge was withdrawn.

Rev. Mr. Hamilton Returns.

Rev. D. S. Hamilton, of the First Congregational Church, returned to the city yesterday afternoon after visiting Fergus and Belwood in connection with denominational matters. At Belwood Mr. Hamilton took part in the ordination of E. H. Peatfield who has had charge for some time of the Belwood and Garafraxa Congregational Churches. Others participating in the ordination services were Rev. W. G. Gunn, of Toronto; Rev. R. G. Watt, of Guelph; Rev. M. Kelly, Watford; Rev. C. C. Claris, of Alton, and Mr. Schmidt, of Speedside.

Joint Meeting.

A joint annual meeting of the Young People's Societies and Women's Home Missionary Societies in the London Presbytery will be held in Knox Church next Monday and Tuesday. Addresses will be given by Rev. J. G. Stuart, Rev. Dr. Ross, Rev. G. F. N. Atkinson, Mrs. H. M. Kipp, Rev. James Rollins, Mrs. W. J. Carson and Mrs. James Rollins

Dr. Hodgetts Can't Come.

Word was received by Ald Stewart, chairman of the special hospital committee, from Dr. Hodgetts, provincial health inspector, informing him that he would be unable to come to London with the tuberculosis exhibit, but that he was sending Dr. Bell, of Toronto, to take charge of it. Dr. Bell will be in the city on Monday. Ald. Stewart and Dr. Niven have completed all arrangements for the exhibit, which will commence Tuesday. It will be held in the city hall.

Site for Tent.

A deputation of ladies interested in the tuberculosis tent discussed the site offered by the city on the city farm with Ald. Stewart, chairman of the spceial hospital committee, this afternoon. Nearly all of them thought the site selected was most suitable, as it afforded perfect sewage, plenty of light and good air, and an abundance of spring water. The deputation will visit the city farm next week to inspect

Regina Old Boys.

London Old Boys in Regina held a rousing meeting recently to make arrangements for the big homecoming in August. Sixty-five members, besides a large number of ladies were present, and all signified their intention of coming back for the Old Boys' celebration. A number of Guelph Old Boys will make the trip with them, and it is expected that a complete trainload of visitors will come from Regina. The Regina board of trade have been appealed to to furnish suitable costumes for advertising Regina and have taken the matter in hand.

Officers Elected.

At the annual meting of the Institutional Department of the Epworth League of the Askin Street Church, held last evening in the schoolroom, the following officers were elected: president, Bert Childs; first vice-president, Wm. McFarlane; second vice-president, F. Kilburn; secretary, C. Holder, treasurer, B. Spettigue; representative to the Epworth League, F. Maine. A number of reports were presented and found to be most satisfactory in every way. All departments of the Epworth League of this church have been doing very active work, and many complimentary remarks were addressed to the retiring officers of the various branches.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR SALE—BLACK MINORCA EGGS, from three first-class pens, $1 a setting. J. Shrimpton, 828 Van street. b

AN OLD MIDDLESEX BOY

Mr. Parkinson, the Well-Known Educationist, Will Preach in London Tomorrow.

Tomorrow at the Talbot Street Baptist Church, in the morning, and at the First Presbyterian Church in the evening, the people of this city will have an opportunity of hearing sermons by one of the most prominent educationists of Ontario, who is an old Middlesex boy.

Mr. Parkinson received his collegiate education in St. Marys, and filled important positions on the high school staff in Parkhill, and the collegiate of Strathroy, before going to Toronto, about twenty years since, where his success has been very marked. He has been editor of the Canadian Teacher since 1900, and a prominent member of the Toronto school board since 1902.

Mr. Parkinson is an enthusiastic worker in the laymen's missionary movement, chairman of the laymen's missionary committee for the city of Toronto, and a teacher of the largest organized adult Bible class in Canada. As a public speaker he is entertaining, and convincing, and draws large audiences on whatever themes he gives addresses in Toronto and other points.

KAISER WILHELM AGAIN INTERFERES

Angered By Proposed Promotion of Norwegian Minister at Berlin To London.

London, May 2.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says that the Kaiser has again intervened in another nation's diplomatic appointment, but this time in a more emphatic manner than he did in relation to Dr. David J. Hill, American ambassador designate to Germany,

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian minister at London, recently resigned, whereupon the Norwegian Government proposed to promote M. Deditten, its minister at Berlin, by sending him to London, in recognition of his distinguished services.

M. Deditten himself aspired to the London post, which is regarded as the highest in the Norwegian diplomatic service, but the Kaiser strongly objected to the idea that London was a more exalted post than Berlin or that a minister to his court would be promoted by a transference to the former capital. His majesty therefore made his views known to Norway with such emphasis that the latter was obliged to acquiesce or risk a serious disturbance of her amicable relations with Germany, which she could not afford.

M. Deditten will therefore remain in Berlin, and J. Irgens, secretary of the legation at London, will succeed Dr. Nansen.

There is no confirmation of the Standard's story from other quarters.

HARRY HILL CAUGHT

Leader of Counterfeiters Run Down By Scotland Yard.

London, May 1.—In Harry Hill, who was arrested here with a complete outfit for counterfeiting French rentes in his possession and remanded by the magistrate in the Bow street police court today, the Scotland Yard detectives believe they have the leader of the band of forgers that obtained hundreds of thousands of dollars from forged coupons, and which has been the despair of the most astute continental detectives during the past six months. As a result of the presentation of forged coupons at the Mannheim Bank early in April, the detectives at last succeeded in tracing the spurious paper here, with the result that Hill was arrested at Gravesend, where he ostensibly carried on the business of a civil engineer. Included in the outfit found in his possession was a plate for producing a watermark that has never been equaled by counterfeiters, and forged coupons with face values of $75,000.

BANDIT'S BODY FOUND

One of Gang Who Robbed Band Dead on the Prairie.

Emerson, Man., May 2.—Two other members of the gang of American bank robbers, who robbed the bank at Stephen, Minn., of $8,000 and who made their way across the border yesterday, were captured south of here this morning after an exciting chase.

While detectives were scouring the prairie south of here, near the American line, the startling discovery of a dead man's nude body was made eight miles north of the American line. Near the body was a small pile of ashes, indicating that the dead man's clothing had been burned for the purpose of destroying all clues to his identity.

The dead man was doubtless the man shot from the roof of the Scandia Bank, when that institution was robbed. One merchant fired five shots at the robbers, and took refuge behind a chimney, escaping a fusillade from the bandits.

ITCH, Mange, Prairie Scratches and every form of contagious itch on human or animals, cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by Callard & McLachlan, and C. McCallum. 60-tf

WISE COOKS

Have to give Strong's Baking Powder only one trial to fully convince them of its superiority. There can be nothing better or purer. It contains the most wholesome leavening materials yet discovered, and in the right proportion to produce the best results. Costs less than other good baking powders—because we make it—only one profit to pay. Give it a trial; you will surely like it.

STRONG'S DRUG STORE,
184 DUNDAS STREET.

15,000 SHIPBUILDERS OUT

Great Strike in England May Affect Nearly 250,000 Men.

Glasgow, May 2.—Lockouts have been decided upon at all the shipbuilding yards in the United Kingdom, and workmen of other branches gradually will be locked out. There seems every prospect of a complete stoppage of the shipbuilding industry in quiry, a condition that will affect directly no less than 250,000.

London, May 2.—The woodworkers in all the shipbuilding yards of the country totaling about 15,000 men were locked out today in pursuance of the determination of the masters to close the yards unless the northeast coast strikers agree to their terms. The workmen in other branches, totaling many scores of thousands, will necessarily have to cease work before long unless a settlement of the dispute is reached.

CLEVELAND FACES STRIKE

Employes of the Municipal Traction Company May Go Out.

Cleveland, May 2.—Voting on the question of a strike by employes of the Municipal Traction Company closed at 3 o'clock this morning. The general sentiment expressed by the men after the close of the polls was in favor of quitting work, in order, they said, to enforce the demands of the motormen and conductors of that section of the local consolidation formerly known as the Cleveland Electric for an increase in wages of 2 cents an hour and other privileges.

International Vice-President Behner of the Street Car Men's Union said:

"Not five per cent of the men voted against the strike resolution. The counting of the ballots today will be merely formal.

"We have all our plans ready for a strike; there will be no tie-up and little disorder," said General Superintendent Cook of the Municipal Company.

The time of the strike should it be called will be set by the executive board of the union at noon or later today, after the count of the ballots. It will probably be midnight tonight or early Sunday morning. International Vice-President Behner of the Carmen's Union explained the men's grievances as follows: "Disagreement with the company's abrogation of the agreement. Feeling that the low fare unionist will drive out their men. Discontent with the system of charging the men for transportation, which may amount to as high as 24 cents a day even when a man is not working."

KILLED BY BURGLAR.

Denver, Col., May 2.—Making the last rounds of his watch, Charles M. Beck, a policeman, was shot through the heart and instantly killed in a store into which he had crawled in pursuit of a burglar early today. Beck had found a window pried from its fastenings and evidently followed the opening. No arrests have been made.

MAY BOOST RATES.

Washington, May 2.—It appears likely that the anticipated increase in railroad rates is about to be made. A few days ago a member of the Interstate commerce commission expressed the opinion that within three or four months, unless a decided improvement on railway conditions should take place it would be necessary for the carriers either to increase freight rates or to reduce the wages of their employes.

SPANISH FETES.

Madrid, May 2.—The fetes commemorating the centenary of the war for Spanish independence began here yesterday. The royal family took part in the exercises, and Queen Victoria was greeted with frenzied cheering when she held up the infant prince of the Asturias to the crowds.

Despite the opposition of Premier Maura, King Alfonso has decided to review the grand civic procession today.

LATEST STOCK MARKET REPORTS

[Special Wire from Harris, Winthrop & Co., to H. C. Becher.]

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported by C. N. Spencer, Stockbroker, Market Lane, for The Advertiser.

Chicago, May 2.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1 02½	$1 04½	$1 02½	$1 03½
July	88⅞	89¾	88¾	89⅜
September	84½	85¼	84½	84⅞
Corn—				
May	68	69½	68	69⅛
July	64⅛	64½	64	64¼
September	62	62½	62	62¼
Oats—				
May	53⅜	53½	53⅜	53½
July	46⅝	47	46⅝	46⅞
September	37⅛	37¼	37⅛	37⅛
Pork—				
May	13 10	13 15	13 10	13 10
July	13 30	13 50	13 30	13 40
Lard—				
May	8 27	8 35	8 25	8 30
July	8 40	8 52	8 40	8 45
Short Ribs—				
May	6 87	7 00	6 87	6 97
July	7 17	7 27	7 17	7 22

New York, May 2.—The reaction towards the close of today's market was due principally to profit-taking sales by those who had purchased stocks earlier in the week. It looks as though the demonstration against the short interest would probably be continued on Monday, and unless something unfavorable develops over Sunday we look to see the market work higher.

NEW YORK.

Reported by C. N. Spencer, Stockbroker Market Lane, for The Advertiser.

New York, May 2.

	Open	High	Low	Close.
Amal. Copper	60¾	61	60¼	60⅜
American Sugar Co	127	..	..	..
American Locomotive	48¼	48¼	47½	47½
American Foundry	36	36	35⅝	35¾
American Refining Co	71¼	72	71	71
Atchison com	81	81⅜	81	81⅜
Atchison, pfd	89⅝	89¾	89⅝	89¾
Baltimore & Ohio	87½	88⅛	87½	88
Brooklyn Transit	47	47⅛	46⅞	47
C. P. R.	156	156⅝	156	156
Ches. & Ohio	26¾	..	..	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	24⅞	24⅞	24½	24½
Chicago & North.	151¾	151⅞	151⅜	151⅜
Distillers	29½	..	..	..
Erie	18¼	..	..	..
Great Northern Pref	128	129¼	128	128¾
Illinois Central	135¼	..	..	..
Inter Met	10½	10⅝	10	10
Inter Met Pref	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½
Kansas & Texas Com	27½	28¼	27	28
Kansas & Texas, pfd	59¾	60¼	59¼	60
Louisville & Nashville	106⅛	107	106⅛	107
Mexican Central	15⅜	..	..	..
Missouri Pacific	47⅞	49½	47⅝	48⅝
New York Central	102	102	101½	101¾
Northern Pacific	134	134⅜	133	133
Norfolk & Western	66¾	67¼	66¾	67¼
Nat. Lead	60⅜	60⅜	59⅝	59⅝
Ontario & Western	35	36⅜	35	35⅞
Pennsylvania	120¾	121¼	120¾	121⅛
Peoples Gas, xd 1½	89½	89¾	89½	89¾
Reading	110⅜	111	109¾	109¾
Republic Iron & Steel	17½	..	..	..
Rock Island	15¾	..	..	..
Southern Railway	15	..	..	..
Southern Pacific	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¾
St. Paul	132⅛	132⅝	131⅛	131½
Texas	19¼	..	..	..
Union Pacific	137¾	138¾	137½	138¼
Central Leather	24¾	..	..	..
U. S. Steel	36¼	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛
U. S. Steel, pref	101¼	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
West. Union Tel	81	..	..	..

MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 2—Close.

	Asked.	Bid.
Bell Telephone	130	..
Canadian Pacific	156½	156
Detroit Electric Railway	35	34¾
Dominion Coal, com	47	46
Dominion Steel, com	17	16⅞
Dominion Steel, pfd	62½	60
Duluth, com.	15¾	15½
Havana Electric	22¼	21½
Havana Electric, pfd	72¼	..
Illinois Traction, pfd	88	87¼
Intercolonial Coal, com	70	..
Lake of the Woods, com	83½	83
Lake of the Woods, pfd	114	..
Laurentide Paper, com	..	102
Mackay, com.	63	62
Mexican Light & Power	46⅛	46
Minneapolis & St. Paul	112⅜	112
Montreal Power	96	95
Montreal Street Railway	180	179
N. S. Steel, com	52½	52
Ogilvie Milling, pfd	123½	120
R. & O. Navigation	75	75⅝
Rio de Janeiro L. & P.	..	32¼
Toledo Railway	14¾	..
Toronto Railway	100	99½
Twin City Railway	87	86½
Shawinigan Power	..	63⅞
Penmans, com.	33	30
Bank of B. N. A.	146	..
Bank of Commerce	160¼	..
Merchants' Bank	..	156
Bank of Montreal	236	..
Quebec Bank	124	122
Royal Bank	222	..
Dominion Textile, pfd	..	83
Montreal Cotton	114	..
Colored Cotton, bonds	91	..
Dominion Coal, bonds	97	95½
Dominion Steel, bonds	79	75½
Mexican Power, bonds	82	..
N. S. Steel, bonds	..	106
Nova Scotia, bonds	..	100
Textile bonds, A	..	83
Textile bonds, B	..	85
Textile bonds, C	82½	82

Closing Sales: C. P. R., 9 at 56½; Halifax Railway, 1 at 97, 86 at 97½; Montreal Railway, 2 at 139½, 7 at 180; Twin City, 25 at 88¾, 6 at 86; Mexican, 100 at 46; Telegraph, 18 at 138; Toronto Railway, 1 at 99¾; Power, 34 at 96; Bell Telephone, 15 at 129¾; Mackay, common, 25 at 62¼; Toledo Railway, 30 at 12, 27 at 13, 10 at 13½, 25 at 14, 75 at 14½, 100 and 275 at 15, 25 at 14¾, 10 at 14½, 110 at 15; R. & O., 5 at 75½; Detroit Railway, 2 at 33, 25 at 33¼, 5 at 33, 50 at 33¾, 24 at 34½, 110 at 35, 7 at 34½; Illinois Traction, 15 at 87¼; Textile, preferred, 36 at 83¾; Rio, bonds, 5,000 at 78¾; Woods, common, 325 at 81¾, 55 at 82, 100 at 81⅞, 1 at 82, 25 at 82¼, 50 at 82½, 50 at 82, 90 at 82½, 15 and 50 at 83; Iron, common, 85 at 17, 25 at 17; Duluth, 25 at 15½; Soo, common, 25 at 112½, 20 at 111½, 50 at 112; Scotia, common, 5 at 52; Bank of Toronto, 1 at 205; Bank of Commerce, 14 at 160; Dominion Cotton, bonds, 1,000 at 96; Scotia, bonds, 500 at 106½; Royal Bank, 14 at 160; Dominion Cotton, bonds, 1,000 at 96.

TORONTO.

Toronto, May 2—Close.

	Asked.	Bid.
Bell Telephone	130¼	..
Canadian General Electric	..	86
City Dairy, com	25	..
City Dairy, pfd	..	82
Consumers' Gas	..	193
Dominion Coal, com	48	46
Dominion Steel, com	..	16½
Dominion Telegraph	..	104
Duluth, com.	16½	..
Illinois Traction, pfd	89	87
Lake of the Woods, com	..	82½
Laurentide Paper, com	107	105
Laurentide Paper, pfd	111	108
Mackay, com.	62½	61½
Mackay, pfd.	66	64½
Niagara Navigation	..	118
Minneapolis & St. Paul	..	111
Niagara, St. C. & T.	..	75
Northern Navigation	99	97
N. S. Steel, com	..	51¾
Prairie Lands	180	170
Rio de Janeiro L. & P.	33	32½
Sao Paulo Tram	129	128¾
Twin City Railway	86¼	85¾
Winnipeg Railway	..	143½
Bank of Commerce	160½	..
Imperial Bank	..	210½
Standard Bank	218	215
Traders' Bank	..	124
Agricultural Loan	..	119
Canada Landed	..	121
Canada Permanent	126	125½
Central Canada Loan	..	164
Colonial Investment	70	..
Dominion Savings & Loan	..	70
Hamilton Provident	120	..
Huron & Erie	..	179
London & Canada	97	..
National Trust	150	..
Ontario Loan	130	..
Real Estate	..	85
Toronto General Trust	..	143
Toronto Mortgage	..	108
Mexican Electric, bonds	..	75¼
Mexican Power, bonds	82¼	..
Rio de Janeiro, bonds	79	78½

Closing Sales: Sao Paulo, 10 at 128½, 25 and 25 at 128¾; Mexican L. & P., 10 at 46¼; do, bonds, 1,600 at 82; Twin City, xd., 325 at 86, 3 at 85¾; Nipissing, 5 at 7; Illinois, preferred, 5 at 87⅜; General Trust, 3 at 144; Mackay, common, 8 at 62, 10 at 61⅞; do, preferred, 1 at 66; Dominion Steel, preferred, 10 at 52; Bell Telephone, 10 at 129½; Woods, 10 and 3 at 82, 50 at 82¼; Rio, bonds, 1,000 at 78¾, 4,000 at 78½; Canada Permanent, 90 at 125½; Imperial Bank, xd., 20, 15 and 25 at 210½, 2 and 1 at 211; General Electric, 1 at 86¾, 5 and 3 at 87; Detroit Railway, 25 at 33½; R. & O., 25 at 76; Toronto Electric, 10 at 115.

Mechanics, Factorymen and Warehousemen

You can drop in at the NOON HOUR, open a savings account or make a customary deposit and leave WITHOUT DELAY.

We give you SPECIAL ATTENTION at this hour, as we are aware that your time is limited.

The hard winter is over and you should now be able to save part of your weekly earnings.

ONE DOLLAR will open an account. We add interest to your account four times a year.

Bank of Toronto
LONDON. John Pringle, Manager.

A Sure Income Is Realized

On funds deposited in this company's SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

You can deposit your surplus money here with the full assurance of drawing 3½% interest thereon.

The Dominion Savings And Investment Society
NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager
No. 1 Masonic Temple, London. t

ENLARGING CAMERAS
At $2, $3 and $4
Ask to see them. Everything for the Kodaker always in stock.
J. H. BACK & CO
4 MASONIC TEMPLE.

SOFT MAPLE WOOD
QUARTER CORD, $1 75.
HALF CORD ..... $3 50.
This is good body wood and will give satisfaction. Delivered to any part of the city.
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KOALMAN.
19 York Street. 'Phone 348

Ornamental ArtGlass
Latest Modern Designs
At Best Prices.
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Clothing Cleaned
By us is neither shrunk nor faded, nor is the original set altered. It saves cost of new clothes.
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Dyers and Cleaners
400 RICHMOND ST., London, Ont.

The Dominion Art, Frame and Molding Company, 296 Dundas street, 'phone 1775, wholesale and retail dealers in works of art, high-class frames and moldings. T. G. Hogan, proprietor. zxv

Let the breezes blow,
And the water flow,
But they can't get through the roof if it's covered with our
READY ROOFING
Two Ply ..... $1 50 per roll
Three Ply ..... $1 75 per roll
One hundred square feet, including laps to the roll.
Nails and caps included at above price.
Now is the time to buy.
COWAN'S HARDWARE
127 DUNDAS STREET.

The Dominion Bank

TOTAL DEPOSITS, $34,000,000.00

Interest Paid on Saving Deposits Four Times a Year.

LONDON BRANCH: CORNER DUNDAS and TALBOT STS.

C. A. ROSS, Manager.

SMALL MARKET BUT BRISK ONE

LOCAL MARKET.

London, Saturday, May 2.

The market today, though smaller than last Saturday's, was a brisk one, from start to finish. Prices were well maintained in nearly every line.

Grain—Oats were in good demand, and prices advanced a trifle at $1 60 to $1 65 per cwt. No wheat offered today. The millers say the market is firm at 92c per bushel. They do not look for prices to go much higher.

Hay sold at $12 50 and $13 per ton.

Butter and Eggs—The price of butter keeps up remarkably well, and there was hardly enough offered today for what was required by the grocers and dealers. Sales were made at 26c to 27c for the best crocks, and 27c to 28c for pound rolls.

Eggs opened up firm at the start of the market, but later on eased off ½c per dozen. Sales were made at 16c to 16½c per dozen for crate lots, and 16½c to 17c for smaller lots.

Vegetables and Roots—Potatoes sold well at 95c bag wholesale, and $1 retail. Some fine seed potatoes from New Brunswick were offered and sold at $1 25 per bag. Rhubarb sold well at 75c to 90c per dozen. Lettuce and radishes, 35c to 40c dozen. Green onions were dull at 20c dozen. Cabbages sold at 50c to $1 per dozen. Onions, lettuce and cabbage plants went at 15c per box.

Poultry — The supply was very small and sales were brisk. Turkeys sold at 13c to 15c per pound dressed, or 12c alive. Old fowl, 10c per pound alive, or 11c dressed. No spring chickens were offered today.

Dressed Hogs—Considering this time of the year there was a large number offered. Sales were quite brisk at $8 to $8 60 per cwt. Nearly all sold at $8 50 per cwt.

Live Hogs—Prices for Monday will be $6 per cwt for selects and $3 75 for fat sows. Small pigs were dull at $5 to $6 per pair.

Butchers' Meat — The wholesale butchers reported trade as on the slow side. Beef sold at $7 to $9 per cwt. Veal at $5 to $7 50. Lamb at 13c per pound. Spring lambs, $5 50 to $6 50 each.

Hides were 2c per pound higher for No. 1 grade, at 6c per pound.

SECURITIES

returning attractive rates of interest, listed and always saleable. Write or telephone 213.

H. C. BECHER, 432 Richmond

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, May 2.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red western winter, 7s 3d; No. 1 California, 7s 6d. Futures quiet May, 7s 3d; July, 7s 5¼d; September, 7s 5½d.

Corn—Spot firm; new American, kilndried, 5s 10d; old American mixed, 5s 10½d. Futures quiet; May, 5s 9½d.

Peas—Canadian steady, 7s 7½d.

Flour—Winter patents dull, 28s 9d.

Cottonseed Oil (Hull refined)—Spot firm, 24s 1½d.

Hops (at London)—Pacific coast steady, £1 15s to £2 10s.

Beef—Extra India mess strong, 103s 9d.

Pork—Prime mess western strong, 75s.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, steady, 63s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, steady, 41s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, quiet, 40s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, steady, 42s; do, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, steady, 40s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, steady, 40s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, steady, 41s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, dull, 28s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, quiet, 42s 3d; American refined, in pails, quiet, 43s 3d.

Butter—Good United States dull, 80s to 85s.

Cheese—American finest wheat, steady, 60s; do, colored, steady, 61s 6d; Canadian finest white, steady, 61s 6d; do, colored, steady, 62s 6d.

Tallow—Prime city dull, 26s 6d; Australian (in London) firm, 30s 1½d.

Turpentine Spirits—Dull, 34s 6d.

Linseed Oil—Steady, 23s.

Petroleum—Quiet, 6¾d.

Rosin—Common steady, 8s 9d.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, May 1.—Canadian cattle are steady, at 11¾c to 12¾c per lb, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10½c to 10⅞c per lb.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, May 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 75 head; steady; prices unchanged. Veals—Receipts, 350 head; slow and 25c lower, $5 to $6 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,800 head; fairly active and 10c to 15c lower; heavy and mixed, $5 to $6 10; Yorkers, $6 to $6 15; pigs, $5 to $5 75; roughs, $4 90 to $5 15; dairies, $5 75 to $6.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,000 head; slow; sheep steady, lambs 15c lower; lambs, $5 to $7 50, a few at $7 60; yearlings, $6 25 to $6 50; wethers, $5 75 to $5 85; ewes, $5 to $5 25; sheep, mixed, $2 to $5 50.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 300; steady; beeves, $4 60 to $7 20; Texans, $4 50 to $5 50; westerns, $4 60 to $5 90; stockers and feeders, $3 50 to $5 70; cows and heifers, $2 40 to $6 40; calves, $4 50 to $6 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; 5c lower; light, $5 30 to $5 75; mixed, $5 30 to $5 80; heavy, $5 30 to $5 80; rough, $5 30 to $5 50; good to choice heavy, $5 50 to $5 80; pigs, $4 40 to $5 20; bulk of sales at 5 30 to 5 75.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; steady; natives, $4 75 to $6 15; westerns, $4 75 to $6 20; yearlings, $6 25 to $6 80; lambs, $5 75 to $7 40; westerns, $5 75 to $7 50.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, May 1.—Cotton—Futures closed easy; closing bids: May, 8.37c; June, 8.32c; July, 8.43c; August, 8.40c; September, 8.32c; October, 8.36c; November, 8.35c; December, 8.40c; January, 8.41c; February, 8.44c; March, 8.48c.

Spot closed quiet, 10 points lower; middling uplands, 10.20c; middling gulf, 10.45c; sales, 21,700 bales.

New York, May 2.—Cotton—Futures opened steady; May, 8.25c to 8.30c; July, 8.32c; August, 8.33c; October, 8.30c; December, 8.31c; January, 8.34c; February, 8.36c bid; March, 8.40c bid.

SUGAR MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, May 1.—Sugar—Firm; Montreal granulated, per cwt, in barrels, $5; yellow, $4 60; in bags, 5c less; Acadia, in barrels or bags, $4 90.

NEW YORK.

New York, May 1.—Sugar—Raw nominal; fair refining, 3.98c; centrifugal, 96° test, 4.48c; molasses sugar, 3.73c; refined steady. Molasses—Steady.

LONDON.

London, May 1.—Raw sugar—Muscovado, 11s 7½d; centrifugal, 12s 9d; beet sugar, May, 11s 9d.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, May 2.—The markets have settled down after the flurry of yesterday, but there is good buying of all the wheat offerings any way close to the bidders' prices. Oats are firm, and a good business is being done in Manitoba oats.

Flour—Ontario 90 per cent patents are quoted at $3 40 to $3 45 in buyers' sacks outside, for export; Manitoba flour is unchanged; first patents, $6; second patents, $5 40; strong bakers, $5 25 to $5 30.

Wheat—Manitoba grades are quiet, with prices steady No. 1 northern, $1 17½, at lake ports; No. 2 northern, $1 12½; No. 3 northern, $1 08½; No. 1 feed, 64½c; No. 2 feed, 58½c the market is quiet for Ontario wheat, with a moderate demand; No. 2 white and red are quoted at 92c outside; No. 2 mixed, 91c outside; goose, 88c to 89c outside.

Oats—No. 2 white, on track at Toronto, 49c, and outside at 46½c.

Rye—No. 2 is quoted at 87c outside.

Peas—The market is very firm, with No. 2 quoted at 89c to 90c outside.

Corn—No. 2 American new yellow is quoted at 75c at Toronto, and No. 3 yellow at 73½c at Toronto.

Barley—The market continues quiet, with prices purely nominal.

Bran—The market is steady, at $22 50 to $23, in bulk, outside.

Shorts—Quoted at $22 50 to $26, in bulk, outside.

WANTED TO BUY

Oshawa Canning Company's stock, Cobalt stocks, Canadian Marconi Wireless stock. Correspondence solicited.

T. RAYCRAFT

419 RECTORY STREET.

zxt

DAIRY MARKETS.

NAPANEE.

Napanee, May 1.—At the cheese board here today 670 boxes were offered, mostly colored; 11½c bid; no sales on board, selling on street at board prices; market dull.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 1.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 19c to 25c; dairies, 18c to 24c.

Cheese—Steady, 11c to 12c.

NEW YORK.

New York, May 1.—Butter—Steady; receipts, 3,976 packages; process, common to special, 19c to 23c.

Cheese—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 1,505 boxes.

OIL MARKETS.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., May 1.—Credit balances, $1 78.

LONDON.

London, May 1.—Petroleum, American refined, 6 9-16d; spirits, 7¼d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Belgium, May 1.—Petroleum, 22 francs.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 2.—Oil opened and closed at $1 78.

HAY MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, May 1.—Baled Straw—Dull, at $8 to $9 per ton.

Baled Hay—Very dull; timothy is quoted at $15 to $15 50 in car lots on track here.

BEAN MARKETS.

DETROIT.

Detroit, May 1.—Beans—Spot, $2 42, nominal; May, $2 42, nominal; July, $2 50, nominal.

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FIRE--ACCIDENT--LIFE

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380 Richmond Street.

J. A. NELLES & SON

STOCK MARKETS.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 1—Close.

Afternoon Sales: Montreal Power, 129 at 95½, 290 at 95¾, 250 at 96, 25 at 96⅛, 189 at 96, 75 at 96⅛, 50 at 96 Twin City, xd., 8 at 85¾; Detroit Railway, 225 at 32⅛, 75 at 33, 6 at 32½; Dominion Steel, 25 at 16¾, 5 at 17, 50 at 16¾, 50 at 16; Toronto Railway, 12 at 99¾; Toledo Railway, 100 at 10½, 25 at 10¾, 100 at 11⅛; Dominion Steel, bonds, 200 at 75½; Bank of Commerce, 10 at 158, 2 at 160; Shawinigan, 15 at 64; Royal Bank, 15 at 222, 2 at 222¾; Illinois Traction, preferred, 5 at 86¼.

LABOR AND CAPITAL

American Federation Opens Political Campaign at Chicago Tomorrow.

Chicago, May 2.—The political campaign recently decided upon by the American Federation of Labor will be directed from Chicago. Plans were made yesterday by the executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor to fire the opening gun at a mass meeting to be held tomorrow, when President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation will speak on "Congress and Recent Court Decisions as Affecting Organized Labor."

John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, will preside. Following that meeting will come a series of speeches by labor leaders on the last Sunday of each month until the campaign closes next November.

PECULIAR DEAL IN POLITICS

Says Minister Promised to Protect Liberal Office Holders and Broke Pledge.

North Bay, May 1.—Some startling explanations were made at the Nipissing Liberal convention here today regarding the political engineering which enabled Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of mines, to be elected by acclamation in the district which he has represented in the Legislature. According to the revelations, surprising as they may seem, there was a promise, or at least an understanding that if certain Liberal officeholders were allowed to retain their positions there would be no opposition to Mr. Cochrane's candidature at his last election. One of the men who, it is said, was affected by this bargain was Mr. John Loughrin, who held the position of registrar. Hardly had the election day safely passed than Mr. Loughrin fell a victim to the Whitney spoils system. Such was the meaning of a little speech made by G. A. McGaughey, whose name was placed in convention here today, and who is secretary of the Nipissing Liberal Association. For thirteen sessions Mr. Loughrin was a Liberal member of the Legislature and then he accepted the registrarship and was later dismissed.

The entire story, however, does not end there. John Loughrin is again in active politics, and today was the unanimous choice of the Nipissing Liberals as their candidate. Bluntly he stated he had been offered $8,000 in cash in J. R. Booth's office in Ottawa if he would not oppose Mr. Cochrane. These statements, deliberate as they were created hardly any perceptible sensation in today's large convention, because they have been the subjects of common gossip in Nipissing for some time, and it only needed a public political meeting to bring them out.

The convention was one of the largest ever seen in North Bay, besides being representative of every part of the riding. Ten prominent party stalwarts were nominated, but every one, including Dr. James, ex-M. P. P., retired in favor of Mr. Loughrin, who was generally conceded to be the strongest candidate.

Hon. A. G. MacKay, Liberal leader, spoke for about an hour and a half, and discussed many political themes, paying particular attention to New Ontario subjects. Again he effectively answered the arguments the Conservative speakers have been advancing recently in the north country. Other speakers were C. A. McCool, M. P., and J. T. B. Caron, M. P., the latter speaking in French.

CANADIAN

Belleville has a Philharmonic Society with 80 voices.

The Scott act carried again in Fredericton yesterday.

At Quebec 1,765 Scotch settlers have arrived this season.

Edward H. Carey, an old resident of Delaware, is dead, aged 72.

The snow of Thursday did not injure the Niagara fruit trees.

The license of the Acacia House, Stony Creek, has been cut off.

The steamer Winona was the first arrival at Port Arthur this season.

The Standard Brass Works, of Sarnia, will remove to Windsor.

Charles Bate, a prominent cheese man of Brockville, is dead.

Stratford butchers have raised the price of beef.

The annual spring horse show at Dundalk was a pronounced success.

Two miners named Martin and Smith were killed near Phoenix by a cave-in in a mine.

The Galt, Preston and Hespeler Electric Railway contemplates many changes to improve the service.

John Fishcarrier, an Indian, on the Brantford Reserve, committed suicide yesterday by jumping into a well.

The St. Catharines Regiment will not go to Quebec as it cannot stand the expense.

The Windsor grand jury recommended that warning bells be located at every level crossing.

The fruit crop in the Niagara district was not injured by the snow storm of this week.

A wolf was killed on Montreal Island yesterday. This is a rare occurrence.

The Nineteenth Regiment of St. Catharines has decided not to go to Quebec.

Cherrou's hotel and store at Boucherville were burned with $15,000 loss.

The English Church on the Sarnia reserve was blown off its foundations by a high wind.

W. A. Galliher, M. P., is mentioned as respondent in the suit of Ed Dupont, of Kamloops, for divorce.

Thomas Rigby Wood, of Kilbride, was buried in his father's well and after three hours was rescued uninjured.

BAD TORONTO FIRE

Big Electric Works on Adelaide Street West Gutted.

Toronto, May 2.—Fire broke out at midnight in the premises of the Jones & Moore Electric Company, 296-300 Adelaide street west, but was supposedly extinguished by the firemen. Shortly before 3 o'clock the embers again broke into flame and spread so rapidly that the building was enveloped by the time the firemen arrived on the scene. The blaze was so fierce that the center and western section of the city was illuminated.

The entire electric works were gutted and the fire spread to the house adjoining, occupied by Vilkeld Illberg, which was also destroyed. Illberg and his family were awakened by an explosion in the electric works and managed to escape.

At 3:30 the fire was not under control.

Several other firms had offices in the Moore-Jones building.

HAPPENINGS OF A DAY IN BUSY EAST LONDON

CHESLEY AVE. SCHOOL BEAT COLBORNE ST.

Ball Team in a Lively Game Yesterday.

In the first of the Public School Baseball League games yesterday afternoon, the Chesley Avenue team defeated the Colborne street nine.

The game was umpired by Inspector Edwards.

At the finish the score stood 16—9, in favor of the Chesleyites.

The batteries for the victors were: McDonald and Hunter; for Colborne street, Bell and McCready.

PENSION PAPERS HAVE ARRIVED

For Aged Employes of Grand Trunk Railway.

Another batch of pension papers has been received at the Grand Trunk roundhouse offices.

Three of the oldest engineers on the road, and one roundhouse man were pensioned, beginning May 1.

Engineers C. Chambers, J. Turton and M. Brown, and Shopman M. Durkin were put on the pension list.

Engineers C. Chambers and J. Turton have been in the employ of the Grand Trunk 52 years; Engineer M. Brown, 41 years, and Shopman Durkin, 34 years.

The pensioning of the men will mean promotion for several younger men to the positions of engineers.

MASS MEETING IN KING ST. CHURCH

In the Interests of the New Movement Bible Class.

Rev. Mr. Jackson, secretary of the Ontario Sunday School Association, will address the congregation of the King Street Presbyterian Church on Sunday night on the new movement Bible Class.

Mr. S. Baker, city clerk, will speak. One of these classes has already been established in the church.

It has a membership of 90, and all will attend in a body.

FIRST BALL GAMES WEATHER PERMITTING

Will Be Played on the East London Diamond Today.

The first game at Queen's Park this afternoon will be played by the Anchors and the Stars, if the weather permits.

Much interest is being shown in the outcome of the game.

Both sides are in good condition and it will be one of the fastest games of the season.

Several bets have been made on the Anchors. There is also a good lot on the Stars.

Somervilles and the Ramblers will be the contestants in the 4 o'clock game.

It will be a fast game, too. The teams are in good shape and will make a good showing.

Fans are longing for a little sunshine, as this weather will keep many people away, there being no grandstands as yet.

MISSIONARY SERVICES IN ST. MATTHEW'S

Outside Ministers Will Be Heard in the East End on Sunday.

Missionary services will be held in St. Matthew's Episcopal Church tomorrow.

Rev. Mr. Newton, of Parkhill, will preach in the morning, and Rev. Mr. Wright, of Brantford, in the evening.

Both will preach on missionary subjects.

EAST END NOTES.

Miss May Mason and Mr. Robert Lindsay will sing "Ashamed of Jesus" in the Adelaide Street Baptist Church tomorrow evening.

The Lorne avenue school team and the Chesley avenue nine will play the second game in the School League at Queen's Park after 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The house formerly occupied by the priests of St. Mary's Church has been sold to Mr. John McGregor, and is now being torn down and removed.

Hyatt Brothers have started a factory for making cement blocks in the old Hamilton Road Methodist Church, which they purchased some time ago.

BOYS TO BE BARRED FROM CIGARETTES

Legislation By the Dominion Government Promised—The Age Limit Eighteen.

Toronto, May 1.—Legislation by the Dominion Government with a view to diminishing the cigarette evil is promised.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has written a letter to Rev. Dr. Chown in which he states that steps are to be taken at once to prevent the sale of cigarettes to immature boys, and surround the sale of them with other safeguards.

The age limit is understood to be 18, and it will be incumbent on the vendor of cigarettes to ascertain the age of purchasers, and they will be held responsible for all mistakes.

The new act is understood to contain provisions preventing the giving of cigarettes to everybody under 18 years of age, and the presence of the small boy on the street smoking "butts" will be justification for inquiry by the authorities as to where the lad got his cigarette.

RESTRICT SECRET SERVICE

House Votes to Limit Operations of Detectives.

Washington, May 2. — The House spent all of yesterday's session in reading and passing paragraph by paragraph, under suspension of the rules, the sundry civil appropriation bill. A determined effect was made to strike from the bill a restriction prohibiting the employment of secret service operatives in any detective work other than the guarding of the President and the running down of counterfeiters, the field defined for them by law. The effort was vigorously opposed by members of the appropriations committee, but the limitation was agreed to and the paragraph adopted in substantially its original form.

Objection by Democratic members, in pursuance of the minority filibuster, to unanimous consent defeated the passage of a bill for the printing and distribution of 100,000 copies of a special report by the department of agriculture describing diseases of cattle.

FAST CRUISER FOR PRINCE

New 28-Knot Vessel May Bring Royal Visitor to Quebec.

London, May 2—It is understood the admiralty is rushing work on the new turbine cruiser Indomitable, in anticipation of her conveying the Prince of Wales and his party to Canada. In her trial trip on a measured course she made a speed of 28 knots an hour. It is hoped that she will establish a new trans-Atlantic cruiser record.

No official figures of her trials have been issued, but there are many reports of her speediness. Among others is one that she kept up a speed of 28 knots for five hours, with the tide in her favor. She has ten turbines and four screws, but the details of her construction are kept secret.

BARRIOS SEIZES HONDURAN AGENT

Act of Guatemalan Minister May Lead To Serious Situation in Central America.

City of Mexico, May 1.—It is rumored here that Juan Barrios, Guatemalan minister of foreign affairs, at the head of a body of troops, late yesterday, entered the consul-general of Uruguay's residence and seized Honduran Consul-General Mindenze and his son, who had taken refuge there during the day. The Uruguayan consul-general was absent from home when the house was surrounded by troops and the seizure made. As soon as he heard of the affair he fled to the American legation, where he asked for protection, and he is now a refugee in the legation of the United States.

The capital of Guatemala is described as being the center of turbulent scenes. Other rumors of an even more alarming nature are in circulation here, but none of them can be officially confirmed.

SENT THEM HOME

Chief of Montreal Police Wouldn't Let Socialists Walk.

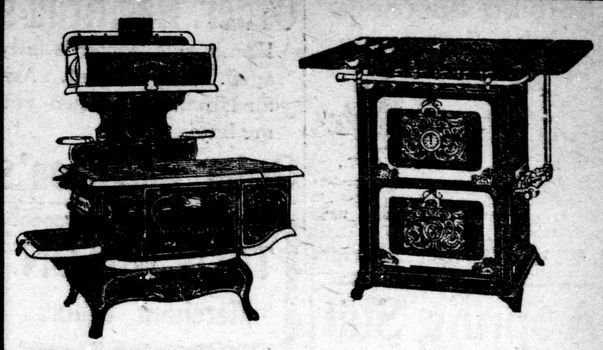
Montreal, May 1.—No May Day celebration was held tonight, for just as the Socialist band, playing the "International," entered the Champ de Mars with red banners flying 150 uniformed policemen marched out of the the city hall, headed by Chief Campeau, and the gatherers were informed that they would have to disperse.

So quietly and promptly was the order obeyed that inside of ten minutes the Champ de Mars was perfectly clear. But though everything was outwardly calm, there was bitter feeling in the Socialist ranks, and the leaders of the movement said they looked upon the action as a breach of faith on the part of the civic authorities.

The Socialist leaders afterwards visited Chief Campeau and contended that there was no law to prevent an orderly parade through the streets and a quiet gathering in a public place. To prove this and make a test case, Mr. Albert St. Martin offered to go out on the Champ de Mars and talk to the electric lights for five minutes, so that he might be taken into custody and have a chance to be tried in court. Chief Campeau smiled quietly at this, but did not accept the offer. The chief afterwards would not state definitely in virtue of what authority the meeting was broken up. "I waited until I saw the band arrive with the red flag," he said, "and then I gave orders that they would have to go home." He said this was done in accordance with the bylaw providing against disturbances of the peace.

WENT OVER THE FALLS.

Lindsay, Ont., May 2. — Joseph Torrance, of Fenelon Falls, an unmarried man, aged 22, was drowned this morning. He was fixing stop-logs at the locks. The body went over the falls and was not recovered.



STOVES! STOVES!

We lead, others follow.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Our removal sale will only last for a few days longer.

Exceptional Bargains for Monday and Tuesday

Read the following list of specials.

3 only, No. 9 Oxford Ranges, coal or wood, with reservoir; regular price $35.00; sale price $26 00

2 only, No. 9 Imperial Oxford Ranges, coal or wood; regular $37 00, sale price $28 50

1 only, No. 9 Oxford Cook Stove, coal or wood; regular price $24 00; sale price $20 00

1 only, Oxford Gas Range; regular price $17 00; sale price $14 50

2 only, Oxford Gas Ranges, regular price $12 00, sale price $9 00

2 only, Oxford Gas Ranges, regular price $9 50, sale price.. $7 00

Only a few 1, 2 and 3 Burner Gas Hot Plates left, to go at, each ..... $1, $2, and $3

There are some extra values in this lot, and if you appreciate our efforts, come, everybody, and come promptly.

Gurney Oxford Stove Store

382 Richmond St. WILSON C. WOOD, Manager

West London Items of Interest

WEST LONDONERS ARE AFTER STREET RAILWAY

Complain of the Condition of the Roadbed and Noise of Cars.

Much complaint is being heard from residents along the West London street car line.

"The roadbed of the West London line is the worst of any on the system," said a West Londoner to The Advertiser today. "It is awful to have to ride the West London cars. The rail joints must be uneven, or the cars would never ride so roughly.

"Some day the jarring will shake down the breakwater. As it is, the gravel bounces all over the road every time a car passes.

"Then the rails are several inches above the road, and citizens are continually tripping over them.

"It is impossible to sleep until after the cars stop running, as they make so much noise leaping the gaps at the joints.

"It is time for Engineer Graydon to see that the street railway improves the roadbed."

DREDGING OF RIVER IS PROCEEDING

Work of Deepening the Channel Pleases Boatmen.

The dredge on the River Thames is making rapid progress. A good channel has been made, and shallow water will not bother navigators this season.

The deepening of the river has evidently encouraged boat-builders. Several young men in the city have built launches during the winter. One Horton street man is said to have invented a gasoline launch that will carry 50 passengers in four inches of water.

Another east end man has finished a launch which he intends to run on the Thames this summer.

Many boats were badly damaged last season in the shallow water. There will be no danger this year, however, as the river has been dredged to pass boats with much greater displacement.

An effort is being made to secure the land of the old Riverside hotel for a boat harbor.

EMPRESS AVENUE LADIES' AID

Officers Were Elected at the Annual Meeting.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Empress Avenue Ladies' Aid Society yesterday afternoon.

President, Mrs. James Elson; secretary, Miss E. Greene; treasurer, Miss Woodward.

The year just passed has been a most successful one in every way.

SMALL BOY HAD A VERY CLOSE CALL

Little Charlie Everett Tripped and Fell in Front of Car.

Charlie Everett, the three-year-old son of Mr. Wm. Everett, of 62½ Wharncliffe road, had a very narrow escape from instant death yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock at the corner of the Wharncliffe road and Kensington street, West London.

Little Charlie was crossing to the west side of the Wharncliffe from Kensington street. He got across the east rail all right, but tripped on the west one, which is slightly higher than the road at this point.

At the moment he tripped, car No. 70 was coming south at a rapid rate.

Fortunately the boy rolled to one side as the car whizzed by.

The trolley slackened its speed, but the motorman, seeing the little fellow was unhurt, went on.

Had the boy fallen over the east rail he would have been directly in front of the moving car, and would have been killed.

There are always very small children playing in the roads, and that some of them are not killed or badly injured is a wonder.

A CLOSE WATCH ON FISHERMEN

Is Being Maintained Along the Thames These Days.

Close watch is being kept on fishermen along the Thames from West London to Springbank these days.

It is said that there are about sixty-five fisheries inspectors watching the catches.

This is the closed season for bass under ten inches in length.

The closed season begins April 15, and runs for two months.

Any person taking bass from the river during the closed season, or using any class of net, is liable to prosecution.

Very many fishermen indulge in the sport these days, and it is necessary to keep a close watch on them.

ARCHITECT CONDEMNS WEST SIDE BUILDINGS

Says Collins Hall and Broom Factory Are Unsafe.

Two West London buildings were the first to be condemned by City Architect Nutter, the building inspector.

Mr. Nutter has prepared a report for the council, in which he condemns the Collins Hall and Gurd's broom factory.

He recommends that the hall be closed to all public meetings, and that the broom factory be torn down, as it is a menace, he alleges, to the neighboring buildings.

The broom factory contains much inflammable material, and is not at all suited to the work, Mr. Nutter says.

Election Date Disfranchises Ministers

It was stated yesterday that the date of the election, June 8, would result in the practical disfranchisement of over 1,000 Methodist ministers and laymen. And the Methodist conferences will be held the first week in June. Monday, June 8, is the day when the final draft of stations will be given out by the stationing committee, and as a result the most important day of the conferences.

"It will result in a very large number of Methodist ministers being unable to vote in the election," said a prominent Methodist minister to The Advertiser. "It is rather unfortunate, in view of the fact that the temperance issue will probably be one of the chief issues of the campaign."

Two little boys named Alex. and John Terrall, aged 10 and 12 years, were drowned near Montreal yesterday while fishing.

Roy Farrell, a strike-breaker at the Buck works, was fined $50 at Brantford for pointing a revolver at George Buttye during a row.

Mrs. Caroline Sargent, of Winnipeg is dead, aged 78 years.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success

The success of the

F. J. Hollege

Y. M. C. A., LONDON, ONT.,

is largely due to the patient, persistent, painstaking classroom work in both departments. Particulars upon application.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal

A Spring Suit

Every Style and Weave of Cloth for a Nobby Spring Suit.

O. Labelle

Merchant Tailor.
220 DUNDAS STREET.

Cooking Judgment Makes Perfect Food

Our meals are prepared under the direction of a man who knows how.

The result is good meals—meals you like to eat.

Our menus are excellent and always please ladies and gentlemen.

Olympia Restaurant and Quick Lunch

175½ DUNDAS STREET.

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.

R. K. COWAN

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
County Bldgs., next Court House, London.

Comfort and Health

Housekeeping has ever increasing difficulties in the way of securing competent help, especially in the kitchen, and the housekeeper has often found it necessary to perform nearly, if not all, the work. Accordingly, the increase in conveniences in that department is very marked indeed.

The kitchen sink with an enameled iron drain board, the range boiler and the soft water motor have saved a great many steps. When needing any of these, we would be pleased to have you consult us.

NOBLE & RICH

Plumbers and Steamfitters.
237 QUEEN'S AVENUE

The Only Strictly UNION TAILOR

In the City. Every garment bears the Union Label, remember, at

KLEIN'S, The Tailor

206 DUNDAS STREET

FERGUSON & SONS

Funeral Directors
174 TO 180 KING STREET
ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.
Phones 373 and 543.

London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution

All branches taught—Piano, Violin, Harmony, Voice, Organ, Fletcher Music Method, Sight Singing, etc.

W. Caven Barron,
Principal.
374 DUNDAS ST., OR PHONE 1101.

SHORTHAND

And TOUCH TYPEWRITING

You will receive individual instruction from experienced teachers if you attend the

Western Business and Shorthand College

110 DUNDAS STREET.
W. C. COO, C. S. R.,
PRINCIPAL.

Furniture Sale

All leather-finished chairs greatly reduced in price.
Solid Quarter-Cut Oak Sideboard, was $43, now $24 40.
Oak-Finished Sideboard, was $18, now $12 75.
Call and inspect our stock.

Joseph F. Crummey

565 RICHMOND, COR. ALBERT.
Phone 2168. Take Belt, Wellington or Oxford cars.

Money to Lend

Easy Terms of Payment
Large or Small Sums

London Loan and Savings Company

443 Richmond St., London, Ontario

Order Hamilton's

Hamilton's Porter is fully aged. It is the best. Ask for Hamilton's when you are buying.

Order Hamilton's

THOS. WILSON

Merchant Tailor,
212 Dundas Street
Higgins Block. Telephone 583.

Summer Wood

There is no better wood for summer than ours.

MIXED BLOCKS, $2 00
SLAB WOOD - $1 50

GILLIES & SON

Phone 1312. 288 Adelaide St.

Kindly place orders for

FUEL

For Saturday delivery early, as we close our office and yards at 12 o'clock, May 2, and all Saturdays during May, June, July and August.

Webster & Kernohan

PHONE 1383.

LEADING GROCERS

Will supply you daily with the genuine

Johnston Bros. XXX Bread

Absolutely the best.
If your grocer doesn't supply you, 'phone the bakery.

Johnston Bros., Phone 944

Odd Things Not Found Elsewhere

CHOOSE CUT GLASS

FOR WEDDING GIFTS.

Never such a large selection of styles as now. A piece of Cut Glass from Gillean is a guarantee of its quality.

THOS. GILLEAN

402 RICHMOND STREET.

WEDDING RINGS

We sell only the very best in Wedding Rings, but we charge no more than others do for common goods.

SUMNER

The Jeweler.
380 RICHMOND STREET.

Within Reach

Good wearing, distinctly stylish shoes at a price within reach of all are an exception.

Kripp $2.75 SHOES

have the style of more expensive shoes and they give splendid wear. They are made for the woman who wants the best style and wear at a saving of a dollar. Just look them over. Every size from 1 to 8, and all widths from A to E. In Patents or Kid, Lace or Button, high or low cut. Over 100 styles to choose from. Sold exclusively by

J. P. Cook Co

LIMITED.
Good Shoes for All the Family.
167 Dundas Street. Annex 398a Richmond Street.

GENUINE CROSS-CREEK LEHIGH

COAL

CHESTNUT, STOVE AND EGG
$7 00 Per Ton.
PEA, $6 00 Per Ton.
For Immediate Delivery.
Commencing May 1.
JOHN MANN & SONS
401 CLARENCE ST
425 YORK ST.
PHONE 470

Attention

Do you know that the Webb C. Ball Watch is the only Watch in America guaranteed to keep time to 30 seconds a month? We are the sole agents in London for this high-grade Watch, and solicit your inspection of same.

C. H. WARD & CO.

374 Richmond Street

Milady's Complexion

Can be kept soft and velvety in spite of the dust, hot winds and hard water, if she will use Dermaline-Snow.

A harmless, luxurious toilet preparation, made of chemically pure materials and daintily perfumed.

Dermaline-Snow removes wrinkles, feeds wasted tissues and gives the skin a healthy and youthful appearance.

In 25c and 40c Jars.

Cairncross & Lawrence

Chemists and Druggists
216 Dundas St., LONDON

City and District

—Miss Helen Davidson, of Ridout street south, is visiting in Woodstock.

—Mr. James Overend, agent for the Canadian Express Company, is still confined to the hospital, although improving steadily. Mr. Benj. S. Murray remains in charge of the local agency.

—Mr. A. Lickorish, graduate of the London College of Telegraphy, has been placed in a position with the G. T. R., and left last Tuesday to assume his new duties.

Vestry Meeting.

The adjourned vestry meeting of St. John's Church will be held on Monday evening next. Routine business will be discussed.

Assumes His Duties.

Ven. Archdeacon Young, of Woodhouse, has entered on his duties as secretary-treasurer of the Diocese of Huron. His appointment runs for for three years.

Pottersburg Services.

The first services in connection with the Methodist extension plans in Pottersburg will be held there tomorrow, when Rev. E. B. Lanceley will preach in the morning, and Rev. A. G. Harris in the evening. Services will be conducted every Sunday in the future.

Brigadier Bond to Conduct.

Brigadier Bond, editor of the War Cry, and formerly editor of the South African War Cry, will conduct the week-end meetings tonight and tomorrow night at the Salvation Army Citadel on Clarence street.

Clay—Donnelly.

The wedding took place at the manse of the Christian Church on Thursday evening of Miss Josephine Donnelly, of Appin, and Mr. Alva Clay, of Fingal. Rev. E. R. Black performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Clay will live in London temporarily.

Extending Methodism.

The question of extending the work of Methodism in London will be discussed by the Methodist Ministers' Association on Monday night. A recommendation will probably be adopted to be submitted to the Methodist conference in June next.

Will Cane the Council.

A splendid time is expected in the village of St. Johns next Monday evening, when the residents and electors of London Township will tender a banquet to the members of the township council in appreciation of their services. Each member of the council will be presented with a gold-headed cane.

May Day Hop.

The May Day hop given by Messrs. Dayton & McCormick at the Palace Dancing Academy last evening proved an unqualified success. Over 150 guests were present, and all thoroughly enjoyed a most popular programme. The second May hop will be held next Friday evening.

BLUNOZ CANADIAN SERGE.

There is one thing about Blunoz Canadian Serge that is imported—that is the fine, long-haired Australian wool. That gives it an advantage over the product of the Canadian woolen mills. The fine, long strands of the Australian sheep weave together a softer, stronger fabric.

The Canadian wool is coarse and shorter, and produces a harsh cloth. Blunoz serge does not shrink. The man who gave the Blunoz its fast dye and unfading color learned the secrets of the trade in England. He is an artist just as much as is the man who designs the Blunoz sack suits, which sell in all the Semi-ready stores at $22.

The finest tea grown in the world is the standard of quality used in preparing "Salada" Tea. Sold only in sealed lead packets. 27

Veteran Firemen and the Old Boys

"There is one feature of the Old Boys' reunion which I am always deeply interested in, and that is the 'Veteran Fireman,' said Secretary McCann of the Old Boys to The Advertiser today.

"When the 'Veterans' first took part in the Old Boys' entertainment, our guests were so taken with the idea that they spoke enthusiastically of it when they went back to their American homes, and the movement grew until the 'Veteran Firemen' are now the leading features in all the reunions and home-comings which they hold on the other side.

"There is only one sad feature in connection with it, and that is the numbers are gradually growing less.

"We hope to have a meeting next week, when the men who have made London famous in many ways will meet together and prepare to show the world how the fires were put out away back in the fifties, without chemical engines, and when every man hoofed it to the fire and back again, besides helping to draw the engines."

A WATER RESOLUTION

Passed by the Local Real Estate Association

The question of increasing London's water supply was keenly debated at a well-attended meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Association held last night. The following motion passed unanimously:

Resolved, that in view of the fact that the water commission has decided on a plan for increasing the water supply, and a further outlay for fire protection, and the city council will be asked to submit a bylaw to the electorate for a sum approaching $600,000.

That the R. E. O. A. herewith request the city council not to lay any bylaw before the people until the whole matter has first been submitted to the underwriters, and that no system or plan be voted on by the people until it has the approval of the underwriters, and a consequent lowering of the present insurance rating to an extent that will be of much value to the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city.

DEATH OF MR. CHARLES LANG

Well-Known Young Londoner Passes Away in the West.

Mrs. J. A. Croden, of 293 Central avenue, received a telegram from Winnipeg this morning, announcing the death of her brother, Mr. Chester Lang, formerly of this city.

Mr. Lang was 23 years old, and until about a year ago resided in this city. He was employed for some time in the G. N. W. telegraph office and had a very wide circle of friends, to whom the news of his death will come as a sad shock.

Some weeks ago Mr. Lang, who was in the west for his health, contracted pneumonia, and had been in a very critical condition every since.

Mr. J. A. Croden left recently to visit him, and will accompany the remains to this city.

Besides his mother, who is at present living in Neepawa, Mr. Lang is survived by two brothers and two sisters: A. W. Lang, of Mexico City; Victor, of Chicago; Mrs. J. A. Croden, of this city, and Miss Violet Lang, of Neepawa.

The funeral will be held in London, but the arrangements have not as yet been completed.

LONDON PRESBYTERY MEETS ON TUESDAY

Rearrangement of Tempo and Contiguous Fields Will Come Up.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Presbytery of London will be held in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church schoolroom on Tuesday next.

The most important matter for consideration will be the rearrangement of the Tempo and contiguous fields. This matter has been up for consideration for some time.

Merely routine business will occupy the time of the presbytery in additions.

LONDON STUDENTS RETURN WITH HONORS

From McGill and Queen's Universities —Three of the Winners.

Mr. Wilfred E. Lawson, of this city, was very successful at the recent examinations at Queen's University, winning the Bruce Carrothers scholarship for the third year in mining engineering.

Mr. Charles Ivey, son of Mr. Charles Ivey, Central avenue, has returned home from Montreal, where he has completed his first year in McGill University in civil engineering.

Mr. Roy Gray, son of Mr. James Gray, of 854 Hellmuth avenue, was very successful in the recent examinations at Queen's University, getting the prize for the highest standing in junior Hebrew.

LONDONER A LOSER BY A PRAIRIE FIRE

Mr. U. O'Neil, of This Section, Burned Out at Govan, Sask.

The Govan (Sask.) Prairie News of April 23 says:

A prairie fire swept across the country a little south of town on Saturday. It being so early in the spring, preparation for such an emergency was not as complete as it would otherwise be. Curiously enough, however, the fire did the greatest damage where it was thought the protection was perfect.

Url O'Neil, the former proprietor of O'Neil's livery, feed and sale stables, had just completed a barn and house on his property, about a mile south of town, and was comfortably settled in his new house, when the first fire in this vicinity made its appearance, but as he had taken what was thought to be sufficient care in protecting his property, cause for alarm was at a minimum, so far as he was concerned. The fire-break constituted four or five furrows in two strips from 16 to 20 feet apart, the intervening space being burned off.

Mr. O'Neil intended making a business trip to Strassburg, but when a couple of miles from home the fire was noticed coming up from the southwest, and he turned back, as there was no one home but Mrs. O'Neil and two little children.

After sizing up the situation he quietly sat down to dinner, but upon his return to the scene of the fire it was noticed that the wind had become considerably stronger, and almost before the real danger became apparent the flames jumped across the break and enveloped the barn. One team was taken from the burning building, but as these could not be left alone the other team was burned before the neighbors arrived. There was great difficulty in saving the house. Mr. O'Neil's loss is about $1,000. Mrs. O'Neil became quite ill from the nervous strain, but is now progressing favorably.

PRESENTED WITH DIPLOMAS

(Continued From Page One.)

could they hope to uphold and advance their profession.

Dr. Eccles.

Dr. Eccles, dean of the college, in an excellent address, said that to have a university was a credit to any city, and London was known far and wide by reason of the students who every year left the Medical College and its sister institution, the Western University.

Education is the right of every child and is one of the greatest factors in building up a nation.

To the graduates, Dr. Eccles spoke earnestly, advising them to hold their profession in the honor it deserved, and to study diligently and try and kept abreast of the progress that is constantly being made.

None of them, he said, should live so that it could be said he had wasted his life and done no good.

Most men who fail in life do not fail from any lack of ability, but from a lack of earnestness.

The Valedictory.

Dr. Allen Ross read an excellent valedictory address, expressing the satisfaction all the graduates felt at having reached the goal for which they had put in four years of hard work.

This satisfaction, however, he said, was mingled with regret at parting from the faculty, who had always treated them with the utmost kindness and consideration.

To the citizens of London, Dr. Ross, on behalf of the graduates and students, expressed the most hearty thanks for the support always given them in their sports, and for the kindly feelings they have manifested to all students.

Dr. Ross, in concluding recommended the physicians of the city to follow the example of the other citizens and support the students in all their athletic ventures, as such things do much to create warm feelings of friendship among the students, and are a general help to any college.

Dr. Campbell.

Dr. J. B. Campbell, replied to the valedictory, and showed the graduates the importance of not neglecting their studies for a moment now that they were through school. They were really just beginning now.

Of late years medical knowledge was increasing as it never did before, and the closest attention was necessary in order to keep pace with the discoveries that are being made.

Oath Administered.

Dr. Ferguson then called upon the graduates to stand up, and administered to them the oath of Hippocrates.

The graduates ascended the platform in a body, and one by one knelt before Chancellor Moorhouse, who conferred on them the degree of M. D., after which each was presented by Dr. Waugh with his diploma.

Each student was the recipient of a handsome bouquet of flowers.

Dean Moorhouse then presented the gold medal to Dr. Fuller Macpherson, and stated that owing to illness Dr. R. A. Worthington, the winner of the silver medal, was unable to be present.

The Graduates.

The graduates then adjourned to a local cafe, where they held a dinner. They are as follows: A. L. Campbell, Belmont; L. E. Downing, Clandeboye; G. H. Farquharson, Whirlwood, Sask.; J. F. Folinsbee, Strathroy; W. G. Hutchinson, Walsingham Center; W. Harcourt, Arthur; W. A. Kenny, city; F. A. Keillor, Wallacetown; F. N. Macpherson, city; A. R. McMillan, Burwell road; F. L. Neely, Dorchester; A. Ross, city; C. W. Sawers, Brucefield; J. L. Stapleton, city; J. S. Schram, city; W. J. Taylor, city; Victor Trottier, Tilbury; E. L. Walker, Glencoe; R. A. Worthington, Clinton.

ANOTHER HOUSE WILL BE SOLD

On the Hospital Grounds to Make Way for Hygienic Institute.

At the meeting of No. 1 committee yesterday afternoon it was decided to ask for tenders for the purchase of the brick house at the corner of Waterloo street and Ottawa avenue, formerly owned by Mrs. Stanley.

This house is on the property recently purchased by the committee for a site for the hygienic institute, and will have to be removed.

The first site chosen by the committee was not suitable to the Government, as it was too close to the Nurses' Home. The new site is on the corner of Waterloo street, and work has commenced on the excavation work at the rear end.

Ald. Beattie declared it was necessary to sell the house as soon as possible and get it away, as the work of construction is being held back.

Ald. Parsons suggested that tenders be called for to be opened on Friday next. This was agreed to.

The police court clerk's report was received, and ordered sent to the council.

Those present were Ald. Beattie, chairman, Ald. Parsons and Secretary Pope.

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STRATHROY SPRING SHOW

Was an Excellent Exhibit of Four Classes—Clydesdales Predominate.

Strathroy, May 2. — The Strathroy spring show was a good one. Four classes of horses were shown. The Hackney class had but one horse on the ground, owned by Wm. Faulds, of Caradoc — a beautiful chestnut, medium size.

Then came the Percherons, with two in their class, Cerus, owned by the Strathroy Stock Improvement Association, and Monteagle, the property of a few of Caradoc's farmers — two fine horses.

The Clydesdale class had about a dozen good horses. Colin McKegan, of Strathroy, put in a fine lot, five in all. W. D. Benstead, of Strathroy, showed one imported by McKegan two years ago, a horse that would be a credit to any country. Douglas Bros. showed a fine horse weighing about 1,900 pounds.

The Roadster class was well represented. Monbars, owned by a syndicate of Strathroy horsemen. Mr. Burke, of Alvinston, showed a fine horse, good size, and C. McKegan showed his Oakland Audubon, the little black; a perfect beauty rather small, a fine-gaited horse. Mr. Walker, of Adelaide, showed a colt bred from the famous Monbars.

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The Toilers Of The Sea
—BY—
VICTOR HUGO
BORN 1802. DIED 1885.

A Classic in a Page

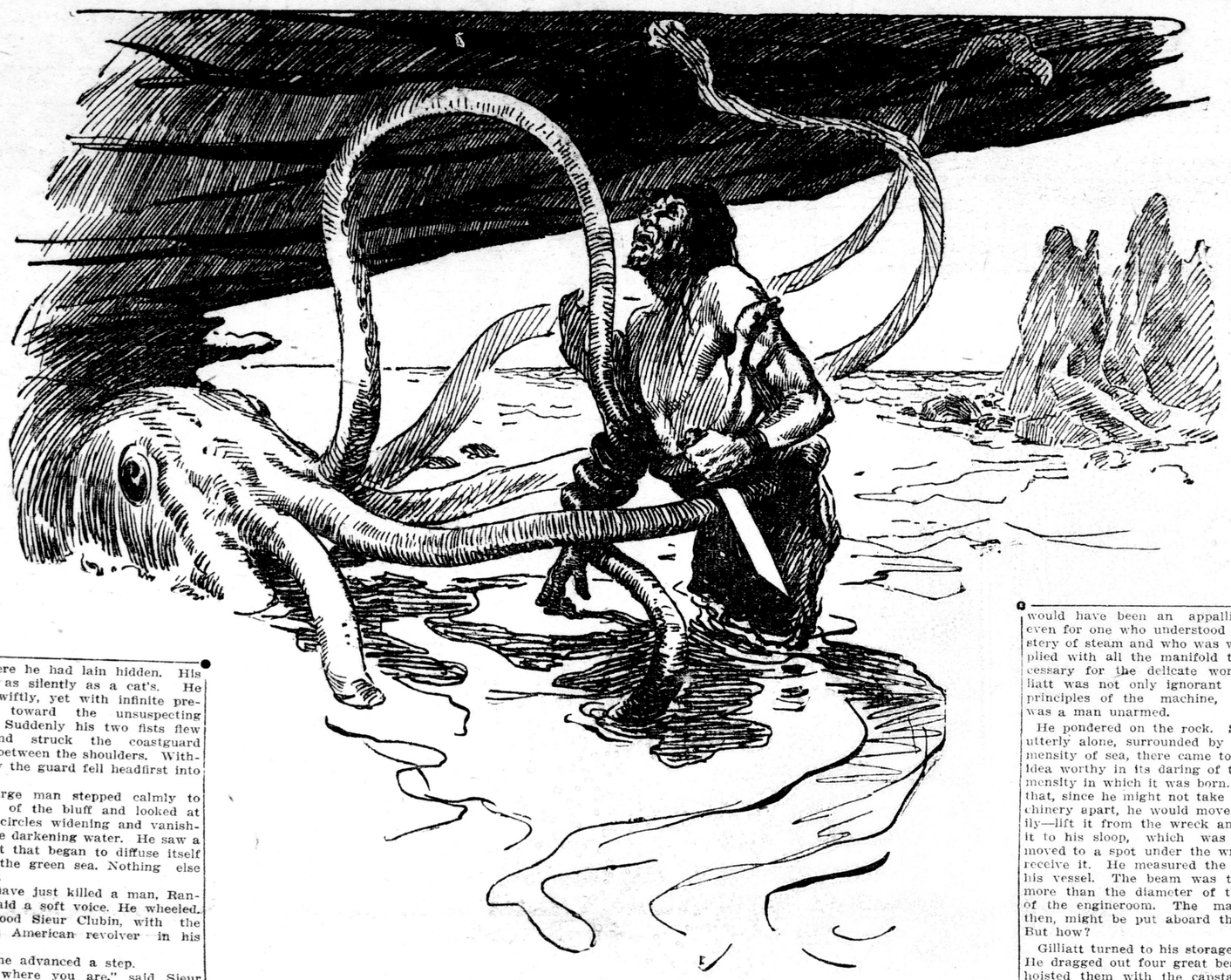
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Victor Marie Hugo wrote this story in exile in the Channel Islands, whither he fled after the famous coup d'etat of Louis Bonaparte. His descriptions of the characteristics of the primitive Islanders and of the moods and mysteries of the sea are, therefore, from intimate personal knowledge.

The faults of "Toilers of the Sea" are like the dust and debris whirled in the arms of the tempest. Behind them is the thrill of the mighty breath of heaven.

Gilliatt's battle with the devilfish, which is the episode of the story that has made the novel popular and ever fascinating among all classes of people, epitomizes the faults and the genius of the work. It has become one of the imperishable stones of literature. It is reprinted in almost every book of selections from school readers to anthologies, and it is quoted wholly or in part in almost every reference to the giant octopods and other sea monsters. Thus it comes about that tens of thousands all over the world know "Toilers of the Sea" by title and have a fair inkling of its remarkable style, without ever having read the book itself.



THEN A LARGE, ROUND, GLUTINOUS MASS ISSUED FROM BENEATH THE CREVICE

When Mess Lethierry, of Saint Sampson, in the Island of Guernsey, had completed fifty years of sea, he discovered one day that he could no longer lift his great three hundred-pound anvil with one hand, and thus was brought face to face with the sudden knowledge that he was no longer young.

With the same swift determination that had so often taken him to the side of wrecked ships through spouting seas, like a lion with a foaming mane, the old seaman set to work at once to provide a competency not so much for himself, as for his bewitching, beautiful, entirely delightful niece, Deruchette.

On Deruchette old Lethierry would have staked his life, his soul and his future throughout eternity without hesitation. For her sake, he staked his whole fortune, all his painfully gathered hoard, and in addition all that he could borrow, on a venture that for those days was almost diabolic.

It was just at the time when people began to talk with sage shakes of the head and with superstitious thrill of a new kind of ship that was moved, not by sails, but by a strange power that came from boiling water. Lethierry heard, considered and investigated. Soon he began erecting a strange hull on great covered stocks. He exhausted all his skill as shipwright in this construction. As his vessel grew his love for her grew, until when her wonderful engines at last arrived from France and had been installed, his pride and joy in Durande, the ship, were barely second to his worship of Deruchette, the girl.

One day when Mess Lethierry had spent his last franc, the frightened people of Guernsey, crossing themselves as they stood grouped on the rocky coast, beheld a monstrous form which puffed and blew, a horrid machine which roared like a wild beast and smoked like a volcano, as it rushed out to sea with a frightful beating of its fins and a throat belching forth flame. From that day the impious contrivance was known throughout the Guernsey Islands as the Devil boat.

With typical wickness, however, the devil has a foul trick of making imself impressively useful, not to say necessary; thus the Durande, being able to carry four times as much cargo as the biggest sailing vessel, and in one-quarter of the time between ports, became a great success. Therefore, though many honest people declared that they could distinctly see the horns of the evil fiend himself sticking up between her paddle boxes, and though sermons were preached in village churches to prove that the vessel was a work of black sin because God had divorced fire and water at the creation, Mess Lethierry soon began to pay off his loans.

Mess Lethierry commanded his beloved Durande till rheumatism had him by the heels. Then he turned the command over to Sieur Clubin. Sieur Clubin looked like a notary, but was a wonderful sailor; he was a renowned swimmer, and as taciturn as the channel rocks; and he had impressed his strict, quite painful honesty on men so long, that they often said, "As honest as Sieur Clubin."

Nevertheless, Sieur Clubin's enviable reputation, which he had earned by many years of scrupulous honor in matters of sous and francs, was only the stake that he had laid on life's gaming table. He but bided his time for making one, and only one, great stroke which should sweep off all the stakes, leaving trusting fools to gape and wonder. One day when he brought the Durande as usual into St. Malo he saw the game shape his way.

That night Sieur Clubin furtively bargained with a vagabond for a certain ingenious new contrivance which that gentleman had brought from America. It was that important, if not useful, invention, the revolver. Armed with this novel means for making one's self irresistible, Sieur Clubin made his way next day to a great cliff near St. Malo, where the rocks rise sheer as the side of a monstrous house out of a sea monstrously deep.

On the very edge of this dizzy plateau there stood a coastguard on this day, looking fixedly at a vessel that was lying off the shore. Soon he saw a boat lowered away. It moved vigorously toward the cliff.

At this moment a man of huge stature stepped from the concealment of a rock where he had lain hidden. His foot fell as silently as a cat's. He moved swiftly, yet with infinite precaution, toward the unsuspecting watcher. Suddenly his two fists flew forth and struck the coastguard straight between the shoulders. Without a cry the guard fell headfirst into the sea.

The large man stepped calmly to the edge of the bluff and looked at the few circles widening and vanishing in the darkening water. He saw a dark spot that began to diffuse itself through the green sea. Nothing else appeared.

"You have just killed a man, Rantaine," said a soft voice. He wheeled. There stood Sieur Clubin, with the ingenious American revolver in his hand.

Rantaine advanced a step.

"Stay where you are," said Sieur Clubin. "I have six shots here. They will either kill you or bring the nearest coastguard."

"What would you have?" demanded Rantaine, again trying to advance and again checked by an ugly click.

"Rantaine," said Sieur Clubin in his silkiest voice, "yesterday I watched you as you went to a money-changer and counted out to him seventy-six thousand francs, for which he gave you three Bank of England notes for one thousand pounds each. You put these notes into an iron tobacco box. Then you arranged with the master of yonder ship to take you off here that you might escape; for, Rantaine, you stole that money from Mess Lethierry. Kindly do not trouble yourself to deny, but put your hand into your pocket and fling me the tobacco box."

Rantaine cursed. He made a step forward. Sieur Clubin aimed at him carefully. He stopped, muttered, "A fellow becomes like a child before such a thing as that," and sullenly threw the tobacco box to Sieur Clubin. That mariner skillfully opened it and assured himself that the bank notes were there without letting his revolver waver from its fixed direction.

"Your boat is near," said Sieur Clubin. "You may go."

Rantaine scrambled down the perilous cliff without a word. When he was safely in the boat he rose and said:

"Sieur Clubin, you are an honest man, but you will not be offended if I write to tell Mess Lethierry that I have paid over to you £3,000 for him, and here is a sailor who belongs to St. Malo and who will testify to the same effect when he returns from this voyage."

This malevolently revengeful idea of Rantaine's might have disconcerted a less determined man and driven him to yield up his prize. To Sieur Clubin it meant only that he would have to dare a little more. He returned to the port and began at once to prepare the Durande for departure in the morning.

"You are not going, surely?" said the people of the quays. "There is going to be a great fog tomorrow."

Nevertheless the Durande steered out the next morning. For many hours she moved under a sky so bright that the prophecies of fog seemed absurd, but suddenly a bank was seen on the horizon. It seemed to rise bodily. In an hour more it was a wall. In another hour the Durande was swallowed in it.

One of the passengers standing near the engines heard the engineer say to his assistant:

"This morning in the sun we were going at half-speed. Now, in the fog, we get orders to drive ahead full speed."

The next moment the Durande hurled herself at a great stone that seemed to leap all at once from the deep.

Immediately the gaping hull sucked the sea in with a horrible gulping. Captain Clubin wasted no words. The long boat shot into the water under his orders and the passengers and crew hurried in. When all were in they cried to him to follow. But Clubin refused. "Push off," he said. "I shall stay here. When the ship is lost the captain is already dead."

Seeing that he was immovable, the people in the boat gave him a cheer and pushed off.

As soon as he was alone Sieur Clubin's face expressed a lively satisfaction. But suddenly there came a little, a very little rift in that great fog, and Capt. Clubin became almost haggard.

Two mighty pillars of rock towered twinlike before him. He knew them at once. None who had ever seen them could mistake the terrible Douvres.

Sieur Clubin had made a mistake. He had intended to steer the Durande on the Hanway rocks. From the Hanways it was only a one-mile swim to a deserted part of the coast where he could get clothing and other necessaries for getting away. The Douvres lay twenty-five miles off shore—far too great a distance for even Sieur Clubin, wonderful swimmer that he was.

It was a sudden and hideous change of affairs. But again Sieur Clubin did not despair, although he shuddered. He gazed about him. As if in answer to his hope a wind arose. The fog began to move. Sieur Clubin knew that smugglers often ran within sight of the Douvres. They and no other vessels would dare to come near those visible presences of death. Smugglers would take him off, ask no questions and tell no tales, if the price were sufficient.

To get a view of the horizon it would be necessary to gain the summit of one of the higher rocks. Clubin promptly stripped. He fastened a stout leather belt around his waist. It contained the iron tobacco box. Then he plunged headlong into the sea. He sank deep, touched the stony bottom, skirted a submarine rock for a moment and struck out to regain the surface. In that instant he felt himself seized by one foot.

That night there was a great hubbub in St. Sampson. The long boat had come ashore with the shipwrecked people. Mess Lethierry stood against the wall and listened like a dead man. His gray hair hung around his face. His hands were clenched. Even a stranger ignorant of the passion that this old man had felt for his vessel could have seen that her destruction meant his own. Henceforth there was nothing. He was ruined and too old to begin life anew. While they were still talking the captain of a cutter arrived. He had heard the lowing of oxen in the open sea and, steering in the direction of this puzzling thing, had seen the Durande hanging to the rocks. There was no sign of Clubin or anyone else. He was about to veer off again, when a terrible crash was heard. A wave had lifted the wreck and hurled her bodily at the twin Douvres. She plunged in like a projectile and hung there, held high in air between them up to her midship frame. He watched her a long time through his glass. He said that he could affirm that though the hull forward and aft had been smashed sadly, the engines were still intact. Even the funnel stood firm.

Mess Lethierry looked up. Light came again into his eyes. But it faded as soon as it had appeared. On the high rocks where the Durande hung suspended there was hardly foothold for a man. To send a ship and crew there to work was a wild dream. The season of heavy gales was coming on. The fearful seas that sweep the Douvres in that period would snap the stoutest chains that ever moored a ship. Thus, since no ship could lie there, and since no men could exist on the rocks themselves, and, furthermore, since there was not room for them to work except one at a time, even if they could find foothold, it was only too clear that the engines must be left to the sea. The captain of the cutter spoke at that moment, as if in answer to the thoughts of Mess Lethierry.

"No, it is all over," said he. "The man does not exist who could go there and save the machinery of the Durande."

Deruchette sprang to her feet and turned her beautiful face on the crowd. "If he existed," she exclaimed "I would marry him!"

A tall young man made his way out of the throng and stood before her, anxious and pale. "You would marry him, Mademoiselle?" whispered he.

This tall young man was Gilliatt, a fisherman. All eyes turned toward him. Mess Lethierry rose to his full height and said solemnly:

"Deruchette should be his. I pledge myself to it in God's name."

The next night a powerfully-built sloop, immense in beam and deep of hold, went out to sea through passages so perilous that fishermen and lighthousekeepers remarking her from shore wondered what madman thus dared the dangers of the islands in the darkness. The madman was Gilliatt, bound for the Douvres by the shortest way; for he knew that shipwrecks will not wait and that the sea is an inexorable creditor. With the face of Deruchette before him, he feared nothing except a rival in the enterprise.

It was broad daylight when he arrived at the grim and desolate place. Like two monstrous arms the two Douvres reached upward from their gulf and held the lifeless body of the ship up for the tempest to see. Gilliatt sprang ashore and climbed to the wreck.

He found the afterpart, with engines and even paddlewheels intact, as the captain of the cutter had said, driven deeply between the two rocks as if by an enormous hammer. The forecastle had snapped off and disappeared. Gilliatt climbed to the top of a paddlebox and surveyed the scene He saw a bight inclosed on all sides except the east by rocky walls. This would make a shelter for his sloop. He clambered down hurriedly and with infinite care steered his vessel into the dangerous passage. When he had her safely anchored, he cast about for a shelter for himself. At low water he could jump from rock to rock between the sloop and the cliffs that held the wreck; but at high water there was open sea between. The wreck itself was too unstable for a shelter. Nothing remained but the rock. Gilliatt pitched on the top of the greater of the two Douvres. He could climb to it from the wreck by throwing a knotted rope with a grappnel to the peak. By this precarious pathway of rope he would have to go back and forth thereafter. He would have dared and done more than that for a single smile from Deruchette.

He slept that night in a cavern. When he awoke the next morning he discovered that the wind had blown his provisions into the sea. Gilliatt nodded at the water as if he understood the token. To him it was the beginning of hostilities between the ocean and himself. He breakfasted on some limpets and set to work—work such as no living man had ever to do before him; for it was to salve such a ship as never had swum the seas before, to take out of her engines understood by none, to remove these mysterious things without harming them, and to do all this single-handed, with neither tools nor gear, and without any food except such as he could wrest from the unwilling deep.

His first labor was to build a forge in a cavern of the rocks. Gilliatt was not only a fisherman, but a sailor; not only a sailor, but a craftsman; not only a craftsman, but a born engineer. All these qualities were to be called on now. With his craft in tools he made hearth and anvil out of stones; with his engineering skill he made the sea winds serve him as a bellows; with his skill as a fisherman he fought the breakers for a thousand and one precious fragments of the wreck; with his ingenuity as a sailor he made hopelessly meager means answer for a truly gigantic task.

His first task was to take down the paddle wheels. To most men this task alone would have been overwhelming. To this man, laboring half naked on a sea rock, it was only as a beginning. Half Cyclops, half merman, he toiled as a creature possessed of a devil. Thus in an amazingly short time the paddle wheels were not only taken down and apart, but numbered and stowed.

So far, this poor island fisherman, who had arrived at the sea rock armed only with a huge hammer, an axe and a knife, had achieved marvelous things. Out of the debris of the wreck he had made for himself saws, chisels and files. With these rude appliances he had stripped the Durande till now her engines lay open before him. But then he folded his arms and looked upon the task that confronted him; and he perceived that all that had gone before was as nothing.

To dismember that wonderful machine, that intricate mass of valves, pistons, springs, tubes and levers, would have been an appalling task even for one who understood the mystery of steam and who was well supplied with all the manifold tools necessary for the delicate work. Gilliatt was not only ignorant of the principles of the machine, but he was a man unarmed.

He pondered on the rock. Standing utterly alone, surrounded by the immensity of sea, there came to him an idea worthy in its daring of the immensity in which it was born. It was that, since he might not take the machinery apart, he would move it bodily—lift it from the wreck and lower it to his sloop, which was to be moved to a spot under the wreck to receive it. He measured the deck of his vessel. The beam was two feet more than the diameter of the floor of the engineroom. The machinery, then, might be put aboard the sloop. But how?

Gilliatt turned to his storage cavern. He dragged out four great beams. He hoisted them with the capstan and fixed them between the two Douvres, stretching from one to the other, and thus just above the wreck. To these four beams he attached tackles, making four sets of hoisting apparatus. Then he cut four holes in the deck on the starboard side of the engine, and four similar holes on the port side. Eight corresponding holes were made under these through the keel. The cables from the four tackle blocks were passed through the holes in the deck, drawn out at the holes in the keel and under the machinery, reentering the keel holes on the other side and passing again upward through the deck and thence back to the beams, where they all met in a single tackle whose one great cable could be directed by one arm. Thus the man who held that single tackle could direct the course and action of all.

And now, when all this had been accomplished, Gilliatt, instead of moving his sloop forthwith under the wreck, did something which seemed useless. He fastened ten great nails into the base of the Douvres. Then with enormous efforts he dragged a mighty piece of the wreckage to the spot and fastened it there like a swinging gate. Then, and not till then, did he remove the sloop from her safe anchorage and work her around to the defile between the two Douvres.

The aspect of the man who had accomplished all these labors had become terrible. His hair and beard had grown long. He was scarred everywhere. He was continually hungry, thirsty and cold. For more than two months he had eaten only shellfish and subsisted on what little fresh water gathered in the crevices from rains and dews. The bitter rocks were consuming him. But now all was in readiness for the end. The sloop was moored to a nicety under the engine room of the wreck. The planking had been cut everywhere, freeing the engines from above. The keel immediately under the machinery was cut square, ready to descend with it while still supporting it. All this frightful mass was now held only by one chain. When a certain link of this was filled away the weight would all come on the cables and with these, guided by the single controller tackle, the engine was to be lowered to the sloop.

Gilliatt climbed to the wreck and seized the regulating cable with one hand. With the other he began to file through the chain. Suddenly there was a crash. The link snapped before it was half cut through. The severed chain beat against the rock. The cables strained. The huge mass detached itself from the wreck. The hull opened and the iron flooring of the engine room was visible beneath the keel.

It descended steadily. Then the pulleys stopped. The vast engine stood upright, firm, unharmed, on the deck of the sloop.

All was ended. He had but to depart.

And then suddenly a great wind came over the sea. The waters stirred. The tempest, long delayed, was coming. It was as if the sea had waited thus only to get its foe more wholly into its power.

Gilliatt hastened to the gate. Swiftly he swung it. With superhuman strength he lashed it with cables and chains. He swam and waded to the outer rocks just before the defile, dragging more beams and chains, and there built a breakwater, striving like a madman, and compressing work that should have taken hours into a half hundred minutes.

Then he stood, with his back against the wall, as it were, and face to face with the hurricane. It came. Rain, wind, lightning, thunder, waves, foam, hoarse noises, whistles, mingled together like monsters suddenly unloosed. All the tumult of the wide expanse rushed toward the Douvres. The enormous surf streamed over all the rocks. As far as eye could reach the sea was white; ten leagues of yeasty water filled the horizon. A heavy swell came rolling in. It resembled a huge wall of glass. It was green and without foam, and it stretched across the wide expanse. It was as a singular kind of gigantic cylinder rolling upon the ocean.

The great wave came down on the breakwater with a terrific shock. Its whole bulk became a roaring surf. For some moments it drowned everything. When it subsided the barrier was still there, firm, undisturbed. Another great wave came, and another, and another. Then there advanced one that was immense. The rocks themselves shook as it broke on them. The barrier began to give way.

Gilliatt rushed to the rescue. With a great beam he uprooted a rock and heaved it into the boiling. He tore at the suspended wreck of the Durande and let a mass of it fall into the defile to act as a barrier from the other end. For twenty hours he wrestled, matching his strength against the sea, his wit against the tempest. Then suddenly the sky became blue. He had won.

Gilliatt dropped on the deck of the sloop and slept where he fell. When he awoke again the swell was still too heavy to venture to sea with his precious freight. He stripped himself to the waist and climbed on the reef to look for food. Crayfish and crabs were scarce. He saw a large crab after a long hunt. It scuttled under a great shelf of rock. He put his knife between his teeth and crawled after it. When he got under the rock he stood up in dumb amazement. He was in an underground cavern. Before him lay a mystic green pool, out of which rose great columns, losing themselves in the darkness of the roof. Strange sea growth hung everywhere and waved tender filaments in the gloomy depth.

It seemed to him that the crab had taken refuge in a fissure. He waded ito the water and began to grope in the dusk.

Suddenly he felt himself seized by the arm.

Some living thing, thin, rough, flat, cold, slimy, had twisted itself around his naked arm and was creeping up toward his chest like a tightening cord. He recoiled, but he had scarcely power to move. He was, as it were, nailed to the place. That which held him was supple as leather, strong as steel, cold as night.

A second form, sharp, elongated and narrow, issued out of the crevice like a tongue. It crept over his skin and wound itself about him. At the same time a terrible sense of pain, comparable to nothing he had ever known, compelled all his muscles to contract. He felt on his skin a number of flat, rounded points. It seemed as if innumerable suckers had fastened to his flesh and were about to drink his blood.

A third ligature came from the hole in the rock, and a fourth. A fifth passed over the others and fastened him. Then a large round, glutinous mass issued from beneath the crevice. On the opposite side of this disgusting monster appeared the commencement of three other tentacles, the ends of which remained under the rock. In the middle of the slimy mass appeared two eyes. The eyes were fixed on Gilliatt. He recognized the devilfish.

It held Gilliatt fast as the spider holds the fly. He was in the water up to his waist. His naked feet were on the slippery roundness of the stones at the bottom. His right arm was bound and held powerless by the tentacles. Two hundred and fifty suckers were upon him, tormenting him with agony and loathing. He was grasped with gigantic hands, the fingers of which were each nearly a yard long and furnished inside with living blisters eating into the flesh.

It advanced toward him with a violent movement. The moment was decisive. If the beaked jaws once fastened on his side Gilliatt was lost. He struck with the knife. With a rapid sweep he described a circle around the two eyes and wrenched off the hideous head. Instantly the terrible folds relaxed.

As Gilliatt turned to flee he saw something smiling at him from a recess near by. He looked, startled. It was a skull. He stepped toward it. The skeleton was partly buried in a heap of crab shells. Around the waist he saw a belt. He pulled at it. It fell apart and Gilliatt held in his hand a small iron tobacco box which contained a few pieces of paper. They were three banknotes for £1,000 each.

Two days later, when dusk had already fallen, Gilliatt made his sloop fast in front of Mess Lethierry's house. The engine was salved. He went quietly to a clump of bushes and peered into the garden. Soon he saw her. But she was not alone. A stranger was with her. He held her in his arms and she responded to his caresses. Gilliatt moved away like a shadow.

The next day Mess Lethierry was as one possessed. He sobbed, laughed, sang, talked incessantly. "And now," he cried, when he had praised Gilliatt for the thousandth time, "you know you are to marry Deruchette!"

Gilliatt leaned with his back against the wall and said, "No."

One day soon afterward a vessel sailed slowly out to sea from Saint Sampson. On the deck stood Deruchette and her husband.

As she passed a rock near the entrance Gilliatt, sitting there quite motionless, could see her dear face. He did not again turn his eyes from that one spot. The breeze freshened. The vessel sailed by. The waves reached his waist.

"Look yonder," said Deruchette. "It seems as if there were a man upon that rock."

There was no foam about it. The water rose peacefully. It was nearly level with Gilliatt's shoulders.

His eyes continued fixed on the vessel. A strange luster shone in their calm and tragic depths. There was in them the calm acceptance of an end far different from his dreams.

The vessel had become a mere spot in the distance. Then it dwindled. At the moment when it vanished the head of Gilliatt disappeared. Nothing was visible now but the sea.

Methodist ministers in the United States are today preaching in more languages, it is said, than were used after the miracle of Pentecost.

The German Empress has presented to the library of the American Church in Berlin the "Letters of Queen Victoria" in three volumes.

The total number of recognized Methodist ministers throughout the world is fixed by the official "Kalendar" at 51,311, with 103,192 lay preachers.

The expenses of the Pan-Anglican congress, which is to be held the coming summer in London, are estimated at about $30,000, nearly all of which will be raised by the sale of tickets for the various meetings.

There is being built in the city of Mexico the largest bull ring in the world. When completed it will seat 2,-000 people. The framework is of steel and the cost will be $700,000.

During a moment of religious excitement at the Minneapolis Charity Mission, Nolan J. Whiteside dramatically confessed a long series of crimes. He was then given into the custody of a detective.

A man thinks he is a good husband when he does not blame his wife because his shoes hurt him.

SCHOOL FOR HOUSEWIVES

BY MARION HARLAND

The Back Yard Kitchen Garden



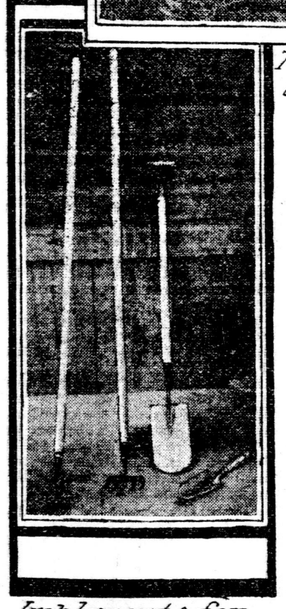
The Trowel Is an Invaluable Implement.



Smoothing the Soil.



Turning up the Soil to the Sun.



Implements for Back Yard Farming



Protecting Lettuce from the Sun.

ONE of the most serviceable tabloids of proverbial philosophy transmitted to us by an anonymous benefactor is: "If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain." It is the quintessence of common sense. Put into general practice, it would lengthen the average of human longevity more effectually than all the discoveries of remedial science have succeeded in doing during the last century.

Translated into non-figurative language, it directs that when you cannot do the thing you would, do what you can and be convinced that you have done your best.

The foregoing didacticism had its origin in a conversation overheard in a street car one morning last week, when the smell of the spring that had come in very deed was in the air—the smell of budding leaves and bursting blossoms joying in deliverance from winter bondage—the indefinable delicious essence of new life informing the no longer stagnant earth. We all know it by the feeling thereof, and not one of us can account for it any more than he can deny it. It had penetrated to the heart of the city, and the women opposite me in the car were—as an old writer has it—"wondrously commoved thereby."

YEARNING FOR COUNTRY

"I declare, when I went into my back yard this morning and smelled the dew on the grass, I could have cried with homesickness for the country," said one of them. "I was brought up in a little village where we had our own vegetables. It is hard to get used to the withered, stale stuff sold as 'garden truck' in the markets. That's what they called it in the old time. I get tired of potatoes, turnips and carrots by the time spring is here, and we won't eat canned goods."

"Right you are!" struck in her companion. "Nasty, doctored trash, that tastes like nothing the Lord of the earth ever made! I often tell my husband that I wouldn't mind staying in town all summer, as we expect to do this year, if I had a bit of something juicy and green once in a while. There's a taste of the ground, so to speak, about freshly picked lettuce, tomatoes and radishes—not to mention green corn and peas—that money can't buy. They're fine for the blood, too. I feel as if I could live and die happy if John's business would allow us to have a little place in the country. We have a back yard, where there are lilac bushes and a few old rose trees, but, as you say, it just makes me homesick to look at them. I think, sometimes, I'll have them dug up and thrown into the garbage wagon. They are worse than nothing."

Clearly, Mahomet and the mountain are not likely to get together with this brace of grumblers. Yet each knew what she wanted, and their needs were the same. I came home to find in the morning mail a letter I shall soon print, in part, from a shut-in who has whiled away the long wintry days by raising beans and tomatoes in window boxes. In her circumscribed world the prophet and the mountain have met.

Grass is better than bricks and mortar or asphalt in the back yard. Rows of thrifty "garden truck" are better than turf, which feeds nothing and offers a monotone of verdure from month to month. Bestir yourself to make the parallelogram or square blossom and bear for the service of man and the delectation of woman. Have every available foot of tillable soil spaded up, manured and raked smooth. It is getting late to raise certain vegetables from the seeds. You may buy young plants from market-gardeners or seed shops at astonishingly low rates. Two dozen tomato vines planted against the sunniest wall, and, as they grow, trained upon a low barricade of sticks, will bear all summer long. Choose a cool, shaded corner for lettuce. If you have none such, make a retreat for the succulent delicacy. Have a movable screen of reeds or woven twigs with which to protect the lettuce bed from the noonday sun. Take it down at night and do not put it up on cloudy days. By a little care in this respect you will secure sweet salad. As the first supply of plants shows a tendency to run to seed, have a second and a third instalment ready to take its place. Lettuce that grows in the sun gets bitter, and when the head elongates into a stem, it is pastworthy.

Radishes also thrive into juicy mildness in the shade, although they will bear more sunshine than lettuce. If set so near a brick wall as to feel the radiated heat as well as the direct rays of the sun, they will develop too fast and become pithy and pungent. Here, too, it is wise to have a succession of crops. Manage this by judicious renewal of young plants or by sowing seeds at different times.

Green peas should be planted early in the season. Give them rich earth, plenty of light and heat, and water often should the season be dry. Train upon sticks against the wall. If you have room for two crops, plant a second three weeks after you put the first into the ground. This will insure a succession of "messes" of the incomparable vegetable, which is never eaten in perfection unless it has been gathered on the same day it is cooked and served. We never buy market peas nor green corn in city shops. Flavor and sweetness depart with handling and transportation.

Cucumbers take kindly to back-yard culture. They flourish under direct and radiating sunshine, being of tropical origin. They, too, should be eaten soon after they are gathered. Horticulturists hold that, if plucked while the dew is on them in the early morning, they are more wholesome and have a better flavor than if one waits until the sun has warmed them. Keep on ice until you are ready to prepare them for the table.

Plant peas against the wall and set a row of string beans in the outer edge of the same bed. They require similar conditions of exposure and culture, and in growing do not interfere with each other.

PLANT SWEET HERBS

Do not fail to have a bed of sweet herbs in a sheltered corner of the miniature kitchen-garden. Parsley, sage, mint, sweet marjoram and thyme come up year after year from the roots. They are hardy and thrifty, needing no care beyond weeding and occasional pruning. The same may be said of chives, justly prized by the skilful salad maker as imparting a delicious finishing touch to the odor and taste of lettuce, tomatoes, etc.

For tools, provide yourself with a spade, a rake, a small hoe—that will go easily between stems and leaves where a larger utensil would bruise and break—two trowels, one larger than the other, and a pair of pruning scissors. Of this outfit the trowels are the most valuable to the woman who farms her own back yard. I speak with authority, having been a diligent flower-gardener since my childhood. With the large trowel dig deeply to turn up the soil to the air and sunshine, especially in dry weather. With the small, work more gingerly among delicate fibers and tender leaves, smoothing and patting gently when the weeds are extracted and the soil loosened. This process of breaking and crumbling the earth fine, that moisture may penetrate it, is an important matter, but discretion should be observed here. The zealous and unpracticed gardener is in danger of digging too much and too often. Do your weeding by hand until the seeds are fairly up and the stems have gained wood or fiber. Nature may be trusted to take care of them thus far. Do not stir the soil about a transplanted herb or slip or root until it has taken firm hold of the new ground. Let it send out roots below and healthy shoots above before you ply the trowel in its immediate neighborhood.

In giving this advice to those who must make their summer "change" without leaving town or village or suburban quarters, yet who hunger and thrist for fresh esculents, and, what is almost as wholesome, the smell of upturned earth and the sight of green and growing things, I do not assert that you will be able to furnish your table all summer long with salads and roots and legumes. I do affirm that you may introduce agreeable variety into your family bill of fare and get diversion and outdoor life for your fagged and harassed self if you are the owner or lessee of a thirty-five-foot square of arable soil, and have a genuine desire to get near to Nature's heart.

Marion Harland

Housemothers' Exchange

PLEASE tell me how to prepare crystallized violets?

2. We used to have the most delicious vol-au-vents in Italy. I should like to have a recipe for the same. The filling was of a rich, greenish brown, the only recognizable ingredient being mushrooms and stoned olives.

3. Do you know of an Italian method of cooking chicken (braised, I imagine) which looks like our smothered chicken, but the fowl is disjointed before it is cooked, and the flavor is different. It was always served with salad.

Let me offer in part payment for the information I hope to receive a proved recipe for beautiful and delicious marmalade:

Eight oranges, 8 pounds of granulated sugar, 3 lemons, 12 pints of water.

First morning—Wash the fruit thoroughly and, with a sharp knife, cut it into thin slices without peeling. Remove the seeds and the small end slices and put into a bowl with the water. Leave thus for twenty-four hours.

Second morning—Put the fruit and water on the stove and bring to a boil. Keep this up for an hour. Remove from fire and add the sugar to the contents of kettle while hot.

Third morning—Put the fruit back upon the stove and cook steadily for two hours. Fill jars with the hot marmalade, and seal.

Mrs. J. C. (Nashville, Tenn.).

I feel like a thief and a robber in accepting your "beautiful" recipe when I cannot return, as a partial equivalent, the recipes you wish to get. I have kept house in Italy for two years at a time, and visited the fairest land upon the globe at several other times. Yet I do not recognize the vol-au-vent or the smothered chicken. Chicken is invariably accompanied by salad there, and I recollect that the fowl is dismembered before it comes to table. I do not recall that the flavor was unlike that of roast chicken. In the hope that one or more of our readers will come to our help, I publish your pleasant letter.

Two Protests

As I foretold, the economical menu sent in by a member of the Exchange has been fallen upon vigorously by other housemanagers. I have room for but two protests today:

Though "a mere man," I venture to say a word respecting the $3.80-per-week menu printed by you as a communication from a practical housekeeper.

In her expense account she makes no allowance for potatoes, rice, tea, salt or spices. Add these to the total, and you would have at least $4.

With all due respect to "One Housemother," I should not care to be her "John" if I were to be limited to that menu. I could, unaided, eat all she has provided for $3.80, and would be hungry at the end of the week.

We are two in our home, and here is an approximate estimate of our weekly expenses: Milk, 35 cents; meat, $1; eggs, $1.20, and other provisions in like ratio. If we could manage on $6 per week we would think ourselves fortunate.

A. W. (Cresson, Pa.).

Our second protest is from a woman and a housemother. Before getting to her, let me thank "A. W." for the sound sense of justice displayed in his letter. Of his wife it may evidently be said that "the heart of her husband doth safely trust in her." He is not afraid to let her know the truth, lest she might be tempted to extravagance. If all men would exhibit the same spirit, we should have fewer petitions that we "would not publish these dreadful $4-a-week lies! Men are unreasonable enough already." Thus writes one poor woman, and fifty more say the same in effect.

With two people every day in the week and nine meals for her "friends," "One Housemother" got in forty-five meals for $3.80, or 8⅓ cents per meal.

Where, oh, where does she buy fruit, cereals, eggs, tea, milk, potatoes, cabbage, pie, bread and butter to last six days and forty-five meals, for $3.80? Tell us, so we may start a "get-rich-quick boarding house." What does her John do to be able to exist on this fare? "Bread, 25 cents!" Did she dream out the whole list? Is the pleasant fiction designed to cheer up the hungry who fill our streets in these hard times? I have been in her city, but did not find what she gives as prevailing prices in that great town. Yet I know one woman who cooked five soft-boiled eggs for a breakfast for nine people. All were asked politely, "Will you have an egg?" They as politely declined. Afterward five recalled that they "would like to have one."

It is a farce enacted daily in some homes. It is a sham only second, if at all, to the sin of oversating and overdrinking on the part of those who care nothing for the happiness of others so long as they may idle and feast.

The Father has provided abundantly for us all, and means that we shall live and let live.

Please give us truthful weekly accounts.

M. W. (Harrisburg, Pa.).

Help From a Masculine Member

Still another masculine member takes pen in hand to help the sisterhood. He is not a stranger to the Exchange, and is welcome whenever he steps upon our stage.

From "Mrs. S. L.'s" ill-starred venture in soap-making I infer that she used the wrong alkali in saponifying her fat. If she used potash instead of soda, the result would be soft soap, or, if the proportions were not well adjusted, the result might be what she describes. A potash soft soap may be changed into hard by boiling it in a kettle and adding gradually common table salt in small quantities until a drop of the boiling mass, taken out with a stick, yields, when pressed between the fingers, firm white flakes.

A good way of making soap at home is this: Make a strong lye with one dram of commercial caustic soda and one ounce of water, and then a weak lye with one dram of caustic soda and two ounces of water. Boil the weaker lye solution with one and a half ounces of beef tallow for half an hour in a vessel but half filled with the mixture, and then add the strong lye gradually while the boiling continues.

When, after a while, the mass becomes thick and frothy, test it by taking out a drop on a stick, which, at this stage, should, if pressed between the fingers, solidify into firm, white flakes. At this juncture add half an ounce of common salt; boil for about five minutes longer, and let the mass quietly cool. When the soap has cooled, test it again by boiling a small section of it with water, and if it form a turbid solution, it still contains some unsaponified tallow.

In which case add to it weak lye and continue boiling until the sample gives a clear solution in water. Add, again, table salt, and let it cool. If it is desirable that the soap should have the property of forming a strong lather, use half the quantity of beef tallow and substitute for the other half cocoanut oil.

Any quantity of soap may be boiled in this manner by observing the above proportions.

ROSICRUCIAN (Chicago).

The above is worthy of respectful attention, since "Rosicrucian" is a practical chemist.

A Hard Problem

I was delighted with your reply to "H., Buffalo, N. Y." My life experience has been a parallel with hers. I tried to support myself and a dear old mother by taking boarders, and made a comfortable home for her for a while. When she was disabled by sickness and age my time was divided between her and the house, and I did justice to neither. At the ripe age of 92 my mother died, and I was a nervous wreck.

Tell me, please, of a good old ladies' home. Some day I shall need one. And how should I go to work to get a position as housekeeper or companion to an elderly lady? I am a skilled housekeeper, and can give excellent references. Can you suggest a path for me to take?

Mrs. S. N. (Rock Falls, Ill.).

Advertise in a daily paper, and likewise in some excellent family weekly or religious paper. Your case is not singular. I wish it were less sad. Parents should shrink from burdening dutiful children with the care of the helpless and infirm. Frankly, I do not think that they owe it to those whose duty it is to care for the offspring, who are here without their own will and consent. For my own part, I should prefer to go to a "home" rather than tie a clog about the neck of a child of mine.

Removing Spots From Silk

Will you tell me how to remove spots from a brown silk dress without discoloring it? It has been lying for years unused. I fear the spots are mildew.

C. G. (Versailles, Ohio).

Try sponging the spots with a mixture of alcohol and ether in equal parts. Should this fail, resort to pure chloroform. If the mildew has changed the original color, touch with alcohol. I hope you may not be forced, as a last resort, to have the gown dyed.

....FAMILY MEALS FOR A WEEK....

SUNDAY

BREAKFAST.

Oranges, cereal and cream, ham omelet, rice muffins, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Beef loaf, grapefruit salad, peanut butter sandwiches, Saratoga chips, sugar gingerbread and canned pears (home-made), tea.

DINNER.

Lettuce cream soup, braised fresh beef's tongue with sauce tartare, spinach, young beets, rhubarb tart, black coffee.

MONDAY

BREAKFAST.

Oranges, hominy and cream, fried calf's brains, French rolls (heated), toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Cold tongue (a left-over), baked cream toast, beet and lettuce salad (a left-over), crackers and cheese, baked custards and cookies.

DINNER.

Veal and sago soup, mutton chops en casserole, spinach souffle (a left-over), stuffed potatoes, baked apple dumplings with wine sauce, black coffee.

TUESDAY

BREAKFAST.

Bananas and cream, butter fish, stewed potatoes, muffins, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Eggs and tomatoes (cooked in chafing dish), potatoes a la Lyonnaise, baked Welsh rabbit, watercress salad, bread pudding, tea.

DINNER.

Potato soup, veal cutlets, green peas, stewed tomatoes, charlotte russe, black coffee.

WEDNESDAY

BREAKFAST.

Grapefruit, cereal and cream, bacon and fried hominy, quick biscuits, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Mince of veal on tomato toast (a left-over), fried French potatoes, lettuce salad, crackers and cheese, bananas and cream, cake, cocoa.

DINNER.

Glasgow broth, beefsteak, asparagus, sweet potatoes, tapioca pudding, black coffee.

THURSDAY

BREAKFAST.

Berries, rice and cream, Philadelphia scrapple, rolls, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Savory beef stew (a left-over), sweet potatoes (a left-over), asparagus a la vinaigrette (a left-over), rice custard pudding (a left-over), tea.

DINNER.

Yesterday's soup (a left-over), lamb's liver en casserole, string beans, mashed potatoes, lemon jelly and sponge cake, black coffee.

FRIDAY

BREAKFAST.

Stewed rhubarb and cream, dried rusk soaked in milk, eaten with the rhubarb, boiled eggs, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Fricasseed eggs with drawn butter, tomato toast, string bean and lettuce salad (a left-over), crackers and cheese, chocolate eclairs, tea.

DINNER.

Chowder, salmon steaks, potato puff (a left-over), salsify fritters, strawberries and cream, macaroons, black coffee.

SATURDAY

BREAKFAST.

Oranges, cereal and cream, bacon and eggs, corn bread, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Creamed salmon (a left-over), potatoes boiled whole with parsley sauce, fried mush, Swiss fritters with lemon sauce, tea.

DINNER.

Macaroni soup with Parmesan cheese, roast lamb, green peas, creamed carrots, orange pie, black coffee.

THE CRIMSON BLIND

BY FRED M. WHITE

"I can give you no information," she said, presently. "But I am as positive one way as you are another that you have never been in this house before. I may surmise things, but as I hope to be judged fairly I can give you no information. I am only a poor, unhappy girl, who is doing what she deems to be the best for all parties concerned. And I can tell you nothing, nothing. Oh, won't you believe that I would do anything to serve you if I were only free?"

She held out her hand with an imploring gesture, the red lips were quivering, and her eyes were full of tears. David's warm heart went out to her; he forgot all his own troubles and dangers in his sympathy for the lovely creature in distress.

"Pray say no more about it," he cried. He caught the outstretched hand in his and carried it to his lips. "I don't wish to hurry you; in fact, haste is dangerous. And there is ample time. Nor am I going to press you. Still, before long you may find some way to give me a clue without sacrificing a jot of your fine loyalty to—well, others. I would not distress you for the world, Miss Gates. Don't you think that this has been the most etxraordinary interview?"

The tears trembled like diamonds on the girl's long lashes and a smile flashed over her face. The sudden transformation was wonderfully fascinating.

"What you might call an impossible interview," she laughed. "And all the more impossible because it was quite impossible that you could ever have been here before."

"When I was in this room two nights ago," David protested, "I saw ——"

"Did you see me, for instance? If not, you couldn't have been here."

A small, misshapen figure, with the face of a Byron—Apollo on the bust of a Satyr—came in from behind the folding doors at the back of the dining-room carrying some letters in his hand. The stranger's dark, piercing eyes were fixed inquiringly upon Steel.

"Bell," the latter cried; "Hatherly Bell you have been listening!"

The little man with the godlike head admitted the fact, coolly. He had been writing letters in the back room and escape had been impossible for him.

"Funny enough, I was going to look you up today," he said. "You did me a great service once, and I am longing to repay you. I came down here to give my friend Gates the benefit of my advice and assistance over a large philanthropic scheme he has just evolved. And, writing letters yonder on that subject, I heard your extraordinary conversation. Can I help you, Steel?"

"My dear fellow," David cried, "if you offered me every intellect in Europe I should not choose one of them so gladly as yours."

"Then let us shake hands on the bargain. And now I am going to stagger you; I heard you state positively that two night ago you were in this very room."

"I am prepared to testify the fact on oath anywhere, my dear Bell."

"Very well; will you be good enough to state the hour?"

"Certainly. I was here from one o'clock—say between one and two."

"And I was here also. From eleven o'clock till two I was in this very room working out some calculations at this very table by the aid of my reading-lamp, no other light being in the room, or even in the house, as far as I know. It is one of my fads—as fools call them—to work in a large, dark room with one brilliant light only. Therefore you could not possibly have been in the house, to say nothing of this room, on the night in question."

David nedded feebly. There was ne combatting Bell's statement.

"I presume that this is No. 219?" he asked.

"Certainly it is," Miss Gates replied. "We are all agreed about that."

"Because I read the number over the fanlight," Steel went on. "And I came here by arrangement. And there was everything as I see it now. Bell, you must either cure me of this delusion, or you must prove logically to me that I have made a mistake. So far as I am concerned, I am like a child struggling with the alphabet."

"We'll start now," said Bell. "Come along."

Steel rose none too willingly. He would fain have lingered with Ruth. She held out her hand; there was a warm, glad smile on her face.

"May you be successful," she whispered. "Come and see me again, because I shall be very, very anxious to know. And I am not without guilt. . . . If you only knew!"

"And I may come again?" David said, eagerly.

A further smile and a warm pressure of the hand were the only reply. Presently Steel was standing outside in the road with Bell. The latter was glancing at the house on either side of 219. The higher house was let; the one nearest the sea—218—was empty. A bill in the window gave the information that the property was in the hands of Messrs. Wallace and Brown, Station Quadrant, where keys could be obtained.

"We'll make a start straightaway," said Bell. "Come along."

"Where are you going to at that pace?" Steel asked.

"Going to interview Messrs. Wallace and Brown. At the present moment I am a gentleman who is in search of a house of residence, and I have a weakness for Brunswick Square in particular, especially for No. 218. Unless I am greatly mistaken I am going to show you something that will startle even the most callous novelist."

CHAPTER VIII.

Hatherley Bell.

The queer, misshapen figure striding along by Steel's side would have attracted attention anywhere; indeed, Hatherly Bell had been an attractive personality from his schooldays. A strange mixture of vanity and brilliant mental qualities, Bell had almost as many enemies as friends. He was morbidly miserable over the score of his personal appearance despite the extraordinary beauty of his face—to be pitied or even sympathized with almost maddened him. Yet there were many women who would gladly have shared the lot of Hatherly Bell.

For there was strength in the perfectly molded face, as well as beauty. It was the face of a man possessed of marvelous intellectual powers, and none the less attractive because, while the skin was as fair as a woman's and the eyes as clear as a child's, the wavy hair was absolutely white. The face of a man who had suffered fiercely and long. A face hiding a great sorrow.

Time was when Bell had promised to stand in the front rank of operative physicians. In brain troubles and mental disorder he had distinguished himself. He had a marvelous faculty for psychological research; indeed, he had gone so far as to declare that insanity was merely a disease and capable of cure the same as any ordinary malady. "If Bell goes on as he has started," a great German specialist once declared, "he will inevitably prove to be the greatest benefactor to mankind since the beginning of the world." Bell was to be the man of his time.

And then suddenly he had faded out as a star drops from the zenith. There had been dark rumors of a terrible scandal, a prosecution burked by strong personal influence, mysterious paragraphs in the papers, and the disappearance of the name of Hatherly Bell from the rank of great medical jurists. Nobody seemed to know anything about it, but Bell was ignored by all except a few old friends, and henceforth he devoted his attention to criminology and the evolution of crime. It was Bell's boast that he could take a dozen men at haphazard and give you their vices and virtues point-blank. He had a marvelous gift that way.

A few people stuck to him, Gilead Gates amongst the number. The millionaire philanthropist had need of someone to pick the sheep from the goats, and Bell made no mistakes. David Steel had been able to do the specialist some slight service a year or two before, and Bell had been pleased to magnify this into a great favor.

"You are a fast walker," David said, presently.

"That's because I am thinking fast," Bell replied. "Steel, you are in great trouble?"

"It needs no brilliant effort on your part to see that," David said, bitterly. "Besides, you heard a great deal just now when you—you——"

"Listened," Bell said, coolly. "Of course, I had no intention of playing eavesdropper; and I had no idea who the Mr. Steel was who wanted to see Miss Gates. They come day by day, my dear fellow, garbed in the garb of Pall Mall or Petticoat Lane as the case may be, but they all come for money. Sometimes it is a shilling, sometimes £100. But I did not gather from your chat with Miss Gates what your trouble was."

"Perhaps not, but Miss Gates knew perfectly well."

Bell patted his companion, approvingly.

"It is a pleasure to help a lucid-minded man like yourself," he said. "You go straight to the root of the sore and cut all the superfluous matter away. I was deeply interested in the conversation which I overheard just now. You are in great trouble, and that trouble is connected with 219 Brunswick Square—a house where you have never been before."

"My dear chap, I was in that dining-room two nights ago. Nothing will convince me to the——"

"There you are wrong, because I am going to convince you to the contrary. You may smile and shake your head, but before an hour has passed I am going to convince you beyond all question that you were never inside No. 219."

"Brave words," David muttered. Still, an hour is not a long time to wait."

"No. But you must enlighten me if I am to assist you. I am profoundly interested. You come to the house of my friend on a desperate errand. Miss Gates is a perfect stranger to you, and yet the mere discovery of your identity fills her with the most painful agitation. Therefore, though you have never been in 219 before, you are pretty certain, and I am pretty certain, that Ruth Gates knows a deal about the thing that is touching you. On the contrary, I know nothing on that head. Won't you let me into the secret?"

"I'll tell you part," Steel replied. "And I'll put it pithily. For mere argument we assume that I am selected to assist a damsel in distress who lives at No. 219, Brunswick Square. We will assume that the conversation leading up to the flattering selection took place over the telephone. As a matter of fact, it did take place over the telephone. The thing was involved with so much secrecy that I naturally hesitated. I was offered £1,000 for my services; also I was reminded by my unseen messenger that I was in dire need of that money."

"And were you?"

"My dear fellow, I don't fancy that I should have hesitated at burglary to get it. And all I had to do was to meet a lady secretly in the dead of the night at No. 219, and tell her how to get out of a certain difficulty. It all resolved itself round the synopsis of a proposed new story of mine. But I had better go into details."

David proceeded to do so. Bell, with his arm crooked through that of his companion, followed the story with an intelligent and flattering interest.

"Very strange and very fascinating," he said presently. "I'll think it out presently. Nobody could possibly think of anything but their toes in Western road. Go on."

"Now I am coming to the point. I had the money, I had that lovely cigarcase, and subsequently I had that battered and bleeding specimen of humanity dumped down in the most amazing manner in my conservatory. The cigarcase lay on the conservatory floor, remember—swept off the table when I clutched for the telephone bell to call for the police. When Marley came he asked if the cigarcase was mine. At first I said no, because, you see——"

"I see quite plainly. Pray go on."

"Well, I lost that cigarcase; I leave it in the offices of Mossa, to whom I pay nearly £1,000. Mossa, to spite me, takes or sends the case to the police, who advertise it not knowing that it is mine. You will see why they advertise it presently——"

"Because it belonged to the injured man, eh?"

David pulled up and regarded his companion with amazement.

"How on earth——"he gasped. "Do you mean to say that you know——"

"Nothing at present, I assure you," Bell said, coolly. "Call it intuition, if you like. I prefer to call it the result of logical mental process. I'm right, of course?"

"Of course, you are. I'd claimed that case for my own. I had cut my initials inside, as I showed Marley when I went to the police-station. And then Marley tells me how I paid Mossa nearly £1,000; how the money must have come into my hands in the nick of time. That was pretty bad when I couldn't for the life of me give a lucid reason for the possession of those notes; but there was worse to come. In the pocket of the injured man was a receipt for a diamond-studded gun-metal cigarcase, purchased the day of the outrage. And Walen, the jeweler, proved beyond a doubt that the case I claimed was purchased at his shop."

Bell nodded gravely.

Bell nodded gravely.

awkward position," he said.

(To Be Continued.)

In 1810 there were 359 newspapers in the United States. In 1905 there were 26,422 printing and publishing houses in the country. These represented $385,008,603 of invested capital and turne out products valued at $496,061,357.

The youngest mountaineer who ever set foot on the Jungfrau summit is Ida Liechti. She is only 10 years old ,and is the daughter of the Jungfrau railway manager. She was born and reared among the Alps, and learned to climb like a goat when hardly more than an infant.

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The Perfume In the Hat

MILLINERS FIND A WAY TO GOOD LOOKS AND GOOD HEALTH.

Delicate Scents Emanating From the Hat a Source of Beauty—Nerves Soothed by Perfumes Hidden in Hat-pin Heads and Tiny Sachets in the Trimming.

New York Sun: The French milliner will insist upon scenting your hat for you. "It is as necessary," she says, "as trimming the hat."

The Easter hat is scented in Paris in a variety of ways. One of the smartest and most expensive methods is to conceal scent in the head of the hatpins.

The philosophy of the matter — for all fashions are supposed to have philosophy behind them—is that perfumes are necessary to the health and thrice necessary to the beauty. Hence they should be carried in one's clothing.

Beauty depends largely upon odor, so the theory goes. The woman who breathes sweet odors will have brighter eyes than the one who does not. The woman whose scents accord with her moods will have a happier expression than the one who is without such harmony.

The French milliners make what is known as the thumb sachet for the hat. It is of ribbon and exactly matches the hat trimming. It is filled with perfume and is then slipped into the heart of a wide ribbon bow.

Another thumb sachet is concealed in the folds of ribbon that go around the hat. And there is a chance for a sachet or two in the knots of ribbon that are placed here and there in the trimming.

The stuffing for the sachet is lamb's wool. The perfume is very light, but very penetrating. It is the delicate, insistent odor that clings about the Spanish woman, who is the most delicately scented woman in the world, and about the Russian, who spends more money upon rare extracts than any other woman in Europe.

The French woman will have a bodice built with two sachets in its lining. They are shaped something like the crescent moon, and their hiding place is just under the arms where the dress protector comes. They are made of silk interlined with lamb's wool and contains a little layer of delicate sachet powder.

There are two ways of securing the sachet in place. One way is to sew it to the dress shield and the other is to tie it to the shoulder with a ribbon through which the hand and arm may slip. There are women who tie these little bags to their corset cover. But this is difficult to arrange. The idea is that the warmth of the body will send the sweet odor forth.

When the very up-to-date Paris milliner sells a hat to a customer she insists that a set of sachets go with the hat. The wealthier the customer the more sachets. In odor the bags match the flowers on the hat—rose, pink, violet, lily, heliotrope, clover or hyacinth.

The hat, if it be very modish, will have a lining of scented silk. This is silk made sweet by steeping in sachet powder for a long time. There come silks for this purpose that are woven with perfumed materials.

The bandeau then comes in for its delicate interlining of perfumed silk. And then come the hat trimmings, all of which get a touch of sweet powder to make them odorous.

The principle is that the hat, being exposed to the wind, will soon lose its scent. So at first it can be very heavily scented. After a little while, even after one or two wearings, the scent will have died down to a moderate sweetness.

In the course of six weeks it will have disappeared entirely, when the hat must be scented over again. It is rather expensive, but it has its reward in the health and beauty of the owner.

Sweet scents have an effect upon the impression of the face and particularly do they affect the sleep. That is to the woman who wants to be beautiful insists upon wearing a scented hair bow at night.

It is made of very wide ribbon, and it is in two thicknesses, with a layer of wadding in between. In the wadding there is a pinch of sachet powder.

This bow is tied on top of the hair at night in such a way that it looks pretty, while at the same time it perfumes the hair.

In addition to the crescent-shaped bags, for the under-arm places, there is a wide, flat piece, which is put on as a pad, just at the top of the corset. The beauty of this scented pad is that it smells sweet as a woman talks. As her bosom heaves there comes forth a sweet scent that is most delightful to the nostrils.

It is this sachet, coming as it does right under the chin, that is supposed to keep germs away and to prevent evil odors from affecting the nerves. Sweet spices were once used to heal the sick, and they have the same use today, but the fashionable woman carries them with her instead of confining them to the sickroom.

The high-wired lace stock all points is now made the medium for a sachet. The stock is topped by a rim of velvet which is really a sachet. Between the rim of velvet and the lace there is an interlining of chiffon, and in this there is strewn a dust of sweet powder. The stock smells sweet, though you could never guess why unless you were told.

A milliner manufactured a ladder of little bows for the back of a gown. In each one of the rounds of the bow ladder there was a tiny sachet. It takes art and patience to make these tiny things, but they are immensely effective in the perfuming of a costume.

A milliner gives these directions for perfuming an Easter hat or a spring hat of any kind:

"It can be done in a few hours," she says, "if you know how and are willing to spend the money. To perfume a hat well costs about $2. That is, if one uses cheap scent. The fashionable woman spends $10, while the women who have their own perfumes manufactured expressly for them think nothing of paying $25 for scent enough to spice a hat properly.

"The essential thing is a tin box. Any covered cake box will do. But it must be large enough to hold the hat without injury to the feathers.

"One woman utilized a tin ice chest for the purpose. A big white paper box can be set inside the tin one. Then comes the matter of scenting the paper box, which must be lined with silk.

"The most successful scented hat box I ever saw was made of paper, and there were four inside pieces of silk which served to line it. They could be removed. When filled with scent they were simply overpowering. And in this the hat was placed.

"The cover was put on the paper box and the whole thing was set away in the tin chest. The chest being air tight, held the scents within. And so the hat became scented. It held its scent even in the wind for three months.

"I am interested in scents from a complexion standpoint. I have just built a rose-colored hat for a woman of 40. She is slightly pale and the roses will bring out the pink in her cheeks.

"I am now scenting the roses and I shall scent the laces for her neck and yolke. Of course, I will supply some rose sachet bags for her gown — the one she wears wtih her hat.

"But the clearing of the complexion must go along with the hat scheme. The woman who is to wear the rose hat has a skin that is inclined to be rough and it must be pinched at night and some skin food manipulated into it. It must be pinched until it wakes up and is all glowing. This will make the skin a nice rose color the next day.

"I wish women understood the value of scents. Most of them go in for the heavy kind. But it is better simply to scent the clothing lightly. A light elusive but persistent scent is the best by all odds."

BEWARE OF HEALTH SALTS.

Avoid strong cathartics, when you need physic—take a tested family medicine like Dr. Hamilton's Pills—mild, act in one night, make you feel well next day—that's how Dr. Hamilton's Pills work. 25c per box.

MAN'S BEST AGE IS 50 YEARS

AVERAGE AGE AT WHICH MAN'S BEST WORK IS PERFORMED.

It appears that to backseat men at 40 would rob the world of most of its masterpieces, the creation of which depends on the intellect. An interesting article in the Century gives the average age at which the best work in various lines has been produced.

According to the writer of the article the records give an average age of 50 for the performance of the masterwork. For workers the average age is 47 and for thinkers 52. Chemists and physicists average the youngest, reaching their highest efficiency at 41, which may account for the theories of Dr. Osler.

Dramatists and playwrights, poets and inventors follow at 44; novelists give an average of 46; explorers and warriors, 47; musical composers and actors, 48; artists and divines occupy the position of equilibrium at 50; essayists and reformers stand at 51; physicians and surgeons line up with the statesmen at 52; philosophers give an average of 54; astronomers and mathematicians, satirists and humorists, 56; historians, 57; naturalists and jurists, 58.

"As may be noted," says the writer, "there is a rearrangement of the order at this time, but the thinkers, as before, and as would naturally be expected, attain their full maturity at a later period than the workers. The corollary is evident. Provided health and optimism remain the man of 50 can command success as readily as the man of 30."

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500 SPRINGS
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$15.00 Beds $11.00
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POWER FROM THE TIDE.

An interesting little plant, in which the rise and fall of the tides is used as motive power for the generation of electricity, is described in "Stein und Eisen. Near Floumanach, on the northern coast of France, where the tides have a daily range of 39 feet, a small fish pond separated from the sea by a dike is arranged with gates os that at high tide the water fills it, the gates closing automatically when the tides recede.

The machinery of an old grist mill is used to operate a small dynamo, which charges a storage battery and furnishes light for fish industry there. Another wheel in the same mill works an ice-making machine, the whole thing being under the charge of one man. It is stated that the total daily expenses for generating about 2,000-horsepower hours is eight marks, or eight francs, or about two dollars.—Philadelphia Record.

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WESTMAN'S HARDWARE
121 Dundas St. and Market Square

Plays, Players, Playgoers--The Week in London Theaters



SCENE FROM "THE GREAT DIVIDE," AT THE GRAND THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Today, matinee and night .....
.... "The Great Divide"
Tuesday ..... "The Red Mill"
Wednesday, the Alexandra Players in ..... "Our Boys"
Thursday, Henry Woodruff in.....
.... "Brown of Harvard"
Saturday, E. H. Sothern in .....
.... "Lord Dundreary"

Arnold Daly is to close his season in Chicago.

"The Broken Idol," a new musical comedy, will soon be tried in Chicago.

THE GREAT DIVIDE.

The Messrs Shubert will present "The Great Divide," the "long awaited great American play," at the Grand this afternoon and evening. This famous drama, which was the attraction at the Princess and Daly's Theaters and the Academy of Music, New York, for more than 500 nights, has for some time been held by our players as a bright spot in the indefinite theatrical future, and positive announcement of the date of the engagement was greeted with pleasure. "The Great Divide" has added much to the celebrity of its leading players and brought from dramatic obscurity into permanent renown, an author who will have to be reckoned with from now on in the American drama.

William Vaughn Moody has already become established as this country's leading poet, and through his occupancy of the chair of English in the University of Chicago, and his works relating to the language, had become an authority upon English literature. But until Mr. Miller produced "The Great Divide" even Mr. Moody's best friends never suspected that he could write a play which would be not only the most successful of its time from a pecuniary standpoint, but which would also be declared by leading critics to "set a new mark in American drama." New York's verdict has been that, original, dominant and fascinating as Mr. Moody's play is, the author is under an overwhelming debt to Mr. Miller for the superb way in which he developed its artistic possibilities. "The Great Divide" could easily have been ruined by less sympathetic presentation. The play is in three acts, the first two being represented as taking place in Arizona and the third in Massachusetts. In a way, the drama is a conflict between the spirit of the east and the spirit of the west. An eastern woman, weighted down by generations of tradition and conventionality, is strangely wooed and more strangely won by a western man unfettered by custom and ignorant of restraint of mind or action. The meeting of these opposite natures provokes storm and stress, and raises problems. One must see the play to understand adequately how the storms are weathered and the problem solved.

Maurice Levi will write the music for "The Follies of 1908."

A new play of New York politics is called "The Governor and the Boss."

"ALICE SIT-BY-THE-FIRE."

The public appreciation of high-class dramatic offerings has again been demonstrated by the remarkable success of Roselle Knott, the well-known actress, who is touring this season in the latest and best comedy, "Alice Sit-By-the-Fire," by J. M. Barrie, author of "Peter Pan," "The Little Minister," and other successes. The play is exceedingly interesting and brims over with excellent comedy, at times becomes dramatic. Miss Knott will be supported by such excellent players as Andrew Robson, John MacFarlane, Ernest Truex and others. The production is the same which marked its premier in New York.

B. F. Keith has secured the Orpheum Theater, Boston, and in the fall will use it for moving pictures.

Mrs. Fiske was one of the volunteers in Boston for a benefit for the sufferers by the big fire at Chelsea.

"THE RED MILL."

An attraction that will surely arouse the keenest interest here will be the presentation of the new Blossom and Herbert comic opera, "The Red Mill," by Charles Dillingham's company, which will be seen at the Grand next Tuesday evening. With a record of one entire year on Broadway New York City, at the Knickerbocker Theater, "The Red Mill" stands out as the best popular musical hit of the past three seasons, it is said, and one that will prove popular for many seasons to come, possessing all the elements of an enduring success in both story and music. In "The Red Mill" Messrs. Blossom and Herbert have worked with such intelligence that the former has succeeded in telling the adventures of a frisky pair of young Americans who are "doing" Europe for the first time, but who strike a snag in one of the small villages of Holland when their money gives out, and the most amusing complications follow, which lead them to assume all kinds of disguises. The music of Herbert is one of the "whistleable" kind, and satisfies not only musiclovers alone, but the masses to whom song is one of the breatest delights.

The company of sixty has been selected carefully and embraces a cast of rare individuality, particularly the six little boys and girls who impersonate the Dutch Kiddies.

The scenery, showing two acts laid in Holland, is both picturesque and quaint, while the costumes are varied, brilliant and in keeping with the traditions of the little antique kingdom.

The cast to be seen here will include John Ford as Con Kidder; Wm. B. Swor, as Kid Connor; John B. Simpson, Harry Carter, Milton Dawson, Fred McGee, Maurice Lavigne, Charles Hopkins and the Misses Viola Kellogg, Marguerite Fry, Sadie Kirby, Edmace de Dreux and a chorus of fifty.

Blanche Bates has gone to Europe for the summer and has not announced her plans for next season.

David Belasco will this year, it is announced, spend several months in the south of France to complete a play.

Ethel Barrymore was lately the guest of honor at a banquet when she walked to the table on a carpet of fresh rose petals.

ALEXANDRA PLAYERS.

It is an interesting story, this comedy, "Our Boys," which will be presented at the Grand on Wednesday, by the Royal Alexandra English Players, direct from the Royal Alexandra Theater, Toronto.

The heroes are two young chaps, each blessed with a father, who has a system of bringing up his boy. When it comes to a "show-down" the boys however, revolt and refuse to be governed by the system laid down by their parents.

Sir Geoffrey Champneys is a county magnate, who resides in Hertfordshire; adjoining his estate resides Perkyn Middlewick, a retired butterman. Sir Geoffrey has a son named Talbot, and Perkyn's son is called Charles. Both these boys have gone through school and college, and to finish their education are sent on a three years' jaunt on the continent. It is at the time of their return that the story of the comedy begins. Sir Geoffrey, in mapping out the future for his son, has determined that he shall go into politics. Middlewick, since he bought property in the county, has become very popular with the voters. Sir Geoffrey realizes this, and for that reason has cultivated the acquaintance and friendship of the retired, wealthy butterman. At the same time he in a way despises his neighbor, owing to the latter's somewhat uncouth manners.

Visiting Sir Geoffrey, are Miss Violet Melrose, an heiress, and her pretty cousin, Mary, whose only wealth is her beauty. Sir Geoffrey has made up his mind that Talbot shall marry Violet. Previous to this, Violet has met young Middlewick while traveling on the continent, and they become very much attached to each other. When Charles and Violet met, they renewed their former acquaintanceship. Violet is introduced to Middlewick, sen., and she cannot help but show her disappointment at the manner in which he juggles with the poor little letter "H." The old gentleman is very sensitive on this point, as he never had an opportunity of acquiring an education or society manners. In the meantime, Talbot has not been losing any ground with the poor cousin. When the fathers see which way the young chaps are drifting they become furious, and determine that these marriages shall never take place and conspire together to prevent them. There is a conference, where the fathers lay down the law, and give the boys the alternative of giving up their sweethearts, or being cast out on the cold, cold world to hustle for themselves. The young chaps choose the latter course and leave their homes. This furnishes the basis of the romance, which ends most happily, after matters are straightened out.



VIRGINIA HAMMOND, WITH E. H. SOUTHERN, IN "LORD DUNDREARY."

It is said that "The Barrier," the latest novel by Rex Beach, will be dramatized by the author.

The tour of William Collier in "Caught in the Rain" has ben extended to the end of July.

"BROWN OF HARVARD."

With Henry Woodruff as star, "Brown of Harvard," the best and most delightful of all college plays, which comes to the Grand Thursday evening, is now in its third season. The production is the same which pleased New York and Chicago for nearly 600 nights.

The company supporting Mr. Woodruff was selected with an eye as much toward having young men and women with the appearance of college students as in securing capable players. Nearly every man in the cast is a college graduate, several, including Mr. Woodruff himself, being from Harvard. Thus, they are capable of entering spontaneously into the spirit of the play, this work being but a living over again scenes similar to what many of them actually have passed through.

"Brown of Harvard" was written by Rida Johnson Young, author of "Glorious Betsy" and "The Boys of Company B," herself a graduate of Radcliffe College, the girls' department of Harvard University. Through her residence at Cambridge, and her student life Mrs. Young was completely saturated with Harvard traditions, and intimately knew the types and conditions treated of in her own comedy. Besides giving her scenes the manly, youthful exuberance characteristic of the life of all great American colleges, she aptly creates the peculiar Harvard atmosphere, born of the age and traditions of the famous school, and giving it its peculiarly distinctive place among our educational institutions.

The supporting cast, which numbers thirty odd people, contains the names of Helena Byrne, William Rosell, Frederick Forrester, Gordon Johnstone, Eugene O'Brien, Franklin Jones Louis Haines, Adrien Bellevue, Chas. H. Bates, Oliver Follansbee, Robert Stowe Gill, J. C. King, Daniel Pennell, Albert Shower, Charles Durnell, J. H. Rensaeller, Arthur Reading, Robert Compton, James Haeman, Jas. Keating, Frank Willard, Jino Chiny, Bernice Wiley Gordon, Ethel Martin and others.

Mr. Woodruff will not be seen in "Brown of Harvard" after this year.

Laura Hope Crewe will star next season in "The Queen's Garden," a play of American life.

John Henley, formerly one of Chase's stage staff, is back from the road for the summer.

Norman Hackett has secured "Classmates" for his first starring tour under the management of Jules Murray.

E. H. SOTHERN.

One of the greatest laughing successes of the year in New York this season was Mr. E. H. Sothern's impersonation of Lord Dundreary, the character written and created by his father, and played by him for a number of years in England and throughout the United States. The play is full of whimsicalities and humorous saying, most all of which orignated with the elder Mr. Sothern himself.

It was a rare mind that conceived the idea of the man with the skew nose—father of the fourteen children with skew noses—being shipwrecked along with his mother-in-law, and slicing her up with a penknife because there was nothing else on the raft to eat. It was the mind of E. A. Sothern, the father of the hero of this year's performance. "Our American Cousin" is the name of the play; but the play that is presented now is not the one that Tom Taylor wrote fifty years ago. It is rather the original revised by the elder Sothern. In the Taylor play the hero is a country bumpkin, who goes over to England with more money than manners in his possession, and after making himself the laughing stock of his relatives over there does a kind turn that proves him to be a good-hearted clown after all. Taylor was not the only British writer of his day who caricatured Americans in that fashion. But the elder Sothern took the part of Lord Dundreary, which in the original play was insignificant and made it the most prominent of all. He out-Taylored Taylor in the way of caricature; but more than that, he saturated the new play with humor that the old one sadly lacked. In short out of a second-rate sentimental melodrama he made a broad comedy that had a successful career from its first performance at Laura Keene's Theater in New York in 1858 until E. A. Sothern died in 1881. It is interesting to recall that "Our American Cousin" was on the bill at Ford's Theater in Washington the night President Lincoln visited that playhouse and was shot.

Prominent members of Mr. Sothern's company this season are: Rowland Buckstone, Sidney Mather, Frank Reicher, Malcomb Bradley, Adolph Listina, Albert Howson, William Harris, John Taylor, Virginia Hammond, Gladys Hanson, Mrs. Holcomb and Katheryn Wilson.

Mr. Sothern's engagement is for one night, Saturday, May 9.

A one-act play by Mrs. Marie Bailey Schrader, formerly of Washington, will be produced by John J. Donnelly at the Garden Theater, New York, in about a fortnight. The cast will consist of Mrs. Francis L. Pruyn, known for her Spanish and French folk-song recitals, Richard Sterling and Esther Evans.

Frances Starr was ill with tonsillitis and out of the cast of "The Rose of the Rancho" for a few performances in Chicago last week. Her part was played by Grace Andrews, her understudy. Oscar Eagle, of the same company, was taken suddenly ill with vertigo and fell on the stage. He was in bed last week under a doctor's care for several days.

Lions are terrible for men, and men inspire the dread of women, but there is nothing dispiriting for either in "The Lion and the Mouse," Charles Klein's greatest play which Henry B. Harris will produce here the second week in May.

J. C. Williamson has engaged Sarah Bernhardt for a tour of Australia and New Zealand. During the tour 100 performances are to be given. But news comes from Paris that the great actress' left knee is so swollen with rheumatism that she is crippled, and the periodic rumor that she must leave the stage is revived.

William Faversham has played "The Squaw Man" for the last time. He has enacted the role of Jim Carson 1,200 times.

Chrystal Herne will star next season in a dramatization of Kate Jordan's novel, "Cupid the Comedian." The play will be called "The Girl's Battle."

A new play of American life, "The Clue," is to be produced early in May under the management of Nixon & Zimmerman in Atlantic City.

Miss Helen Brett, daughter of Lieut. Col. Lloyd M. Brett, U. S. A., adjutant-general of the district militia, was given a part last week in "Mary's Lamb," and appeared in it at the two matinees. Miss Brett, whose stage name is Carmen Espinoza, took the part of Mercedes, in the course of which she sang in a duet with great effect, and danced with a skill that many more experienced performers might envy. It is understood that Miss Brett's success with the role was so marked that the part is to be intrusted to her. She has demonstrated unmistakably that she has talent as well as beauty.



ERNEST STALLARD,
With the Royal Alexandra Players at the Grand Wednesday.

Wardrobe Expenses of Show Girls

Some of the managers of the comic operas that are shoving one W. Shakespeare into his proper place in the background have a scheme for getting back some of their hard-earned mazuma which they pay out to the members of their companies.

This scheme is like the company store, that pride and joy of the coal-miners. The girls in the company that shout "Hail to the King!" and "Hello!" to their gentlemen friend in the first row, third seat from the aisle, are forced to buy a certain amount of their wardrobe with their munificent salary.

When we read that Mr. Blank is staging a show, the costumes of which are to cost umty-um thousands of dollars—according to the nerve of the press agent and the gullibility or good humor of the editor—we must remember that a certain amount of this comes out of the salary of those who kick, bow, and sing in unison.

Although the chorus girls do not pay for all of their clothes, and in many companies are not required to pay for any of them, some of the foxy managers require the girls to pay for their tights, shoes, stockings, and such things that must fit snugly and cannot be bequeathed to a substitute in case the girl quits the show to marry an earl.

The girls not only must hand over their good coin of the realm for these luxuries but they are not allowed to buy them wherever they see fit. They must not go out on to the highways and buyways for these articles and purchase them at the best prices they can find—of course not, for one girl might buy some shoes that did not exactly match the other eight pairs that are to be kicked up into the air at the same time. No, the girls must not buy their supplies anywhere and everywhere, but the manager has a supply, all of which are alike, and he will supply them with whatever they need.

And here is where the smooth work comes in. Miss Tootsie Thistledown wants to buy a pair of lavender stockings for the third scene in act 3, and in order to have them of the same kind as the pair that Miss Tootie Delancy, her next door kicker, has, poor Tootsie must dig down into her $18 per and hand over to the manager the price of the aforesaid lavender hose.

Then the manager shows his fine Italian hand, for although Miss Tootsie might be able to buy the same kind of stockings at a department store for 75 cents, the manager sees her coming and raises the ante.

The mere fact that the price mark on the stockings is one plunk doesn't bother him. He says, "$1.25 please," or perhaps forgets about the "please." But in either case the chorus girl has to pay the price asked.

The managers who stoop to this kind of business overcharge the girls on almost everything they sell them and do not seem to be afraid to look a smaller price mark in the face and ask for a larger amount.

The principals and those with minor parts who are not required to have clothes exactly like the rest of the company are not held up in the same way, but in certain respects they are even worse off, for whereas the chorus maiden must buy only a part of her wardrobe they are asked to supply the whole layout.

This sometimes is the case in stock companies and works a real hardship on the actresses, for whenever the play is changed, as frequently it is in stock companies, a large slice of the salary is needed to purchase the new clothes the play calls for.

Archbishop Farley, of New York, occupied a box at a performance of "Polly of the Circus," given for the aid of a new church on Blackwell's Island. The Catholics of New York, through the president of the board of aldermen, presented to Manager Frederick Thompson a handsome loving cup in recognition of his aid and that of his wife, Mabel Taliaferro.

Mme. Lillian Nordica, at the conclusion of her present farewell tour for this season, will go to Bayreuth, there to spend a quiet summer of rest amid the souvenirs of her triumphs. The great diva will not return to America until the late fall.



SCENE FROM "THE RED MILL," AT THE GRAND TUESDAY EVENING.



THE FAMOUS CAMPUS SCENE IN "BROWN OF HARVARD," AT THE GRAND, THURSDAY.

Kipling on Canada---The Town That Was Born Lucky

A Wonderful Letter on the Wonderful Growth of the West—A Picture of Winnipeg—Threshing the Wheat As Far As the Eye Could See—The Author's Experience of a Prairie Town That Was Born Lucky—Western Optimism and Buoyancy.

VI.—The Town That Was Born Lucky

"I see the grass shake in the sun for
leagues on either hand,
I see a river loop and run about a
treeless land—
An empty plain, a steely pond, a distance diamond clear
And low blue naked hills beyond. And
what is that to fear?"

Go softly by that river-side or, when
you would depart,
You'll find its every winding tied and
knotted 'round your heart.
Be wary as the seasons pass, or you
may ne'er outrun
The wind that sets that yellowed
grass ashiver 'neath the Sun.

I hear the summer storm outblown—
the drip of the grateful wheat,
I hear the hard trail telephone a far-
off horse's feet.
I hear the horns of autumn blow to
the wild-fowl overhead;
And I hear the hush before the snow.
And what is that to dread?"

Take heed what spell the lightning
weaves—what charm the echoes
shape
Or, bound among a million sheaves,
your soul may not escape.
Bar home the door of summer nights
lest those high planets drown
The memory of near delights in all
the longed-for town.

"What need have I to long or fear?
Now, friendly I behold
My faithful seasons robe the year in
silver and in gold.
Now I possess and am possessed of
the land where I would be,
And the curse of half Earth's generous breast shall soothe and ravish
me!"



After politics, let us return to the Prairie, which is the High Veldt, plus Hope, Activity and Reward. Winnipeg is the door to it—a great city in a great plain, comparing herself innocently enough to other cities of her acquaintance, but quite unlike any other city.

When one meets in her own house a woman not seen since girlhood, she is all a stranger till some remembered tone or gesture links up to the past and one cries: "It is you, after all." But, indeed, the child has gone, the woman with her influences has taken her place. I tried in vain to recover the gawky, graceless city I had known, so unformed and insistent on her shy self. I even ventured to remind a man of it. "I remember," he said smiling, "but we were young then. This thing," indicating an immense perspective of asphalted avenue that dipped under thirty railroad tracks, "only came up in the last ten years—practically the last five. We've had to enlarge all those warehouses yonder by adding two or three stories to 'em, and we've hardly begun to go ahead yet. We're just beginning."

Warehouses, railway sidings, and such are only counters in the white man's game, which can be swept up and redealt, as the play varies. It was the spirit in the thin dancing air—the new spirit of the new city—which rejoiced me. Winnipeg has things in abundance, but has learned to put them beneath her feet, not on top of her mind, and so is older than many cities. None the less, the things had to be shown—for what shopping is to the woman, showing off his town is to the right-minded man. First come the suburbs—miles on miles of the dainty, clean-outlined wooden built houses, where one can be so happy and so warm, each unjealously divided from its neighbor by the lightest of boundaries. One could date them by their architecture year after year, back to the early nineties, which is when civilization began; could guess within a few score dollars at their cost and the incomes of their owners, and could ask questions about the new domestic appliances of today.

"Asphalt streets and concrete sidewalks came up a few years ago," said our host as we trotted over miles of it. "We found it the only way to fight the prairie mud—Look!" Where the daring road ended there lay unsubdued, level with the pale asphalt, the tenacious prairie, over which civilization fought her hub-deep way to the West. And with asphalt and concrete they fight the prairie back every building season. Next came the show houses, built by rich men with an eye to the honor and glory of the city, which is the first obligation of wealth in a new land.

We twisted and turned among broad, clean, tree-lined, sunlit boulevards and avenues, all sluiced down with an air that forbade any thought of fatigue and talked of city government and municipal taxation, till in a certain silence we were shown a suburb of uncared-for houses, shops, and banks, whose sides and corners were rubbed greasy by the shoulders of loafers. Dirt and tin cans lay about the street. Yet it was not the squalor of poverty so much as the lack of instinct to keep clean. One race prefers to inhabit there.

Next a glimpse of a cold, white cathedral, red brick school almost as big (thank goodness!) as some convents; hospitals, institutions, a mile or so or shops, and then a most familiar-feeling lunch at a club, which would have amazed my Englishman at Montreal, where men not yet old talked of Fort Garry as they remembered it, and tales of the founding of the city, of early administrative shifts and accidents, mingled with the younger men's prophecies and frivolities.

There are a few places still left where men can handle big things with a light touch and take more for granted in five minutes than an Englishman at home could puzzle out in a year. But one does not meet many English at a lunch in a city club who took the contract for building London Wall or helped bully King John into signing Magna Charta.

I had two views of the city—one on a gray day, from the roof of a monster building, whence it seemed to overflow and fill with noises the whole vast cup of the horizon, and still, all round its edge, jets of steam and impatient cries of machinery showed it was eating out and out, into the prairie like a smothered fire.

The other picture was a silhouette of the city's flank, mysterious as a line of unexplored cliffs, under a sky crimson-barred from the zenith to the ground where it lay pale emerald behind the uneven ramparts. As our train halted in the last of the dusk, and the rails glowed dull red, I caught the deep surge of it, and seven miles across the purple levels saw the low, restless aurora of its lights. It is rather an awesome thing to listen to a vanguard of civilization talking to itself in the night in the same tone as a thousand-year-old city.

All the country hereabouts is riddled with railways for business and pleasure, undreamed of fifteen years ago, and it was a long time before we reached the clear prairie of air and space and open hand. The air is different from any air that ever blew; the space is ampler than most spaces, because it runs back to the unhampered pole, and the open land keeps the secret of its magic as closely as the sea or the desert.

People here do not stumble against each other around corners, but see largely and tranquilly, from a long way off, what they desire or wish to avoid, and shape their path accordingly across the waves and troughs and tongues and dips and fans of the earth.

When more space and the stoop of the high sky begin to overwhelm, earth provides little ponds and lakes, lying in soft-flanked hollows, where people can step down out of the floods of air, and delight themselves with small and known distances. Most of the women I saw about the houses were down in the hollows, and most of the men were on the crests and the flat lands. Once, while we halted, a woman drove straight down at us from the sky-line, along a golden path between black plowed lands. As the horse who managed affairs stopped at the cars, she nodded mysteriously and showed us a very small baby in the hollow of her arm. Doubtless, she was some exiled queen flying north to found a dynasty and establish a country. The prairie makes everything wonderful.

They were threshing the wheat on both sides of the track, as far as the eye could see. The smoke of the machines went up in orderly perspective, alongside the mounds of chaff; thus—a machine, a house, a mound of chaff, a stretch of wheat in stocks—and then repeat the pattern through the next few degrees of longitude. We ran through strings of nearly touching little towns, where I remembered an occasional shack, and through big towns, once represented by a nameboard, a siding and two troopers of the Northwest Police. In those days men proved that wheat would not grow north of some fool's line or other, or if it did, no one would grow it. And now the wheat was marching with us as far as the eye could reach; the railways were out, two, three hundred miles north, peopling a new wheat country, and north of that again, the Grand Trunk was laying down a suburban extension of a few thousand miles across the continent, with branches perhaps to Dawson City, certainly to Hudson's Bay.

"Come north and look!" cried the Afrites of the railway. "You're only on the fringe of it here." I preferred to keep to the old road and to gape at miracles accomplished since my day. The old, false-fronted, hollow-stomached Western hotels were gone; their places filled by five-story brick or stone ones, with postoffices to match. Occasionally some overlooked fragment of the past still cleaved to a town and marked it as an old acquaintance, but often one had to get a mile away and look back on a place—as one holds a palimpsest up against the light—to identify the long overlaid lines of the beginnings. Each town supplied the big farming country behind it, and each town school carried the Union Jack on a flagstaff in its playground. So far as one could understand, the scholars are taught neither to hate, nor despise, nor beg from their own country.

I whispered to a man that I was a little tired of a three days' tyranny of wheat, besides being shocked at farmers who used clean, bright straw for fuel, and made bonfires of their chaff-hills. "You're way behind the times," said he. "There's fruit and dairying and any quantity of mixed farming going forward all around — let alone irrigation further west. Wheat's not our only king by a long sight. Wait till you strike such and such a place." It was there I met a prophet and a preacher in the shape of a Commissioner of the Local Board of Trade (all towns have them), who firmly showed me the vegetables which his district produced. They were vegetables, too—all neatly staged in a little kiosk near the station.

I think the pious Thomas Tussar would have loved that man. "Providence," said he, shedding pamphlets at every gesture, "did not intend everlasting wheat in this section. No, sir! Our business is to keep ahead of Providence—to meet her with mixed farming. Are you interested in mixed farming? Psha! Too bad you missed our fruit and vegetable show. It draws people together, mixed farming does. I don't say wheat is narrowing to the outlook, but I claim there's more sociability and money in mixed farming. We've been hypnotized by wheat and cattle. Now—the cars won't start yet awhile. I'll just tell you my ideas."

For fifteen glorious minutes he gave me condensed essence of mixed farming, with excursions into sugar beet (did you know they are making sugar in Alberta?), and he talked of farmyard muck, our dark mother of all things, with proper devotion.

"What we want now," he cried in farewell, "is men—more men. Yes, and women."

They need women sorely for domestic help to meet the mad rush of work at harvest time—maids who will help in the house, dairy, and chicken run, till they are married.

A steady tides sets that way already; one contented settler recruiting others from England; but if a tenth of that energy wasted on "Social Reform" could be diverted to decently thought out and supervised emigration work—labor does not yet object to people working on the land—we might do something worth talking about. The races which work and do not form committees are going into the country at least as fast as ours. It makes one so jealous and afraid to watch aliens taking, and taking honestly, so much of this treasure of good fortune and sane living.

There was a town down the road, which I had first heard discussed, nigh twenty years ago since, by a broken-down prospector in a box-car. "Young feller," said he after he had made a professional prophecy, "you'll hear of that town if you live. She's born lucky."

I saw the town later—it was a siding by a trestle bridge where Indians sold beadwork—and as years passed I gathered that the old tramp's prophecy had come true, and that luck of some kind had struck the little town by the big river. So this trip I stopped to make sure. It was a beautiful town of six thousand people and a railway junction, beside a high-girdered iron bridge; there was a public garden with trees at the station. A company of joyous men and women, whom that air and that light and their own goodwill made our brothers and sisters, came along in motors and gave us such a day as never was.

"What about the luck?" I asked.

"Heavens!" said one. "Haven't you heard about our natural gas—the greatest natural gas in the world? Oh, come and see!"

I was whirled off to a roundhouse full of engines and machinery shops, worked by natural gas which comes out of the earth, smelling slightly of fried onions, at a pressure of six hundred pounds, and by valves and taps is reduced to four pounds. There was luck enough to make a metropolis. Imagine a city's heating and light—to say nothing of power—laid on at no greater expense than that of piping.

"Are there any limits to the possibilities of it?" I demanded.

"Who knows? We're only at the beginning. We'll show you a brickmaking plant out on the prairie run by gas. But just now we want to show you one of our pet farms."

Away swooped the motors, like swallows, over roads any width you please, and up on to what looked like the High Veldt itself. A major of the mounted police, who had done a year at the war, told us how the ostrich farm fencing and the little meercats sitting up and racing about South Africa, had made him homesick for the sight of the gophers by the wayside, and the endless panels of wire-fencing along which we rushed. (The prairie has nothing to learn about fencing or tricky gates.)

"After all," said the major, "there's no country to touch this. I've had 30 years of it—one end and the other."

Then they pointed out all the quarters of the horizon—say, 50 miles, wherever you turned—and gave them names.

The farmer had taken his folk to church, but we friendlily slipped through his gates and reached the silent, spick and span house, with its trim barn and a vast mound of copper-colored wheat, piled in the sun between two mounds of golden chaff. Everyone thumbed a sample of it and passed judgments—it must have been worth a few hundred golden sovereigns as it lay out on the veldt, and we sat around on the farm machinery and in the hush that a shutup house always imposes, we seemed to hear the lavish earth getting ready for new harvests. There was no true wind but a push, as it were, of the whole crystal atmosphere.

"Now for the brick field," they cried. It was a dozen miles off. The road led by a never-to-be-forgotten drop, to a river broad as the Orange at Norval's Point, rustling between mud hills. An old Scotchman in the very likeness of Charon, with big hip boots, controlled a pontoon which sagged back and forth by current on a wire rope, and the reckless machines bumped onto this ferry through a foot of water, and Charon, who never relaxed, bore us statelily across the dark, broad river to the further bank, where we all turned to look at the lucky little town, and discuss its possibilities.

"I think you can see it best from here," said one.

"No, from here," said another, and their voices softened on the very name of it.

Then for an hour we raced over the prairie, great yellow-green plains crossed by old buffalo trails which do not improve motor springs till a single chimney broke the horizon like a mast at sea, and thereby were more light-hearted men and women, a shed and a tent or two for workmen, the ribs and frames of the brickmaking mechanism, a fifteen foot square shaft sunk, sixty foot down to the clay, and stark and black, the pipe of a natural gas well. The rest was prairie—the mere curve of the earth—with little gray birds calling.

I thought it could not have been simpler, more audacious, or more impressive, till I saw some women in pretty frocks go up and peer at the hissing gas valves.

"We fancied that it might amuse you," said all those merry people, and between laughter and digressions they talked over projects for building, first their own, and next other cities, in brick of all sorts, giving figures of output and expenses of plant that made one gasp. To the eye the affair was no more than a novel or delicious picnic. What it actually meant was a committee to change the material of civilization for a hundred miles around. I felt as though I were assisting at the planning of Nineveh, and whatever of good comes to the town that was born lucky, I shall always claim a share.

But there is no space to tell how we fed with a prairie appetite in the men's quarters on a meal prepared by an artist; how we raced home at speeds no child could ever hear of, and no grown-up should attempt; how the motors squattered at the ford and took pot-shots at the pontoon till even Charon smiled; how great horses hauled the motors up the gravelly bank into the town; how there we met people in their Sunday best, walking and driving and pulled ourselves together and looked virtuous, and how the merry company suddenly and quietly vanished, because they thought that their guests might be tired. I can give you no notion of the pure, irresponsible frolic of it; of the almost affectionate kindness, the gay and inventive hospitality that so delicately controlled the whole affair; any more than I can describe a certain quiet half hour in the dusk just before we left, when the company gathered to say good-bye, while young couples walked in the street and the glare of the never-extinguished gas lamps colored the leaves of the trees a stage-green.

It was a woman, speaking out of the shadow, who said what we all felt. "You see, we just love our town."

"So do we," I said, and it slid behind us.

AN ENGLISH TURF TRAGEDY

OWNER'S SUDDEN DEATH JUST AS HIS HORSE WON A GREAT RACE.

The death of St. Simon, perhaps the greatest racehorse of his generation, recalls an almost forgotten tragedy of the turf.

Half an hour before the race for the Two Thousand Guineas of 1883 Prince Batthyany, who bred St. Simon and who was one of the most popular racing men of any time, was talking with Lord Cadogan in the luncheon room of the Jockey Club stand at Newmarket when he suddenly reeled and fell.

He was carried to Weatherby's office and doctors were summoned, but the Prince was beyond all human aid, and just before the bell rang for the race for which his colt Galliard, brother of St. Simon, was first favorite he breathed his last.

A few minutes later "the clear blue sky rang with the cheers and shouts as the horses came thundering along, which rose into a roar as Galliard won by a head," while behind the drawn blinds of Weatherby's office Galliard's owner, who had been looking forward so eagerly to this moment, was lying dead. It was owing to the death of his owner that Galopin's great son could not run in the Derby of 1884, which he could almost certainly have won.—Washington Gazette.

RUSSIA'S STUDENTS A STRANGE LOT

UNRULY YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN FROM ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

The Russian student world does not represent a compact homogeneous mass of Russians, but reflects the variety of different nationalities, which form 144,000,000 inhabitants of this empire and of its 100 or more languages and dialects.

This is especially apparent in the western universities, in Yoorieff (Dorpat), for example, where the Polish, German, Lettish, Esthonian and Russian students form distinct groups, the last comprising, besides "great" and "small" Russians, a number of Jews and of dark faced Armenians and Georgians from the Caucasus. These groups are not on friendly terms with each other.

It is impossible before a great census has been taken to give an exact estimate of the number of students in the eight universities and about thirty-six big technical schools for men and in the ten or eleven higher institutions for women; but it is certain that the number has of late greatly increased, having risen in St. Petersburg from 14,000 in 1905 to 29,500, including about 8,400 women. The total cannot be below 64,000. The students are concentrated in a few great centers, making access for work among them easier. All the universities and almost all the high technical schools are non-residential.

The distinctly Russian class of students produce on a foreigner an impression that is not prepossessing. With the exception of a few dandies in the capitals, they are mostly extremely poor and crowd into the university without financial means, in hope of finding work or lessons to live on, and many are almost starving. A foreigner will also be struck by their unruliness, lack of restraint, unreliability, lack of enterprise and of perseverance, and the more than loose way in which they regard the very worst forms of sin. The sense of right and wrong seems to be obliterated to a terrible extent.

But much must be said in favor of these students, to make up for these dark outlines. Russians are an emotional people, quick to feel and to act under impulses, open to the worst and to the best and highest influences. You will hardly anywhere find more warm-hearted, generous, unselfish people, once you have won their affections. They are willing to spend and be spent for a cause they have espoused.

If there is any family in the world that can afford to have a divorce if it wants one, it is the Vanderbilt family.

Waiting to be operated on in a Brussels hospital a young man became so nervous that he went into an empty room and hanged himself with a handkerchief.

If We Could Look at the Heart of a Pale-Faced Person!

Few people ever stop to consider what pallor to the countenance means. In the first place it indicates an absence from the blood of the rich, red, life-giving elements so requisite to health; and in the second place it indicates a weakened heart action. These two things act and re-act. If we could look at the heart of one of these pale-faced people, we would see it flabby, weak and palid. No wonder they are easily tired, get out of breath quickly, have palpitation, are nervous and downhearted. Their muscles are poor, their stomach disordered, and their lives are seldom free from misery.

Let them take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills; there is no remedy to equal them for making pale faces rosy, weak hearts and shaky nerves strong, flabby muscles firm, and infusing new hope and ambition into life.

Mr. W. J. Churchill, Lombardy, Ont., writes: "I was troubled for three years with a weak heart and nervousness. I could not sleep and ever so little food would distress me. I also had faint and dizzy spells, and doctored with three doctors but was growing worse. After taking three boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I feel as well as ever I did. They are the best pills on earth."

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.

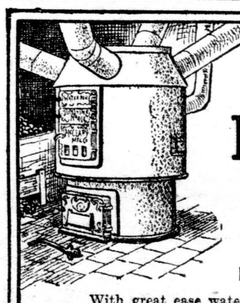
VOGUE OF OLD NOVELS.

It is not uncommon to hear elderly people lament that no one now reads the books which were popular in their young days; and they will probably add that no living writer can for a moment compare with the generation of authors that has passed away; by which they generally mean Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Bulwer, Trollope, Bronte, Hawthorne, etc. We have, however, every now and then, a report from librarians of large libraries which goes far to disprove the correctness of the complaints of these "old souls," since they show that many of the authors named are still in great demand by the public and hold their own very well alongside of the books which are in favor for the moment, and it was not a little surprising to find that in a table based on those reports "David Copperfield" headed the list with a percentage of 92 and that "Ivanhoe" followed closely with 88.—Charleston News and Courier.

AMERICA'S SOCIAL SHAME.

Plain people often wonder why it comes about that presumably well-bred American girls of wealth marry spendthrift roues and dissipated outcasts of foreign nobility—save the mark—but there will be less surprise when the details of the operations of Spate, the Pittsburg swindler, are generally known. The surprise will not be that unsophisticated girls should be delighted by the prospect of wearing a coronet without thinking much of the incumbrance that goes with it, but that American mothers should be so infatuated as to receive adventurers into their homes and barter with them their daughters' loveliness and their husband's wealth for such tawdry titles. Unfortunately for the country at large, Pittsburg is not unique in its idiotic social strivings, and there are enough foolish parents in the United States to bring the republic as a whole into contempt among foreigners.—Leslie's Weekly.



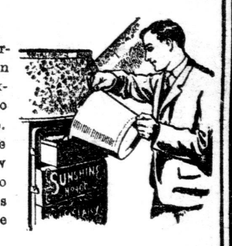


A Story In Chapters

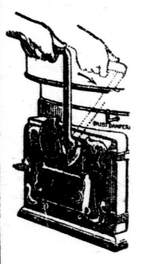
I.

Furnace properly and carefully installed.

II.



With great ease water is placed in water-pan, drafts opened and coal fire started. Fire soon burns up brightly, drafts are closed and check-draft opened. Immediately heat-power begins to penetrate dome and radiator surrounding dome. The incoming cold air immediately receives the energy of this heat-power, and by natural law ascends up the hot-air pipes, thence to rooms. No gas escapes into cellar or rooms because there is an automatic gas damper providing for its escape up the chimney.



III.

In the morning a gentle rocking of the lever removes all ashes from grates. No dust in operator's face, for he first opened damper into dust-pipe leading from ash-pit, then direct draft at smoke-pipe entrance, and all dust passed up dust-pipe to dome, then out chimney.



IV.

No need to shovel any ashes away. All nicely settled in ash-pan ready to be quickly and easily removed from pit. On coming upstairs operator finds that he requires no whisking off, and his wife don't scold him for "making everything white."

V.



Operator is delighted. When asked the name of his furnace, he proudly said,

Sunshine

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W. K. KELLOGG on a package is your absolute protection in getting the original, genuine

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TOASTED CORN FLAKES

MADE AT LONDON, CANADA

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

"Burke's Peerage," that vade mecum of the British aristocracy, as well as all those who have any dealings, directly or indirectly, with King Edward's nobility, occasionally gets into trouble, and is compelled to assume the role of defendant in lawsuits instituted against it. Some years ago Lord Fermoy's brother and heir, the Hon. James Burke Roche, obtained a verdict against "Burke's Peerage" for having described his marriage to the daughter of old Frank Work, of New York, as having been sundered by divorce.

It is perfectly true that there had been a divorce, obtained by Mrs. Burke Roche from the courts of Delaware. But inasmuch as it was not recognized by English law, and that the decree was illegal in the eyes of the English authorities, the London tribunals decided that "Burke's Peerage" had been wrong in describing "Jelly" Burke Roche as a divorced man, and gave judgment against the publishers of this standard work.

Since then "Burke's Peerage" makes no mention of his having been divorced, and although Frank Work's daughter has since then married a member of the Jewish race hailing from Hungary, and formerly a riding master in New York, against whom she has now instituted proceedings for divorce, she still continues to figure in "Burke's Peerage" and in other works of reference of the same authoritative character, as well as in "Who's Who," etc., as the full fledged wife of Hon. James Burke Roche.

Of course this experience caused the publishers of "Burke's" and of other standard Peerages" to exercise more care than ever. But in spite of this "Burke's" has just been called upon once more to go to the expense of defending a suit for libel, brought against it by Mrs. Montagu William C. Perceval, whose husband is a member of the family of which the earl of Egmont is the chief, and in the line of succession to the various peerages, honors, and estates of the head of the house.

It seems that Montagu Perceval, who is a physician, and a grandson of that Spencer Perceval who, while prime minister was assassinated by John Bellingham in the lobby of the House of Commons in 1812, was married for the first time to Elizabeth Middleton, who died in 1877. He then married in 1879, a widow of the name of Mrs. Kendrick, daughter of Bond Coxe, a member of the English bar, and proceeded to Australia, where Dr. Perceval engaged in the practice of his profession.

The marriage was an unhappy one in every respect. The couple separated, but where not divorced, and Mrs. Perceval complains that she has repeatedly been obliged to sue her husband for the alimony due under the deed of separation.

In 1903 Dr. Perceval without having taken the trouble to secure the dissolution of his second marriage, took to himself a third wife in the person of Charlotte, daughter of the late Rev. John Aubrey Carr, rector of the parish of Shipton Cliffe, in Gloucestershire.

The publishers of "Burke's Peerage" were notified by Dr. Perceval of his third marriage, and placed it on record in their issues of 1905, 1906 and 1907, without taking the precaution to ascertain whether the second marriage of the doctor had been sundered either by death or by divorce. Mrs. Perceval No. 2 thereupon brought suit against "Burke's Peerage" on the plea that the publication of the doctor's third marriage in a standard work of such authority as "Burke's" implied that his second marriage was of no account, and that her right to the name of Mrs. Montague Perceval, and to the eventuality of one day becoming a peeress of the realm as Countess of Egmont, was defective.

The courts have now decided against Mrs. Perceval on the ground that no defamatory word had been used by "Burke's Peerage," and that therefore no action for libel could lie. It was intimated that if "Burke's" had asserted that the plaintiff's marriage had been sundered by divorce, in the absence of any decree to that effect valid in the eyes of the English law, the statement would have been regarded as libelous, just as in the instance of Hon. Jame Burke Roche and his American wife.

Lord Egmont himself is married to an American wife, a daughter of Warwick Howell, of South Carolina. As he has no children there is no prospect of the strange law governing the succession to Cowdray Park, his ancestral home, being brought into operation. The law is one of those queer old relics of the medieval ages of which so many survivals are to be found among the different tenures of land in Great Britain. It is known as the borough English law, and provides that in the event of the owner of Cowdray Park dying without making any will or settlement his entire estate, including Cowdray Park, goes not to his eldest but to his youngest son.

There is also a popular tradition mentioned in most legal authorities dealing with the matter, according to which the borough English system of succession owed its origin to the fact that in consequence of the exercise of the droit de seigneur, the youngest son was the most likely to be the offspring of his mother's husband, and therefore the legitimate heir.

Lord Egmont, who spent much of his early life in America, earning his living as a seaman before the mast, market gardener, steward on board one of the passenger boats on the big lakes, waiter in a Bowery restaurant in New York, hackman, etc., will be succeeded at his death by his only brother, who now makes his home in South Africa, where up to the time of the Boer War he was a policeman at Johannesburg.

He too, has no children, and the next heir is his uncle, an old fellow of the name of Spencer Arthur Perceval, who has divorced his wife and has lost his two only sons, the elder by ordinary death, while the younger of the two was murdered, along with his wife and little daughter, out in Nebraska in 1884. As neither of these sons of old Spencer Arthur Perceval has left any children, the next to him in the line of succession to the earldom is George Drummond Perceval, only and elder brother of that Dr. Montagu Perceval whose second wife has just been nonsuited in her action against the publishers of "Burke's Perrage."

An extraordinary situation has arisen in connection with the sensational marriage of Count Erasmus Erbach of the mediatized or former petty sovereign house of that name, to Dora Fischer, daughter of a washerwoman, new complications having been caused by the fact that the young count and wife have at length succeeded in winning over his father to their side, much to the disgust of his other relatives.

It may be remembered that the father caused the marriage contracted by his only son in London to be annulled by the courts of Frankfort on the ground that the young fellow was of unsound mind, having previously secured his commitment to a private insane asylum, whence he escaped after a few months' detention and obtaining a judicial pronouncement of his sanity. Moreover, a board of arbitration, composed of the Princes Christian Stolberg and Hermann Schonburg, as well as two or three other great nobles of the mediatized houses, called upon by the other members of the Erbach family to deal with the question, decided that inasmuch as young Count Erasmus had contracted a mesalliance without the consent of his father, he must be deprived of all share or participation in the revenues of the entailed property of the family, which is great, and must be excluded from the line of succession.

Meanwhile the young people have won over the father, who is the head of the Erbach branch of the house, and from being their principal foe he has become their chief friend, and ignoring the decree of the tribunal of arbitration, accords to his son all the honors, prerogatives, and allowances due to the heir, and acknowledges the laundry girl as his daughter-in-law. Now the board of arbitration, at the instance of the other members of the house of Erbach, has decided that the father himself, by his present attitude towards his son, has rendered himself guilty of the violation of the laws of his house, and must be deprived of the chieftainship, of his prerogatives in connection therewith, and of the control of the great family estates, in favor of his younger brother, Count Arthur Erbach, married to Princess Marie Bentheim. Of course, the old count is contesting this decree, which is now being referred to the Supreme court of the empire, and developing into a remarkable cause celebre.

Lord Armstrong, who has just come to financial grief, and who has been obliged to effect a compromise with his numerous creditors, is the grandnephey and heir of the first Lord Armstrong, who founded the great Elswick iron works, and who may be described as having been the English Krupp, since for many years he was the so-called cannon king, not only of England, but also of many other nations, and the inventor of the coiling and rifle principle in the manufacture of ordnance.

It is not true that the late lord was a self-made man, in the sense that he was of plebeian origin.

For his father was a wealthy corn merchant of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who served a number of terms of office as mayor of that city.

Yet Lord Armstrong never claimed any ancestors, nor added any gems of mythical genealogy to the pages of "Burke."

His "shield" and supporters bore reference only to his trade, the latter being two stalwart smiths, armed with sledge hammers, while the motto, "Fortis in armis" (strong in arms), in illusion to his name and to the excellence of his artillery, is probably the most appropriate to be found in the entire record of the Heralds' college.

Lord Armstrong was created a peer of the realm in 1887 and died without issue in 1900, when his barony became extinct. All his affections were centered in his grand-nephew, William Watson, to whom he bequeathed his entire fortune, his ownership in the great Elswick iron works and shipyards, as well as his country seats of Cragside and Bamburgh castle in Northumberland, and of Jesmond Dene, near Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The late Lord Armstrong's only sister married Sir William Watson, judge of the Court of Exchequer, and a veteran of the peninsular war and of the battle of Waterloo.

His son was John Watson and his son in turn William Watson, who, three years after the death of his grand-uncle, Lord Armstrong, had the latter's title revived in his favor.

It is unfortunate speculation which has brought about the shipwreck of the superb fortune which he inherited from his grand-uncle, and which has had the effect of completely alienating the famous Elswick iron works, which have turned out so many men-of-war, great guns, battleship armor, steel bridges, and railroad material during the last half century to well nigh every government and country in the world.

The present Lord Armstrong is a man of about 45, is married to a daughter of the late Gen. Sir John Adye of Tel-el-Kebir celebrity, and has two children.

A year before his grand-uncle's death he obtained, at the latter's suggestion, the authority of the crown to assume the latter's patronymic of Armstrong, in addition to his own surname of Watson.

Rarely has a great university had at its head a more learned and famous scientist than Lord Rayleigh, who has just been elected chancellor of the ancient university of Cambridge.

Not since the days, indeed, of the eccentric Henry Cavendish has any scion of the British nobility achieved such scientific fame as the distinguished brother-in-law of ex-Premier Balfour—a peer among whose many contributions to physics is comprised the discovery of argon, thereby exploding the views of all the great army of chemists who had previously insisted that our air was only nitrogen and oxygen, diluted with a few impurities.

Lord Rayleigh is a tall, studious looking man, with reddish-gray whiskers, is slightly lame in his left leg, and possesses not only the English order of merit, created by King Edward at the time of his coronation, but likewise the Prussian distinction of the same name, founded by Frederick the Great.

He is the third holder of the barony of Rayleigh, which entitles him to a seat in the House of Lords. It was originally bestowed upon his grandmother, Lady Charlotte Strutt, daughter of the first duke of Leinster; not in recognition of anything she had done herself, but as a reward for the services of her husband, Col. Joseph Holden Strutt, who preferred remaining in the House of Commons to promotion to the House of Lords.

His wife pre-deceased him about ten years, and on her death their son succeeded to her peerage as second Lord Rayleigh, thus taking official and social precedence of his own father during the remaining decade of the latter's life.

Lord Rayleigh, besides being chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and since the death of Lord Kelvin, the most eminent chemist in Christendom, is a milkman, and shares with Lord Rosebery the distinction of being in the metropolitan milk trade.

Every now and then he is forced to appeal to the courts of law for an injunction to restrain this or that milk dealer from attempting to cut him out of certain milk routes in the London Suburbs.

Every morning special trains loaded with drums of milk from his herds at "Leafy Terling," the beautiful Essex home of the Strutts, steam away from the quaint rustic station of Hatfield Peverel, to convey the milk to his London shops.

From a little local trade his dairy has become one of the finest businesses of the sort in the home counties, and the pastures around Terling are grazed by a herd of more that 1,000 beautiful cows.

The estate lies in the midst of what is justly called "the Garden of Essex," within a few miles of the picturesque old Anglo-Saxon town of Witham, so memorable for its association with King Harold.

He leaves the management of the dairy largely to his younger brother; is married to one of the cleverest sisters of Arthur Balfour, and has a son in the navy, who has appropriately enough been nicknamed "Argon" by his messmates and brother officers.

As chancellor of the University of Cambridge, where at the age of 22 he attained the highest honors by heading the Tripos, he becomes its principal dignitary, and invested with all sorts of prerogatives and powers.

Many of the latter are magisterial; but these he, as in the case of Lord Curzon at Oxford, delegates to a vice-chancellor, who is in residence all the time, and who deals out justice, not only to the members of the university, but also to those having any dealings therewith.

ROMANCES OF AUSTRALIAN MINES

DISCOVERY OF THE RICH COOLGARDIE — UNSUCCESSFUL PROSPECTOR'S FIND.

In the history of gold digging and gold finding many a romantic and tragic story is to be found. Few of these stories, however, possess more interest than that of how the famous Coolgardie mines, in Western Australia, were discovered in 1892—mines which have since yielded millions of pounds worth of gold. Luck played a great part in the discovery, but it was the reward of perseverance.

In April, 1892, two Victorian miners named Bayley and Ford struck out for the northeast of Australia, but after traversing 250 miles they lost their horses and had to turn back. Equipped with fresh horses, they started again on what proved to be a long, tedious and futile journey, for once more they were forced to turn back—this time for want of water. The third attempt won them fame and fortune.

First they found that which to them was more precious than gold—namely, water. They found a natural well, known to the scattered tribes of that far away country as "Coolgardie." Pitching their camp beside the well they turned their horses out to feed and started prospecting the country around. Ford picked up a half ounce nugget and before night they had gathered in over twenty ounces of gold. Two or three weeks more suface prospecting was rewarded with over two hundred ounces. By this time food supplies had given out, so keeping their own counsel concerning their discoveries, they returned to civilization, laid in a fresh stock of provisions and hastened back to their El Dorado.

Within a few days of their return they happened upon the reef that made Coolgardie. Beginning with a "slug" weighing 50 ounces, they picked out from a cap in that reef in a few hours upward of 500 ounces of gold. Bayley, carrying 554 ounces of gold, journeyed back to the nearest mining town, exhibited his find to the mining warden, put in a claim for a lease of the land on which this marvelous discovery had been made and hurried off to the field again with a party that numbered 150 men, besides coaches and horses and all the paraphernalia of prospecting and camping. In their wake in the course of time came gold seekers in hundreds and thousands. From Bayley and Ford's mine there was taken in the first nine years of its history 134,000 ounces of gold, valued at £530,000.

Almost as sensational as Coolgardie were the Londonderry and Wealth of Nations "finds." The Londonderry was discovered by a party of unsuccessful prospectors on their way back to Coolgardie. Two of them picked up some rich gold bearing specimens. After a brief search the outcrop of a reef was exposed, from which in the course of a few days they took out from 4,000 to 5,000 ounces of gold. From the cap of the Wealth of Nations reef gold to the value of £20,000 was secured in a few days.—London Tit-Bits.

In 1769 a body of volunteers consisting entirely of Jews was formed in Charleston, S. C., and fought under Gen. Moultrie.

Suffered 20 Years

"Fruit-a-tives" Cured in 2 Months



St. Raphaels, Ont.

For over twenty years I suffered from chronic constipation of the bowels, and I could get no medicine to cure me. I tried doctors and every known purgative, or laxative, medicine known, but I was no better. Sometimes, if I did not take medicine, I would go four or five days without any action of the bowels. During all this time I was weak and suffered from indigestion constantly.

About a year ago a friend advised me to try "Fruit-a-tives" as they had helped her. I began taking "Fruit-a tives" and from the outset I began to feel better, and inside of a month the pains were almost gone and the constipation relieved. In two months I was perfectly well again, no pains, no constipation, and my complexion had lost all that sallow appearance.

(Sgd) MARY A. McDONELL.

"Fruit-a-tives"—Fruit Liver Tablets—are the only remedy known to science that actually cure constipation. They do this by making the liver healthy and active—thus causing more bile to flow into the bowels.

"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.

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VEGETABLE COMPOUND



LYDIA E. PINKHAM

No other medicine for Woman's ills in the world has received such wide-spread and unqualified endorsement as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs.

No other medicine has such a record of success for woman's diseases, or such hosts of grateful friends as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

For more than 30 years it has been the standard remedy for feminine ills, Inflammation, Ulceration, and consequent Spinal Weakness.

It has relieved more cases of Backache and Local Weaknesses than any other one remedy. It dissolves and expels tumors in an early stage of development.

Irregularities and periodic pains, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility, quickly yield to it; also deranged organs, causing pain, dragging sensations and backache. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the female system.

It removes that wearing feeling, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, dizziness, faintness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy or the "blues." These are indications of Feminine disorders, which this medicine overcomes as well as slight derangement of the Kidneys of either sex.

Women who are sick and want to get well should refuse to accept any substitute for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



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—The KID





Malta-Vita tastes good wherever it's served. The tonic properties of the malt make it both appetizing and nourishing. Malta-Vita is a strengthening food for all conditions Its crispy brown flakes are light, palatable and satisfying. Malta-Vita is served at good hotels and restaurants.

Malta-Vita 10¢ Ask for it.

THE COW AND THE GATE.

When I was a bucolic treasury clerk in Washington, the cow of an old Irish woman near by used to peep through the cracks in my garden fence at my growing corn and cabbage until her mouth watered. Then she saw that a place in the fence yielded to me and let me in, so she tried it; she nudged the gate with her nose until she hit the latch and the gate swung open and let her in. There was an audible crunching of succulent leaves and stalks that soon attacted my attention. I hustled her out and sent a kick after her that fell short and nearly unjointed my leg. But she was soon back, and she came again and again, till I discovered her secret and repaired the latch so that nudging or butting the gate would not open it.

How surely such conduct as this of the cow's evinces reason to most people. But shall we not rather call it the blind groping of instinct stimulated into action by the sight and odor of the tender vegetables? Many of the lowest organisms show just as much intelligence about their food as did the old cow.

Even the American sundew, according to Mrs. Treat, will move its leaves so that it can seize a fly pinned half an inch from it. The method of the old cow was that of hit or miss, or trial and error. She wanted the corn, and she butted the gate, and as luck would have it, when she hit the latch the gate swung open But shall we conclude that the beast had any idea at all but the sense impression made upon her hunger by the growing vegetables?

Animals do not connect cause and effect as we do, by thinking the "therefore"; they simply associate one thing with another. Your dog learns to associate your act of taking your hat and cane with a walk, or your gun with the delights of the chase, or with its report, if he is afraid of it, and so on.

Without this power of association the birds and beasts could not get on in life; the continuity of their experience would be broken. It is a rude kind of memory—sense memory. A sense impression today revives a sense impress of yesterday, or of the day before, and that is about all there is of it.—"Animal and Plant Intelligence," by John Burroughs, in the Outing Magazine.

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Excesses and indiscretions are the cause of more sorrow and suffering than all other diseases combined We see the victims of vicious habits on every hand: the sallow, pimpled face, dark circled eyes, stooping form, stunted development, bashful, melancholic countenance and timid bearing proclaim to all the world his folly and tend to blight his existence. Our treatment positively cures all weak men by overcoming and removing the effects of former indiscretions and excesses. It stops all drains and quickly restores the victim to what nature intended—a healthy and happy man with physical, mental and nerve power complete.

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Cor. Michigan Ave., and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

The Paris motor omnibuses use a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and benzol for fuel. The average consumption is nine centiliters a ton per kilometer.

People who borrow trouble never stop to inquire as to the rate of interest.

Two thousand cases of grip were reported in Berlin last week.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA

Dress Means Much To Kings

COURT UNIFORMS SUPPORT THE DIGNITY OF ROYALTY — THE KING AND THE KAISER AND THEIR COSTUMES—THE INFUENCE OF CLOTHES ON THE PUBLIC MIND.

Clothes may not make the man. All good democratic doctrine argues the contrary, but they certainly do make the public character, the ruler and the statesman.

A large part of the deference which the public pays to the richly-uniformed monarchs of Europe would fall away if the people could see these men as they really are in plain attire.

Nor does this argue any disloyalty, nor does it mean that King or Kaiser would any less be obeyed. Not that, but the thrill would be gone, the feeling of wonderment that comes over the average impressionable mind in the presence of a grand display of gold lace and purple cloth.

Recently while the Emperor of Germany was in England on a visit some one snapped a picture of him as he walked out in the country.

In the course of his two decades' reign the Kaiser has been one of the most photographed men in the world, but there is no such picture of him in existence as the one the amateur Englishman got.

William has been shown in all the glory of the makeup of that Hussar Regiment whose traditional commander he is. The tall beaver hat, with a brush, the gold laced coat, the high boots, the rich cape, all suit admirably with the stern face, and the picture is immensely popular in the Fatherland. Also he has been shown in the makeup of an admiral of his navy and in the kingly robes of his highest office, ruler of the Empire.

William has an excellent sense of effect. He knows instantly when he sees a photograph whether or not it does justice to his appearance and gives the effect for which he strives. When for a time he wore a full beard many photographs of him were taken, but as soon as he determined on his present style of hirsute arrangement, the upturned moustache that he made famous, he at once ordered all the full-beard photographs destroyed and these cannot now be sold in the Fatherland.

The Kaiser knows that clothes have a lot to do with making the proper impression on his subjects, hence there is no danger that the picture taken in England will be circulated in Germany. Just a little hint conveyed to the police authorities that he did not regard it with pleasure would be enough to prevent this.

The picture in question shows William wearing a sack coat, old pair of ill-fitting trousers, a cap, gaiters and carrying in his right hand a walking-stick. His left hand is thrust carelessly in his trousers pocket, a most un-kinglike position, though the power that is in the Emperor shows in his face.

William's host at the time, King Edward of Britain, is a veritable Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in appearance. He presents a most astonishing contrast when made up for a state ceremony and when taking his comfort in one of the walks of which he is so fond.

King Edward has always been a handsome man, despite his lack of stature, and gray hair and gray beard have really added to the gentleness and dignity of his appearance. Arrayed in the splendid robes of his office, he makes a most impressive figure, every inch a king, in fact.

But take away the purple and the gold, remove the crown, take his majesty from the throne room and send him on a stroll through the woods surrounding his country estate and the suggestion of kinghood passes. Edward, successor of a mighty line of monarchs, then becomes a good-natured looking old country squire, good living shows in his rotundity, comfort of mind appears in his cheerful face.

The favorite clothes of his majesty on such occasions of comfort, when the cares that oppress a king have been put aside, are those that are largest and roomy; especially does he lean to homespuns and Scotch tweeds. It has been said that when he goes to the Derby, an event he seldom misses, thousands of men there are arrayed in more costly garb than he.

The Prince of Wales is much like his father in this respect. In appearance he has the characteristics of the line of which he comes, though not nearly so good-looking as his father. But take away the admiral's uniform, which he wears in most of his favorite pictures, and present him as a plain citizen and he looks little like the man who will some day succeed to the throne of the Hanovers.

The prince is noted for his resemblance to the Czar of Russia. The Czar depends almost entirely for his kingly appearance on the rich garb permitted to him by the treasury of his autocracy.

Divested of his royal robes he is a most insignificant and pitiable little creature. His shoulders are shrunken, his eyes ever shrinking from meeting the gaze of another, his chest caves in and shows signs of that predilection toward consumption which it is predicted will be the undoing of Nicholas if he long enough escapes the plots against his life to die a natural death.

Alfonso of Spain also owes much to his royal regalia. Like the Czar, he is very frail of physique, to the point of emaciation. His nose is long and hooked, his eyes poor and his complexion bad. But he has a certain dignity of carriage that enables him to appear to advantage in the functions of state when he has donned the proper one of his many outfits of fancy clothes.

Francis Joseph, of Austria, the most pitiable of all the monarchs of Europe, looks like a broken-down, miserable old man in the occasional glimpses of him that are caught, when for a time he has laid down the habiliments of his offices. The loss by violent death of his son and his wife, the constant unrest in his country and the ever-threatened division of the two parts that make it up, the lack of an acceptable heir, are all problems that weigh down the famous Hapsburg, and make him totter along, a human wreck. No one to see him on the streets of Vienna would think that for court functions he could present anything but a pitiable picture of decrepitude.

Yet the royal robes seem to have a mesmeric effect on the tired old man. Something of what is due his office seems to imbue him with extraordinary power when he mounts the throne. dignity. Clothes literally do make a king in the case of this unfortunate sovereign.

One of the most dignified figures in English public life is Balfour, Arthur James Balfour, who has been primate of England and for two decades has taken a most prominent part in the leadership of the Conservative party.

His long Prince Albert coat, his immaculate silk hat, his fawn-colored gloves, his spotless linen, all comport admirably with his gravity of face and bearing.

But take the same lawmaker away from Parliament, put him on his country estate, either in shooting togs or running an automobile, a sport of which he is very fond, and a complete transition takes place. Not only in appearance, but in the manner of the man does a change occur. He who was so serious, so grave and so distant becomes a jolly good fellow, full of anecdote and merriment. It is as though, like an actor, he had cast aside a make-up and was now appearing free of pose in his own real person.

Theodore Roosevelt is not naturally what one would call an impressive-looking man. His face is not classic, his teeth are too prominent, and he cares too little about the owl-like pretense of gravity affected by men of lesser parts to pretend a weighty appearance of deep thought. But Roosevelt in his inauguration day attire, his fine shoulders encased in broadcloth, looked every inch the man of might he is.

But take away the coat, put on the the old suit favored in walking, or rough rider's rig, the hunting leggins, any one of the half dozen careless costumes he has for his fun, and Roosvelt is the last man one would take for a President, whose popularity waxes so great that he actually has to doge a third term.

Life and Times of Thomas Hood

From the London Times.

At the same time that Keats and Lamb were writing there flourished—so thick that even men like these showed little higher than the rest—a whole foresty of strenuous and lusty human beings, journalists, artists, or people simply who happened to live then and rear their children. What profuse a clamor, what multitudinous swarms of life a wise biographer can call up for us from fields long since shorn and flat if he will take for his subject one of these mortals it is really bewildering for a moment to consider. A student of letters is so much in the habit of striding through the centuries from one pinnacle of accomplishment to the next that he forgets all the hubbub that once surged round the base; how Keats lived in a street and had a neighbor and his neighbor had a family—the rings widen infinitely; how Oxford street ran turbulent with men and women while De Quincey talked with Ann. And such consideration are not trivial if only because they had their effect upon things that we are wont to look upon as isolated births, and to judge, therefore, in a spirit that is more than necessarily dry. Mr. Jerrold's life of Thomas Hood gives rise to a number of such reflections, both because he has written with delightful good taste and discrimination and because his subject, after all, belonged almost the whole of him to the race of the mortals. It it had not been for his two or three poems perhaps he would have sunk with the rest of them, with the load of albums and annuals and their makers, or would have survived as some half mythical comic figure, the father of a few good stories and the author of innumerable puns. There is even something nugatory about the facts of his life; they suggest, in the easy ordinary way in which they fit and succeed each other, that there were hundreds of Thomas Hoods, sons of middleclass parents, apprenticed to engravers, with a turn for writing verse or prose; kindly domestic young men, who, if they did take to letters—their parents were well advised in dissuading them—would make no mark there, but fill endless columns satisfactorily. Such, to a great extent, was the life of Hood; but there was just that exaggeration of temper or fortune in it that made him, while he was one of a class, typical of it also. He was impelled by his gifts and his failings to travel the whole course that slighter men trod partly, until he achieved something significant and completed his symbol.

As a boy he showed an enormous facility; if he went away on a holiday he sent home profuse letters full of descriptions. Already the surface show of life tackled him with its incongruities; and at a time when most boys are aping some older writer he was simply observing with a lively eye what went on round him and scribbling it down in sheets of fresh easy prose. He laughed at his fellow lodgers, or stood at the window and took off the people whom he saw passing on their way to church. "The study of character (I mean of amusing ones) I enjoy exceedingly," he wrote when he was sixteen, and in the same spirit he dashed off a long poem on the town of Dundee, in imitation of the "New Bath Guide." No one could doubt where his gift would lead him, in spite of the engraving; and when he was twenty-two some papers, accepted by the London Magazine definitely determined him, as Mr. Jerrold thinks, to trust entirely to his pen. From that time onward his life was the complex life of a busy journalist. There was no respite, scarcely any partition; for where are we to seek the events of his life but in his writings? And when we read him we must remember his wife and children, his ill-health, the ceaseless pressure of money cares. If a particular style pleased the public he must continue it, though the mood was spent; and as his first success was made in the "Whims and Oddities" he had still, as he says, to "breathe his comic vein." "Could Hood at this moment have taken some editorial appointment (writes Mr. Jerrold) we might have had more of his best and less of that journeyman work." That is a very moderate statement of the regret that bursts from our lips at many stages of this panting, hard-driven career; but in our own desire to round the picture, to possess the tragedy, are not inclined to fall into the fallacy to which Thackeray gave shape in his paper "On a joke I once heard from the late Thomas Hood?" He speaks of the grinning and tumbling, "through sorrow, through exile, poverty, fever, depression," "the sad, marvelous picture of courage, of honesty, of patient endurance, of duty struggling against pain"—until in our compassion we forget very likely the true spirit of the man, his exuberance and brilliancy, the odd vulgar humor of a cockney life, the practical jokes and the supper parties. "O Hood, Hood, you do run on so!" exclaimed poor Mrs. Hood, half inarticulate at one of these feasts. The very fact that he gave himself with such pliancy to the drudgery of a journalist's life proves that there was something in the nature of his gift and temperament akin to it.

And when we turn to his writing we can surely discover there signs, not only of work "pumped out," but of ideas springing gladly to the surface at the cheerful command of throbbing presses and fast falling sheets. No other invitation could have sounded quite so aptly to a man with a brain full of puns. But it is largely on account of these puns, we are told, that Hood is now so little read. Indeed, the portent is one that strikes the attention directly, and it must be held to typify something fundamental in the constitution of his mind. For his puns divide themselves into two classes or degrees; the greater part of them are simply happy matchings of sound in which there is so thin a burden of meaning that the contrast is almost purely verbal.

Alas; they've taken my beau Ben
To sail with old Benbow.

But there are others in which the pun is the result of some strange association in Hood's mind of two remote ideas, which it his singular gift to illustrate by a corresponding coincidence of language.

Even the bright extremes of joy
Bring on conclusions of disgust;
Like the sweet blossoms of the May,
Whose fragrance ends in must.

Those lines are taken from one of his most serious poems, that on Melancholy, and serve to illustrate compactly, a remarkable tendency—perhaps it is the remarkable tendency—of his thought. They show how the original leaning of his mind was really to wild and incongruous associations, grotesque and monstrous conceits, not in words only, but in human life, such as those we see so strikingly displayed in poems like "Eugene Aram," "The Haunted House," and "The Last Man." And also we may discover a certain superficiality of conception, which suffers him to find such contrasts as the verbal one of "may" and "must" adequate, and makes him so supersensitive to the surface inflections of language as he was sensitive to the influence of contemporary writers. The influence of Lamb is clear in his prose, of Keats in his verse, and Coleridge one may guess affected his thought more deeply than either.

From these poems Sir Francis Burnand has lately published in the Red Letter Library a selection which gives a fair representation of the different moods in which Hood sang. They are broadly farcical, or romantic, or satirical or wildly fantastical; and there are the two famous poems which admirers of Hood will scarcely classify at all except by calling them inspired. The "Song of the Shirt" in particular makes Sir Francis "positively disinclined to dwelt upon Hood's perverse love Hood's, be it even the 'Bridge of Sighs;'" and he has some quarrel with Thackeray for the way in which he dwelt upon Hood's perverse for love of "comicalities." He points out that it was the jesting that paid, and that Hood was forced to make an income. But what perhaps is overlooked is the necessary relationship between Hood's fun and Hood's tragedy; you could not have the one without the other—if he laughed in this way he must cry in that—and the faults that we find in his light verse surely reproduce themselves in his serious poems. Thus, the reason why we cannot, with deference to Sir Francis Burnand, accept the "Song of the Shirt" as an enduring masterpiece is because of the slight cheapness of effect, tending to the melodramatic, which has something in common with the verbal dexterity, the supersensitive surface of mind already noticed. Such lines as

Sewing at once, with a double thread,
A shroud as well as a shirt.

or,

A little weeping would ease my heart
But in their briny bed
My tears must stop for every drop
Hinders needle and thread!

go straight, as he says, to our hearts; but not to the noblest part of them. "Ruth" or "The Death Bed" touches a higher note. You must honor and pity so fine a nature, so honest and brilliant a mind, stung now to impulsive and passionate utterance by the sorrows of the world, now to irrepressible showers of merriment by its oddities. But in the most solid of his work the sharp blade of his own circumstance is always wearing through. You do not find all of him in his work; you rise from it unsatisfied, to ask what were the accidents of his life to make him write so. Mr. Jerrold's book, then, is a valuable addition to our knowledge of Hood, and ony one who has had occasion to consult the memorials by his son and daughter will perceive at once how much all readers in the future must be indebted to Mr. Jerrold's laborious research and good judgment. A life was needed, and he has provided it.—London Times.

THE SLANDERED ALLIGATOR

A MEEK AND LOWLY FREAK, NOT A CONSUMER OF PICKANINNIES.

The Smithsonian Institution has just issued an account of a series of observations of the American alligator conducted under its supervision by Prof. Albert M. Reese. The observations were made in the Everglades, the smaller swamps and lakes of central Florida and the Okefenoke swamp in lower Georgia.

Professor Reese indicates that in spite of its hoarse bellow and the legends of its viciousness handed down by the American negroes of long ago, the alligator is really a docile animal. In fact, it is said that in some southern seacoast towns 'gators have been domesticated.

It has been a popular belief that pickaninny meat is the favorite diet of the alligator, but that is not true, for a little negro boy can chase a 'gator anywhere. When a 'gator stretched out on a log sunning itself sees, out of the one eye that it keeps open even while asleep, the approach of a little negro with a stick it takes a dive and stays under water until the shadow passes.

The American alligator is pronounced to be not as bad as it has been made out to be in the story books, but in fact a meek and lowly freak of the water and marshy places. It is gradually becoming extinct, disappearing before the onward march of civilization, and especially because of the hunt for its hide for leather.

Prof. Reese was aided in his hunt for alligator eggs by a Miami halfbreed down in Florida, who is known as the 'Gator Swamp merchant and is called Alligator Bill. It is said that when Bill is through coddling a 'gator the animal will follow him around like a dog.

SNOWED UP ON THE STEPPE

EXPERIENCES OF WINTER TRAVELERS ON SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

When winter sets in in Siberia adventures by rail are frequent and the process of "roughing it" is trying. Often trains are snowed u; at little squalid stations on the steppe, when the passengers can get nothing but black bread and tea. For hours? Aye, and for days. It depends on the authorities how long the ill starred travelers shall abide.

This year numerous trains were caught in the snow, almost buried there, and generally on the open steppes fifty or sixty miles from a lemon and a hundred miles from a beefsteak. The passengers besought the stationmaster and others to have them dug out and to clear the line. They even telegraphed to the minister of ways and communications, and received assurances that the order would be given. It was given —and disregarded.

Story telling and card playing in the flickering light was the most serious occupations of the prisoners on the steppe. In one case that came under my knowledge "he" and "she" met for the first time under these uncommon conditions, fell in love over a sausage, a stale roll and half a bottle of wine, which he happened to have, and they married shortly afterward.

Here is a copy from one of the telegrams from snowed up passengers that were sent this season: "This is the second day that we are kept by snowdrifts here in the lonely station, Pookhovo. In spite of the energetic telegram of the minister of ways and communications the manager of the line has taken no efficacious measures. We are doomed to linger on here for an indefinite period." (Signed by the passengers of the international wagon of the Rostoff fast train.) And they lingered on two days.—London Telegraph.

Vitality at Low Ebb

The Usual Spring Condition Until Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food Is Used.

Vigor comes from good, red blood.

Almost everybody's blood is thin and watery in the spring.

Hence the tired, languid feelings, the loss of energy and ambition, and the general weakness of the bodily organs.

The appetite fails, digestion is imperfect, the filtering and excretory organs are irregular, and, in short, life is a burden instead of being the joy it should be.

You can feel yourself getting strength and vigor when Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food is used. The blood is made rich and pure, the appetite is sharpened, digestion improves and every organ in the body feels the benefit of the rich, red, life-sustaining blood.

Stimulants give temporary relief. What is absolutely necessary is rich, red blood such as is formed by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food.

You can avoid all the discouragement and suffering, the pains and aches, the depressing effects of spring by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont. Portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., the famous Receipt Book author, on every box.

JOKES ..6 ..6 ..6 ..6 ..6 .. 6 ..6 ..6

An investigation of 1,600 of New York's 1,900 street cars made recently showed that 106 were filthy, 401 had flat wheels, 786 rattled noticeably, 249 were without head-lamps, 102 with broken glass, 1,006 with noise from the gears.

The German Emperor has issued orders that all of the numerous imperial automobiles are to be driven slower hereafter than has been the case in the past. This action is said to be due to the large number of accidents caused by speeding automobiles.

The Old Clothes Of Royalty

COSTUMES WORN BUT ONCE AND THEN PUT AWAY FOR GOOD.

King Edward Does Wear a Pair of Gloves More Than Once—Gowns Alexandra Is Never Seen in Twice—Kaiser's Wardrobe Biggest—Fate of the Discards.

An enterprising English journal wrote an interesting if not instructive article recently on King Edward's clothes and what became of them after they had finished service. In the article the statement was made that the King never wore a pair of gloves more than once.

Out of this, writes the London correspondent of the New York Sun, arose a discussion as to the necessity of considering gloves damaged by one day's service, etc., which went on until Lord Knollys, who is the King's inseparable companion, friend and servitor, described in a moment of candor the story as ridiculous. Yet it was admitted that there are some things that the King uses only once, such as white evening ties, certain neckties and white evening gloves, which would be true also of many other masculine leaders of fashion.

The list of King Edward's quickly discarded garments would include also certain state robes which have appeared in public only once, such as those of the coronation and the costume of the grand master of the Knights of Malta. This last was worn at the Devonshire House ball when he was Prince of Wales at the time of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

Then, of course, there are certain regimental uniforms which have been worn just once in honor of some occasion. All these are put away in presses and are regularly overhauled and kept in good condition. Perhaps some day they will find their way to a museum to be shown as relics of Edward the Peacemaker.

In his ordinary dress the King is very particular as to cut and quality, but he wears his various suits as many times as any rich man of the world would. Then they share the fate of all discarded garments, and become the property of some one else for various fates.

In regard to Queen Alexandra's wardrobe, she too has certain garments which are of historic interest and are put away to be looked at sometimes but never used again. Among these are her wedding gown and long tan gloves, the robes of the coronation day and the military uniform of her Danish regiment. There are university gowns and hoods which have not been worn since the degrees they represent were conferred upon her.

The beautiful dresses which the Queen wears at the evening courts are seen but once. Sometimes a part of a gown is used again in another fashion. This applies particularly to the priceless collection of old lace of which she is so proud, and which is used over and over again in trimming her gowns.

If Queen Alexandra does not wish to use any of the trimmings of a dress again the garment is taken to pieces and the materials distributed. There is an inviolable rule in the palace that the recipient of any royal finery is never in any circumstance to wear a gown in the form in which it was worn by the Queen.

The Princess of Wales has a large and varied collection of uniforms, university gowns and Oriental robes of great value and beauty. During her visits to the British colonies and to India she received many honorary degrees. These garments are all guarded for posterity after the usual fashion.

In her ordinary wearing apparel the princess does not hesitate to be seen in the same gown many times, especially if it happens particularly to suit her somewhat severe style of good looks. After she has finished with them they are given to the various ladies of her household to dispose of.

The Empress of Germany has the same rule regarding gowns worn on state occasions as Queen Alexandra. These are never seen again in the same form.

Dresses chosen for less important events, a reception, a dinner, an embassy crush or the theater, may be worn two or three times. When the gowns are done with they are ripped up by some of the fifteen court seamstresses and the material given away. The pretty young Princess Victoria Louise still dresses like a school girl and her simple frocks are worn again and again.

There is probably no monarch who has more clothes than the German Emperor. He has hundreds of different uniforms of which perhaps a dozen may have been worn more than once.

He has a tremendous variety of workman's habiliments, such as those worn by coal miners or workers in tunnels, which he has put on at some time to prove his comradeship with the horny-handed sons of toil in the fatherland. Then he has dozens of costumes which he has worn to fancy dress balls. The one that he values most among these is the costume that he wore at a ball when he appeared as his famous ancester Frederick the Great.

The Emperor of Russia as the chief of the imperial army is able at a moment's notice to take his place at the head of any Russian regiment in the proper uniform. Some of the troops in the remoter parts of his vast dominion are so seldom seen in the capital that the corresponding uniform has been brought out only once.

The Empress of Russia, who is honorary colonel of several regiments, has had tunics with the proper badges made for her use. In her ordinary dress she is very simple and only consents to don magnificence on state occasions.

Queen Amalia of Portugal has long been known as one of the best-dressed queens in Europe. She seldom is seen in any gown more than once, and is very generous in her disposal of old clothes among the less affluent ladies of her court.

The Queen of Italy is so plainly dressed that her great extravagance in evening shoes is amusing. She never wears a pair more than once. In this she is like the ex-Empress Eugenie, except that Eugenie gave all her discarded slippers and shoes to the girls' orphanage in Paris, while the Queen of Italy disposes of hers less charitably.

The young King of Spain has developed a great interest in sartorial art since his visits to England and both he and the Queen seldom wear their garments many times. The Spanish court is rapidly following their example, so that beautiful gowns and many of them are the order of the day just now in Spain.

After all, poor old Queen Elizabeth, who created a sensation with her one hundred and twenty gowns and thirty wigs in the modest times in which she lived, would find herself behind her sister royalties today, and her one hundred and twenty gowns would not go far toward making her considered a well-dressed queen.

SAYINGS OF BEECHER.

There are a great many poor men who are very rich, and a great many rich men who are very poor.

Generosity is the militia that enlists for three months, while benevolence is the regular force that enlists for the war.

Sorrow is a school in which the schoolmaster is very stern, and in which his rules are very strict.

What is fiction? A truth clothed with imaginary circumstances.

He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will find the flaw when he may have forgotten its cause.

A library is but the soul's burying-ground. It is the land of shadows.

The world at large is not made to meddle with the delicacies of love; and in every nature there is a vast realm of silence where, if patience be not found, woe be to it!

What is a menial calling? It is a calling that makes a man mean. The moment any calling makes a man a man, he has dignified it and glorified it.

Many men build as some cathedrals were built—the part nearest the ground finished; but that part which soars towards heaven, the turrets and the spires, forever incomplete.

I do not know that there is one thing, outside of love to God, that is more important to be understood than that there is a law of equity which runs through every department of human life, and that you cannot get more than you pay for.

AN OPEN LETTER

TO THE PEOPLE OF LONDON.

To Whom It May Concern:

Of late there has been a good deal of discussion in London in regard to advertised medicines and their value—the papers are full of them.

We want to say to every man, woman and child in London that we believe the most valuable preparation of cod liver oil—the best tonic reconstructor, health restorer and strength creator—we have ever sold in our store is Vinol.

Vinol is not a patent medicine, it contains no injurious drugs, but it actually does contain all of the medicinal, curative elements taken from fresh cods' livers, without a drop of the useless oil to upset the stomach and retard its work, and tonic iron added.

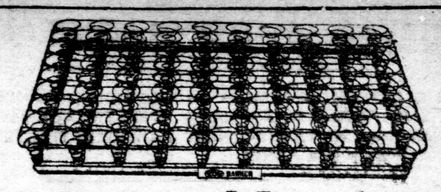
Vinol is recognized throughout the world as the greatest strength creator for old people, weak, sickly women and children, nursing mothers, and after a severe sickness.

Vinol cures hacking coughs, chronic colds, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles. We ask the people of London to try Vinol on our offer to return money if it fails. Anderson & Nelles, druggists, 268 Dundas street, first store west of Wellington street. Sign, Big Red Cross. Phone No. 20.

No less than ten waterspouts were dodged by the Norwegian steamer Cecilia during her recent voyage, which ended at Philadelphia. They followed in the wake of a hurricane in the North Atlantic.

In the English cider countries all the inns still display the old legend, "Drunk for a penny; dead drunk for twopence." Cider plays a notable part in the Christmas festivities.

The value of $25,000,000 placed on the annual output of honey puts this farm crop only slightly behind raw cane sugar, which had a valuation at the refineries of $28,000,000.



Insurance and Investment

You take out life insurance for the comfort of others. Why not take out Bed Insurance for your own comfort?
The "BANNER" Spring Bed insures rest and comfort, because it fits the body from head to foot. So finely tempered is the steel—so accurately adjusted are the spirals—that the "BANNER" will "give" wherever there is pressure on it.

The "Banner" Spring Bed at $8.

is an investment, because it is the cheapest you can buy. It lasts a lifetime and gives a lifetime of service and satisfaction. The first cost is the only cost.
The "BANNER" Spring Bed is the right idea, carried out right. The sides are angle iron, to make a rigid foundation. To these are riveted flat steel bands, and the spirals are attached to them. The spirals are oil tempered, to retain their springiness—and japanned, to prevent rusting.
There is absolutely no noise to a "BANNER" Spring Bed—and no slats are required for iron beds.

The "BANNER" is the most restful, comfortable and durable spring bed—regardless of price. $8 is very little to pay for such a bed.
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Kingston, Ontario.

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



"I had 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."

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FRANK S. CARPENTER WRITES OF THE QUEER WAKIKUYU, NEAR BRITISH EAST AFRICA—A MAN'S WEALTH CONSISTS IN THE NUMBER OF HIS WIVES—GREAT RAILROAD THIEVES—STRANGE CUSTOMS OF THE NANDI.

Have you ever heard of the Wakikuyu?

There are more than a million of them in this part of Africa. They live on the highlands just east of here and about Mount Kenia, which is more to the north. I reached their country shortly after leaving Nairobi, the capital of British East Africa. That town is at the end of a series of highlands. It is on the western edge of a plateau and the land rises beyond it. We mounted over 2,000 feet in 24 miles and then found ourselves among the villages of these curious people. We could see their little farms everywhere. They take up patches of woodland and burn off the trees. After that they work the ground to death for a few years, and then go off to take up patches somewhere else. Some of their farms are no bigger than a bed quilt, others cover a quarter of an acre and some twice as much. The fields are not fenced, and now and then a rhino or hippo gets in and wallows while near the woodlands the monkeys pull up the crops. The chief thing raised is Indian corn. I see the women everywhere working the fields. Half nude, they bend low, pulling the weeds and digging the ground over with hoes. In most places the men squat around on the ground and keep them up to their work. The more wives a man has the richer he is; and the more he drives his wives the better his farm. Indeed the cheapest cattle here are human cattle.

GREASE, CLAY AND TELEGRAPH WIRE.

The chief dress of the Wakikuyu consists of grease, clay and telegraph wire. The grease makes their brown skins shine, the red clay gives it a copper hue, and the telegraph wire loads their arms, necks and ankles. The grease is usually mutton fat and the clay is the red soil found everywhere. The more rancid the fat the better they seem to like it. The average man or woman smells high to heaven, and one can distinguish a native's existence before he gets to him. They soak their hair with this grease, and under the tropical sun you can almost hear the stuff sizzle. They stiffen their hair with clay, so that it can be put up in all sorts of shapes, making their headgear a pale brick-rust color. I examined one man's head the other day. It was covered with something like 10,000 individual curls which stood out over his pate like the snakes of the Medusa. Each curl was an inch long, and it had been twisted by a professional hairdresser.

PIPE STEMS AS EAR PLUGS.

This man had three long pipe stems in each ear. Each was as big around as a lead pencil and of about the same length. It was fastened through a hole made in the rim of the ear by a kind of brass button, and these three stems standing out on each side his head looked almost like horns, save that they projected from the ears. He had beads in the lobes and one of the men with him had the lobe of his ear so stretched that it held a plug as big as my fist. I bought the plug of him for 3 cents, and the man then took the two lobes of his ears and joined them together under his chin and tied them there with a bit of string in order that they might not catch on a branch or something else as he went through the forest.

This second man had a brass collar about his neck and coils of brass wire about each wrist and over the biceps of each arm. His only clothing consisted of a strip of dirty white cotton which was fastened over one shoulder and fell to his thighs. He had pronounced negro features and where the red clay had worn off his skin was as black as my boots.

CATTLE SLEEP WITH THE PEOPLE.

These Wakikuyu live in small villages. Their towns look like collections of haycocks until you come close to them and when you get inside you find that they contain as many animals as men. The houses are thatched huts built about six feet apart in circles around an inclosure in which the cattle, sheep and goats are kept at night. The sheep and goats often get inside the huts. Each circle of huts usually belongs to one family, a chief and his relatives thus living together. The huts have wooden walls about four feet high with conical roofs. The wood is chopped out of the trees with the native axes, the boards being about 18 inches or 2 feet in width. They are made by the natives, a man and his wives requiring about ten days to build a hut. The wood used is soft, and the kind is regulated by the Government which charges the natives 66 cents for enough wood to build one hut.

In addition to the huts, each family has two or three granaries to keep its winter supply of Indian corn. These are made with wicker walls and wicker floors, and are raised a foot or eighteen inches off the ground. They are usually about as big around as a hogshead and six feet in height. They have thatched roofs.

WHAT THEY EAT.

The Wakikuyu are practically vegetarians. They live on corn, beans, sweet potatoes and a kind of millet. They have a few cattle and some sheep, but they consider them too valuable to be killed and they only eat them when the cattle are sick or become injured in some way and have to be killed. They have no chickens, and eat neither fowls nor eggs. The reason for this is that chickens crow, and in the past the locality of a village could be told by the cocks and thereby brought down its enemies and the slave traders upon it.

These people have many dishes like ours. They eat roasting ears off the cob, and they boil beans and corn together, making a kind of succotash. They have also a gruel made of millet and milk, and if one of the family becomes sick they sometimes give him mutton broth. In their cooking they use clay jars, which they rest upon stones and build fires under them. They use gourds for carrying milk and water, and make bags of woven bark ranging in size from a pint to four bushels. Such bags are used for all sorts of purposes, and the larger ones serve for the transportation of their grain to the markets.

The Wakikuyu looks upon the females of his family as so much available capital. If a man has fifteen or twenty wives, he is supposed to be wealthy beyond the dreams of avarice. I am told that many of the chiefs have a dozen or more, and that since the British have begun to exploit the forests, the more industrious of the native men have been rapidly increasing their families. A good girl, large and healthy, will bring as much as fifty sheep, and a man may pay down ten sheep and agree to bring in the balance from month to month as himself and his wives earn them. He goes into the woods and cuts down trees, being paid so much per stick. If a man works hard he may make $1 25 or $1 50 a month, and if, in addition, he has several women to help him, his income may be doubled or trebled.

In such work the men cut the wood and the women carry it on their backs to the market. They are loaded up by their husbands, a piece of goatskin separating the rouge sticks from the women's bare skin, the burden being tied on by a rope of vines which rests on the forehead. In addition to this goatskin on her back, the woman usually has an apron or skirt of skin, which is tied about the waist and reaches to the knees and sometimes below them. A good lusty girl can carry as much as 200 pounds of wood in this way, and her husband does not scruple to load her with all she will take. I made some inquiries as to the prices of such women, and am told that a girl is supposed to be ready for sale at twelve years and that $20 in cattle or sheep is an average price. For this sum the woman should be large, well formed and fairly good looking. Ugly girls and lean girls go cheap and some such are often unmarried, in which case they have to work for their parents.

GREAT RAILROAD THIEVES.

I saw a half dozen Nandi, including two women, at one of the stations between here and the Escarpment. The men were almost naked, save that they wore cloaks of monkey skins with the fur on and strips of cowskin about the waist. The women had on waist cloths and blankets of cowhides tanned with the hair on. These blankets were fastened over one shoulder, leaving the arms and half of the breasts bare. These Nandi were walking along the railroad track, and were closely watched by the station agents. I am told they are great thieves, and that the British have had trouble with them because they steal bolts and rivets, which hold the rails to the ties, and even climb the telegraph poles and steal the wire. The women I saw had coils of brass wire around their necks and arms, and long coils of similar wire tied to strings in their ears. In their own country telegraph wire brings a big price as jewelry, and they look upon the strands of iron stretched from pole to pole along the railroad just as our women look upon gold and silver jewelry. If the wires along our tracks were made of gold and silver, so that one could snip off a section far out in the woods and make a gold necklace for his girl out of it, you would have about the conditions that prevail here as to the telegraph. The native men are crazy for iron. They can use the bolts and rivets for slungshots to brain their enemies, and all the iron they have had in the past has come from digging up the ore and smelting it. The Nandi live northwest of here on a plateau which contains iron deposits, and they make a business of mining and smelting. Since the railroad has been built, they have come down from time to time and raided the tracks, and the British have had several little wars with them to keep them off. They had one in 1900 and another in 1903.

QUEER NANDI CUSTOMS.

These Nandi are among the bravest of the African natives. They are rich like the Masai, delighting in war, and ready to fight at the least provocation. They are more civilized than the Wakikuyu, and do considerable work in iron and leather. They have cattle, sheep and goats, and a few do some farming. Like the Masai, they bleed their cattle, and drink the blood hot, sometimes mixing it with their porridge. After bleeding they close the wounds, so that the cattle grow well again. They are good hunters, and have large dogs with which they run the game down so that it can be killed with spears. They also trap game by digging wedge-shaped pits, and covering them over with grass. They have donkeys, which they use to carry the iron ore from the mines to their furnaces, where they turn it into pig metal.

These people have about the same customs of marriage as the Masai. The young girls live with the warriors until they reach a marriageable age, and marriage is always a matter of bargain and sale. The price of a good-looking girl is three goats, a cow and a good fat hen, and the belle of the tribe may bring twice as much. Among the Nandi, the woman who bears the most children is considered the most valuable. She who has twins is a mascot, and is given a cow, the milk of which goes exclusively to her. The younger women of this tribe wear small aprons of leather, ornamented with beads, and the young men go practically naked. The married men dress much like those I saw on the track.

I understand that the Nandi live about the same as the other natives about here. They have circular huts of boards roofed with thatch. Each hut has a fireplace in the center, and on each side of this a little bed consisting of a platform of mud, built along the wall of the hut. The people sleep on the mud, and use round blocks of wood for pillows. The children sleep with their parents until they are six years of age, when they are shoved off into a smaller hut outside, built especially for them. They believe in witches and medicine men, and they have a sky god to whom they pray every morning and to whom they sacrifice when times are hard.

PEOPLE WHO DRESS IN BEADS.

Nearly all these Africans believe in witch doctors. The Wakamba, whose country I passed through on my way to Nairobi, not infrequently kill the women of their tribe when they are charged with witchcraft, and there is a record of something like forty having been murdered this way within the past two or three years. I saw these Wakamba on the Athi plains and in and about Nairobi. They are tall and fine looking, having woolly hair, rather thick lips and almost straight noses. They wear but little clothing. Some of the women I saw were clad in nothing but beads. They had bead leggins reaching from their ankles almost to their knees, and bead waistbands embracing their bodies from the breast to the thighs, with short bead aprons hanging down at the front. They wore wristlets, consisting of about twenty coils of brass wire as thick as a lead pencil, and they had other coils of wire above and below the biceps encircling their upper arms. They had also necklaces of wire, and wire earrings, but all this failed to hide the greater part of their persons. The girls were fat, plump and well fed, and their dark-brown skins had all the luster of a briarwood pipe well oiled.

SAVING THE AFRICAN FORESTS.

In coming from the plains over the mountains into the Great Rift Valley, I rode for miles through the woods and had a chance to see what the British Government is doing to save the forests. Contrary to the general opinion, this country has but little woods except in the hills, and lumber is high. A great deal of that used at Membasa and Nairobi is brought in from Norway, and some comes from the United States. Leaving the Kikuyu hills there are woods all the way to the ridge known as the Escarpment and they extend for some distance down the sides of the Rift Valley. Here in the valley itself the country is mostly pasture and there is no timber of any account. In the forest region, above referred to, the woods are thin, and in many places the virgin timber has been cleared by the Wakikuyu, who burn the ground over in order that they may use the virgin soil for garden patches. The Government is now prohibiting this and is doing all that it can to save the trees remaining and to build up new wood lands. I met here at Navaisha an Australian who is one of the heads of the forestry department. He tells me that the Government has established nurseries at Mombasa, Nairobi, Escarpment and Landaivi. Near Mombasa they are setting out teak trees, and at Nairobi they have planted a large number of acacia and eucalypti, which they have imported from Australia. The eucalyptus grows well at Nairobi. I saw trees there which were 75 feet high, and that although they were only five years of age.

MONKEYS AND THE WOOD LANDS

This forest manager tells me he is laboring under the greatest of disadvantages in his efforts to raise new trees. He says he has to fight not only the natives, but also the monkeys baboons and other wild animals. The woods are full of monkeys, and among them is a dog-faced baboon which grows as big as a 10-year-old boy. This animal barks like a dog and acts like a devil. It watches the planting and then sneaks in at night and digs up the trees. If seeds are put in, it digs them up and bites them in two, and if the trees should sprout it pulls the sprouts out of the ground and breaks them up and throws them away. As a result the nurseries have to be watched during the day by men with guns in their hands. If the men have no guns the baboons will jump for the nearest tree and make grimaces out of the branches, only to return to their devastating work as soon as the watchmen go away. If guns are brought out the animals realize their danger and run for their lives. These monkeys also dig up the Indian corn planted by the Wakikuyu, and they are said to be far worse than crows and blackbirds combined.

—Frank G. Carpenter.

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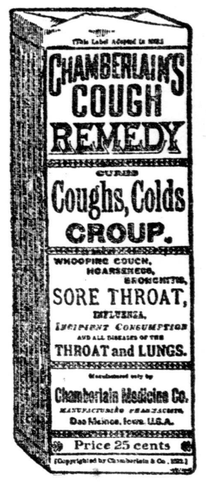
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The Doings of Sleep-Walkers

INCIDENTS RECALLED BY THE TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT WASHINGTON — MENTAL ANXIETY ONE CAUSE.

The fatal shooting of his beautiful young wife, by Hugh Hollis, in Washington, D. C., while he was dreaming of burglars, recalls to the mind of an old newspaper man some peculiarly interesting facts regarding dreams and somnambulism, the latter being dreaming in action. A somnambulist is a person who thinks and acts while he is asleep. A beautiful description of this idea of somnambulism is given in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Macbeth," when he describes Lady Macbeth walking in her sleep with a lighted taper in her hand:

Gentlewoman—Lo, yon, here she comes. This is her very guise, and, upon my life, fast asleep.

Doctor—How came she by this light?

Gentlewoman—Why, it stood by her. She has light by her continually—'tis her command.

Doctor—You see her eyes are open——

Gentlewoman—Aye, but their sense is shut.

Some instances of the different phases of somnambulism will at least be interesting. A very curious circumstance is related by Dr. Benjamin Franklin, in the memoirs published by his grandson. "I went out," said the doctor, "to bathe in Martin's salt water hot baths, in Southampton, when, floating on my back, I fell fast asleep, and slept nearly an hour, without sinking or turning—a thing I never did before, and should hardly have thought possible."

A fact is related by Dr. Macnish of an English clergyman who used to get up in the night, light his candle, write sermons, correct them with interlineations, and retire to bed again, being all the time asleep. The Archbishop of Bordeaux mentioned a similar case of a student who got up to compose a sermon while asleep, wrote it correctly, read it over from one end to the other, made corrections on it, scratched out lines and substituted others, put in its place a word which had been omitted, composed music, wrote it accurately down, and performed other things equally as surprising. It is also narrated at Castelli that he was found one night in the act of translating from Italian into French, and looked for words in a dictionary while asleep. His candle being extinguished, he found himself in the dark, grasped for a candle, and went to light it again at the kitchen fire. The celebrated Dr. Gall takes notice of a miller who was in the habit of getting up every night and attending to his usual avocation at the mill, then returning to bed; on awaking in the morning he recollected nothing of what had happened during the night.

An eminent lawyer of Scotland had been consulted respecting a case of great importance and much difficulty, as he had been studying it with intense anxiety and attention. After several days had been occupied in this way he was observed by his wife to rise from his bed in the night and go to a writing desk which stood in the room. He then sat down and wrote a long paper, which he put carefully in his desk, and returned to bed. The following morning he told his wife he had had a most interesting dream—that he had dreamed of delivering a clear and luminous opinion respecting a case which had exceedingly perplexed him, and that he would give anything to recover the train of thought which had passed before him in the dream. She then directed him to his writing desk, where he found the opinion clearly and fully written out, and which was afterward found to be perfectly correct.

A number of years ago a case occurred at the police station in Southwark of a woman who was charged with robbing a man while he as walking in his sleep during the daytime along High street, when it was proved in evidence that he was in the habit of walking in his somnambulistic fits through crowded thoroughfares. He was a plasterer by trade, and it was stated in court that it was not an uncommon thing for him to fall asleep while at his work on the scaffold, yet he never met with an accident, and would answer questions put to him as if he were awake. It is affirmed that somnambulists will maintain their footing in the most perilous situations with perfect safety, so long as they remain in a state of somnambulism, but when they are disturbed or awakened in such positions they are then taken by surprise and instantly lose self-possession. A young lady was observed at Dresden walking one night in her sleep upon the roof of a house; an alarm was given, crowds of people assembled in the streets, and beds and mattresses were laid upon the ground in hope of saving her life in case of her falling. Unconscious of danger, the poor girl advanced to the very edge of the roof, smiling and bowing to the multitude below, and occasionally arranging her hair and her dress. The spectators watched her with great anxiety. After moving along unconcernedly for some time, she proceeded toward the window which she had made her exit. A light had been placed in it by her distressed family; but the moment she approached it she awoke, fell into the street and was instantly killed. Upon this incident Bellini founded the charming opera of "La Sonnambula."

A somnambulist is mentioned by Gassendi who used to dress himself in his sleep, go down into the cellar, draw wine from a cask, in perfect darkness; but if he awoke in the cellar he had great difficulty in groping his way through the passages back to his bedroom. A young lady heard one day that her niece, who lived next door, had thrown herself out of the window in a fit of delirium. She rushed downstairs and was confronted with the sight of the body in the street. After the first shock she seemed to be but little moved, prepared the body for the funeral, and was quiet and calm. But from that time on she grew more and more gloomy. When she would fall asleep she would call her niece by name and tell her that her death was a beautiful one. She would go to the window, open it and if friends had not interfered would doubtless have thrown herself out.

Professor Pierre Janet, of the Paris Sorbonne, tells of a man of 30, with both legs paralyzed, who had been an invalid for years. In the middle of the night he gets slowly out of bed, takes his pillow and hugs it close, walks out of the room and climbs to the top of the house. His friends have difficulty in reaching him, for the moment he awakes his legs become paralyzed again. When he is awakened he does not understand how he has reached the housetop, and why he, a sick man with palsy, should have been carried there. Professor Janet also relates the story of a girl made ill with despair over her mother's death. They lived in a garret, and for two months before the mother's death the girl was under great strain tending her mother and earning her living at the sewing machine. After the mother's death the girl tried to revive the body, lifting it to a sitting position and appealing to it. She now has the singular habit of acting these scenes over again and again while in a somnambulistic state.

Not all somnambulists talk in their sleep, but many do, and untold numbers of crimes have been confessed by their perpetrators during sleep and somnambulism. It was not long ago that a well-known detective happened to be traveling on a sleeping car. He occupied one of the lower berths, and heard a sleeper above him burst forth into a long-winded confession regarding several robberies in which he had taken part. Much impressed, the detective kept an eye on the confessor, and later developments revealed the fact that the confession made in his sleep was an exact record of what had taken place.

Many years ago a common lodging-house was the scene of a sleeping criminal's confession. The room was occupied by himself and one other, a young sailor. While the sailor was lying awake he heard a curious and ghastly laugh issue from his room companion's lips. The laugh was followed by a long and rambling description of a murder he had committed, horrible in its details. The sailor crept downstairs and informed the landlord of what he had heard. The latter summoned a policeman, who recognized the sleep talker as the man wanted for the murder. At the trial which followed he was found guilty and sentenced to death.

It is said that the truthfulness of sleep talking may always be relied on, and that in this state there is no effort at evasion, no ingenuity exercised to disguise anything. The master mind of Shakespeare—which seems to have divined the secrets of nature and illustrated scientific principles before they were discovered by philosophers—recognizes this fact in making Iago thus arouse the jealousy of Othello:

"There are a kind of men so loose of soul
That in their sleep will mutter their affairs.
One of this kind is Cassio.
In sleep I heard him say, 'Sweet Desdemona,
Let us be wary.'"

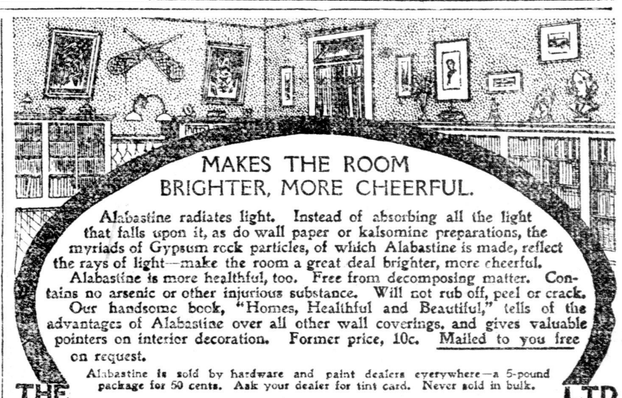
Hitherto Othello had borne up manfully against the cruel insinuations of Iago—but this sleep revelation "denoted a foregone conclusion," and carried with it irresistible conviction. Upon the same principle Lord Byron founded the story of "Parisina."

Mental anxiety will, almost at any age, give rise to sleep talking. A distressing story was recently related by a New York physician, in which a little girl exhibited the most alarming symptoms during sleep, sobbing and imploring help, under the imagination that she was being pursued by an "ugly old man who caught little girls." A horrible story had been related to the child by her father before she retired to bed, and it so preyed upon her young mind that she would get out of bed and go from room to room, begging that the ugly old man be not allowed to take her. This became a nightly occurrence, and it was with difficulty that she could be awakened, and for hours afterward would remain in a state bordering on delirium. She finally lost her mind entirely, and was sent to an asylum.

Calcium chloride never should be used in an anti-freezing solution if it be liable to come in contact with aluminum, as it is almost certain to corrode the metal.

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The Breeches Bible seems to be the best known, at least byn ame, of all the famous editions of the great book. Plenty of well read persons are vague or absolutely blank, if you talk of the Bub Bible, the Rosin Bible, the Vinegar Bible, the Wicked Bible.

They look intelligent at the mention of the Breeches Bible, but if it came right down to verse and chapter it is doubtful if one in a hundred of them could repeat the lines which give the version its name.

The common impression is that there are very, very fe wcopies of the Bible containing the breeches reading, and the uninformed person is sometimes puzzled to find two copies, of different ownership and not at all alike in general appearance, loudly proclaimed as "the famous Breeches Bible, you know."

As a matter of fact there were scores of editions printed which contained the breeches reading. And while three centuries have weeded out the larger share of this output there still exist copies of various shapes, sizes and sources.

Taking up the Breeches Bible first is to put it ahead of earlier and far rarer versions. The place to begin a history of English Bibles is with Tyndale's New Testament, one of the rarest books in our language. Only two copies are known to exist. One is at St. Paul's in London, and one at the Baptist College at Bristol, England.

Neither of these copies is complete. The one at St. Paul's is very imperfect and the one at Bristol lacks the title. The volume is an octavo and was printed at Worms, probably in 1526. It was the first printed edition of the New Testament in English.

Another rare book is a copy of the same translation (Tyndale's) printed at Antwerp in 1534. This one is adorned with numerous wood cuts, chiefly in the Book of Revelation, which contains twenty-two startling pictures.

Of course the greatest English Bible in its historical significance, is what is known as the Coverdale Bible. The discovery of a perfect copy of the Coverdale Bible would stir all Christendom. It is said that there is only one perfect copy of the original edition as it came from the hands of the printer. That copy is in the possession of the Earl of Jersey.

This fact alone would make the book a prize to be coveted by collectors. But add to this the fact that Coverdale's Bible was the first one printed in the English language and it is not to be wondered at that a copy of it commands the reverence of many and the respect of all.

It was printed at Antwerp in 1535 by Jacob van Meteron, who was probthe work and to see it through the press. He afterward sold the edition to James Nicholson, of Southwark, an English printer and publisher. The latter seems to have had it on his hands for some time, for we find different copies wtih the front leaves changed so as to allow a new dedication to fit a change in sovereign.

Nicholson finally worked off the original edition and the demand must have picked up somewhat, for in 1537 he printed two more editions, one a folio and the other a quarto. The original edition is a folio.

Next came the Matthews Bible, published in London in 1537, though it is said by some authorities to have been printed in Antwerp by the enterprising Van Meteren and sold by him to the London publishers. It was edited by John Rogers, the first martyr under Queen Mary. Rogers simply assumed the name of Thomas Matthews, so that his version is called after a myth.

Taverner's Bible also appeared in 1539, printed at London "in Fleetstreet at the sygne of the sonne by John Byddell for Thomas Barthlet." This version is seldom found complete.

The Great Bible, also known as Cranmer's Bible, appeared in 1539, published in London. During 1539 and the two succeeding years no less than seven distinct editions were printed. They were much alike. Perfect copies are quite rare. Most of the copies known as made up from others by taking missing portions and assembling them.

In 1540 a second edition of the Great Bible was printed, being the first to contain Cranmer's preface. Its price was fixed by law at 10 shillings unbound.

Public copies were sometimes attached to pillars in churches and accompanied with a copy of the King's injunction that they be read "with discretion, honest intent, charity and quiet behavior." This was the first edition of the Bible that contained the words "appointed to be used of the churches."

The edition commonly known as the Bug Bible was the Matthews version printed at London in 1551 by Nicolas Hyll for Robert Toy and others. It is inscribed: "Imprinted at the cost and charges of certayne honest men of the occupacyon, whose names be upon their bokes."

It takes its name from the reading of Psalms xci., 5: "So that thou shalt not need to be afraid for any bugges by nighte, nor for the arrow that flieth by day." Our present version reads: "Thou shalt not be afraid of the terror of the night."

The reading "bugges" is common to the versions of Coverdale, Matthews and Taverner, all of which might just as well be called Bug Bibles. The Great Bible, the Genevan and the Bishops' have "terror."

The Breeches Bible is really better described as the Geneva version. It was the work of English religious exiles at Geneva during the reign of Queen Mary. They first revised and printed the New Testament in 1557. It is said to be the first time it was printed in roman type. It is very beautifully done in small but clear letters.

Another notable feature of this 1557 Testament was that in it, for the first time, the text was divided into verses and italics were used to indicate the introduction of words not found in the original tongue.

Although this was the first Geneva version of the New Testament, it is not the one commonly referred to by that title. The latter was the one of 1560, of which issue only a single copy is known to exist. That is in the possession of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The first edition of the Genevan Bible was published in 1560 and is called the Breeches Bible because of the reading of Genesis iii., 7: "Then the eyes of them both were opened and they knew that they wre nakd, and they sewed fig tree leaves together and made themselves breeches."

Although this Bible was never sanctioned by royal authority—it was dedicated to Queen Elizabeth—nor by parliament, or even by convocation, for public use in churches, it was nevertheless widely used in them and was the favorite version with many of the clergy. As for the people themselves, they liked it better than any previous version, or indeed than any succeeding one until the King James version finally, though slowly, supplanted it.

During the fifty years between the appearance of the Breeches Bible—the Geneva version—and the King James version in 1611 several famous editions appeared. In one of these printed at Geneva in 1561-62 there is a typographical error which gives a peculiar reading to Matthew v., 9: "Blessed are the placemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

The Bishops' Bible, sometimes called the Treacle Bible, was printed in 1568. It got the latter name because in it Jeremiah viii., 22, read as follows: "Is there no tryacle in Gilead?" Instead of "baim," as in the present version.

It was called the Bishop's Bible because Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, with the assistance of eight bishops revised the Great Bible and produced this version. It is also called the Leda Bible because one of a series of capital letters, designed after Ovid, was used by the printer, Richard Jugge, in this as well as in other books he printed.

The Douai or Rosin Bible is of especial significance because it was the first Roman Catholic version of the Scriptures printed in English. The translation was made about the year 1580 by some English exiles at Douai to combat the various Protestant versions, but it was not printed until 1609 "at the signe of the holie Lambe" in Douai.

The college for the education of British Roman Catholics, where the translation was made, still exists in the old walled French town. The version was dedicated "to the right well beloved English Reader." It was called the Rosin Bible because it contained the word "rosin" in place of "tryacle" or "balm."

The King James version, printed in 1611, was the parent of hundreds of subsequent editions. That being the case it is rather peculiar that there were two separate issues of it in the same year and that these two issues are named by Henry Stevens, a well known collector and authority, the Great He Bible and the Great She Bible.

In the former Ruth iii., 15, reads: "He measured six measures of barley and laid it on her; and he went into the city." The other says, "she went into the city." These were evidently deposited in two different printing houses as copy, for subsequent editions go in pairs. There were scores of other differences between the two, and the descendants of the He Bible preserve its mistakes, while the descendants of the She Bible inherit its peculiarities.

The Wicked Bible, also named by Mr. Stevens, was printed in London in 1631 by Robert Barker. It gets its name because the very important word "not" was omitted from the seventh commandment. In spite of the fact that Printer Barker declared that the omission was only a typographical error, Laud fined the unhappy gentleman £300, with which money he is said to have bought a font of Greek type for Oxford.

The edition, of course, was suppressed, so that copies of it are extremely rare. Only four are known One is in the Lenox Library, one in the British Museum, one at the Bodleian at Oxford and one at Glasgow.

Strangely enough there is a copy in the famous library at Wolfenbuttel of a German edition printed just a year later than the suppressed English one and containing the same extraordinary error. There are a dozen other mistakes on the same sheet, but none which makes so vital a change in the reading.

Mr. Stevens tells another Bible story which would have appealed to the unhappy Barker. It refers to Cotton Mather, who was made by a blundering typographer to exclaim in a Bible printed in 1702: "Printers have persecuted me without cause." The real reading being (Psalm cxix., 161): "Princes have persecuted me without cause."

In 1638 a folio Bible was printed at Cambridge that is probably the finest ever published there. Yet it contains plenty of errors, among them the famous one which is said to have cost Cromwell a bribe of £1,000. It is in Acts vi., 3: "whom ye may appoint," instead of "whom we," which would seem to clear Cromwell.

The Thumb Bible was printed in 1670 in "Aberdene" by John Forbes. It is about one inch square by half an inch thick.

Next comes the Loyal Bible and the Republican Bible. These were a polyglot edition printed at London by Thomas Roycroft in 1657. By Cromwell's permission the paper was imported free of duty and in recognitoin honorable mention was made of him in the preface.

But with the Restoration a change came over the spirit of this edition. The acknowledgment of Cromwell was withdrawn, he was described as "maximus ille Draco," and a fulsome dedication to Charles II. was introduced. This is said to have been the first work published in England by subscription.

The Vinegar Bible was printed at Oxford by J. Baskett in 1716-17. It takes its name from a headline iof Luke chapter xx.: "The Parable of the Vinegar" instead of "the Vineyard."

It was the most sumptuous of all the Oxford Bibles, but was so full of mistakes that it was soon jocularly referred to as "a Baskett-ful of printer's errors." Its beautiful appearance could not save it and now it is sought for only by collectors.

In 1869 the King James version (1611) was revised by Dr. Blayney. This, commonly known as Dr. Blayney's Revisions, was adopted as standard by the University Press at Oxford, and with some modifications is still the standard except for the so-called revised version.

The early printers were not the only ones to make mistakes. An Oxford edition of 1801 contains a whole grist of errors. For instance, Proverbs xxvii., 2: "Let another man praise thee, and to (instead of not) thine own mouth." John xx., 29: "Blessed are they that they have not seen," which is too well supplied with "theys"; and Jude, 16: "These are murderers," instead of "murmurers."

The Oxford edition of 1804 was especially conspicuous for its typographical errors, one of the most striking being Galatians v., 17: "For the flesh lusteth after the spirit," instead of "against the spirit."

The edition of 1805 has become famous as the "to remain Bible." It seems that a proofreader was doubtful about a comma after "spirit" in Galatians iv., 29, and it was sent up with a query. It came back marked on the margin, "To remain."

When the printer got hold of it he took it for granted somehow that the "to remain" was for insertion in the text, which he accordingly attended to, with this result: "——persecuted him that was born after the spirit to remain even so it is now." The error appeared in an edition as late as 1819. The "to remain Bible" had plenty of other errors, such as "Rebecca arose and her camels," instead of "damsels"; "who hath ears to ear"; "The fishes (instead of fishers) shall stand upon it."



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Are you troubled with pallor, loss of spirits, waves of heat passing over the body, shortness of breath after slight exertion, a peculiar skipping of the heart beat, poor digestion, cold hands or feet, or a feeling of weight and fullness? Do not make the mistake of thinking that these are diseases in themselves and be satisfied with relief for the time being.

This is the way that the nerves give warning that they are breaking down. It means that the blood has become impure and thin and cannot carry enough nourishment to the nerves to keep them healthy and able to do their work.

There is only one way to prevent the final breakdown of the nerves and the more serious diseases which follow. The blood must be made rich, red and pure, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that can do this promptly and effectively. Every dose of this medicine helps make new blood and strengthens the weak or wornout nerves.

Mrs. David J. Tapley, Fredericton, N. B., was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills after suffering from nervous breakdown, which resulted in partial paralysis of the face. She says: "The trouble came on quite gradually, and at the outset I did not pay much attention to it. Then it grew more serious, and there was a general breakdown of the nerves, which was followed by partial paralysis of the face, one side being completely drawn out of shape. I was under a doctor's care for a couple of months, and one treatment after another was tried without benefit. By this time I was confined to my room, and the doctor told me he could not cure me. Almost in despair I was persuaded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The improvement was slow, but the building up of a rundown nervous system naturally is slow. Slowly but surely this medicine did its work, and after a time I was able to again come down stairs. From that on the improvement was much more rapid and now I am as well as ever I was in my life. My friends look upon my cure as almost miraculous. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me what the best medical treatment failed to do—they brought me back good health.

It is the blood-building, nerve-restoring power in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that enable them to cure such troubles as anaemia, rheumatism, the after effects of la grippe, indigestion, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, partial paralysis and the secret ailments of girlhood and womanhood. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50c a box or six boxes for $2 50 from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

BABY'S TEETHING TIME IS A TROUBLOUS TIME

When baby is teething the whole household is upset. The tender little gums are inflamed and swollen, the poor little child suffers and often cries day and night, wearing the mother out and keeping the rest of the family on edge. In the homes where Baby's Own Tablets are used there is no such worry. The Tablets allay the inflammation, sooth the irritation and bring the teeth through painlessly. Mrs. S. Williams, St. Joseph, Ont., says: "My first baby suffered terribly when cutting her teeth and the doctor could do nothing for her. I got a box of Baby's Own Tablets and they did her so much good that I cannot say enough in their favor. You may be sure that I always keep the tablets in the house now." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents per box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

ARISTOCRATIC ENGINEERS

KHEDIVE OF EGYPT HAS A PRIVATE RAILWAY—KING OF SPAIN'S CHIEF DIVERSION.

The Khedive of Egypt has a private railway from his palace at Ras-el-Tin in Alexandria to his country place at Montazar, and it constitutes one of his favorite hobbies. It is, of course, only a short line, ten miles, but it is long enough to give him the constant delight of driving the engine himself, which he generally does. He is a very keen engineer, as was shown by the interest he took in the great Nile dam at Assuan, but he is perennially interested in locomotives. During his last visit to France he rode on the cab with the driver of the express from Calais to Amiens, and took a hand at the levers.

The Marchioness of Tweeddale drove the first locomotive that crossed the Forth Bridge. The Marquiss of Downshire has a private railway at Hillsborough, and keeps a sort of "pet" engine, and a guard's van, in which some of his guests prefer to ride. He almost invariably drives the engine with his own hands and his favorite espeed is forty miles an hour. There is no speed limit on a private railway line and no police traps!

Earl Fitzwilliam is another practical engineer who delight in the locomotive engine. He learned the art of driving when he was quite young by going whenever he could with the drivers of the coal trains on his own estates.

It is well known that one of the young King of Spain's chief diversions before his marriage was to ride on the footplate of the royal train with the driver and take lessons in engine driving. He has become quite expert and fearless, and he has frequently driven his mother and sisters.

Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, is another royal engine driver. He quite recently drove the express from Abbeville to Paris under the superintendence of the regular driver.

Mrs. F. H. Mathewson, of Montreal, is suing the Commercial Travelers' Insurance Company for $23,000, the amount of a policy on her husband's life. She claims Mathewson died from an accident and consequently the policy should be paid. The company say that Mathewson died from heart failure.

William Hanlon, a farmer living near Guelph, was sentenced to 12 years in Kingston on six charges of forgery. He is already serving five years on a similar charge. The total sentence will, therefore, be seventeen years.

Some men are so little that they cannot see the greatness of trifles.

BURDETTE'S BEAR STORY.

They were resting around the President's campfire in the Louisiana canebrake. The dogs were asleep with the fatigue of the chase, the guides were lying around feasting their eyes upon the distinguished guest, and the President was enjoying the campfire as a sportsman can.

"Boys," he said, "did you ever hear Bob Burdette's bear story?"

"Wah Bob Bu'dette a b'ah huntah?" asked Guide Ennolds.

"Not exactly," the President answered, "Bob was a much braver man than a bear hunter. He trailed bear in his youth, but when he grew older he became brave enough to follow the lecture platform."

The guides didn't know this last-named beast, but they smoked their pipes in confidence of its terrors.

"Bob's bear story needs Bob to tell it," the President continued, "but he isn't here, and I'll rattle around in his shoes a bit. There were two men going through a field. A large and mean-dispositioned bull waited until they had gained the middle of the field, when he set upon them, bellowing.

"The two men ran for their lives, but the bull closed up and began hooking at their coat tails. One of the fugitives made for a tree and shinned into it, while the other took refuge in a hole in the ground.

"The bull made for the man in the hole. It flashed over as he dived in. He instantly bobbed out again, the bull made for him, and he bobbed in and out as the bull shot back and forth. They kept this up for a while, and the man in the tree yelled:

"Why don't ye stay in that hole, ye dang fool?"

"The bull was dashing across the hole with mad roars, and the man was bobbing in and out desperately, but he heard the voice from the tree.

"'Dang fool yerself,' he retorted breathlessly. 'Thar's a bear in this hole!'"

One of the guides threw a log on the fire, an owl hooted off in the timber, and there wasn't a nature fakir within 500 miles.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

ARE TIMES HARD?

The Great White Way is shimmering in its dazzling lights. Throngs of gayly-dressed and gayly-minded citizens wind and elbow their way along, emerging from everywhere, from the surface cars, from the subway, and from the thickly-strewn restaurants and lobster palaces in those Elysian Fields. Automobiles by the hundred push their snouts ponderously along, grunting and wheezing heavily the while. Everybody is happy, is care-free, and everybody is on pleasure bent.

Everybody also seems to have money. You wonder where it all comes from and what has become of the stringency. Cash in all its forms is plentiful. You know that this is so, for it is the only kind of currency which will "go" in that locality. Even such important financial transactions as the liquidation of the waiter's tip for the after-theater snack are carried on without resorting to certified checks. There is no stringency here. The strong boxes which contain the currency withdrawn from the banks and trust companies seem to belch forth willingly their treasures into the theatrical box office. And all this would go to prove that either there is no real stringency, or that the New Yorker, like the Parisian (whose counterpart he is growing more and more to be) will deprive himself of all else before he parts with his pleasures.—Uncle Remus' Magazine.

BEFORE THE AWAKENING.

Before my teacher came to me, I did not know that I am. I lived in a world that was a no-world. I cannot hope to describe adequately that unconscious, yet conscious time of nothingness. I did not know that I knew aught, or that I lived or acted or desired. I had neither will nor intellect. I was carried along to objects and acts by a certain blind natural impetus. I had a mind which caused me to feel anger, satisfaction, desire. These two facts led those about me to suppose that I willed and thought. I can remember all this, not because I knew that it was so, but because I have tactual memory. It enables me to remember that I never contracted my forehead in the act of thinking. I never viewed anything beforehand or chose it. I also recall tactually the fact that never in a start of the body or a heartbeat did I feel that I loved or cared for anything. My inner life, then, was a blank without a past, present or future, without hope or anticipation, without wonder or joy or faith.—Helen Keller in Century Magazine.

A "DEMON" DISEASE.

Doctors' prescriptions and strongest Liniments had no effect on Mr. Humphrey's Rheumatism—Two bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure cured what he is pleased to call "this Demon from the Lower Regions."

Henry Humphrey, of London, Ont., expresses himself very strongly:—"I think Rheumatism is a demon from the lower regions, judging by my sufferings before I began using South American Rheumatic Cure. Doctors prescribed the strongest liniments with no more effect than water, but this great remedy had me up and about my work, and as well as ever, after taking only a couple of bottles." (27)

Sold by Callard & McLachlan and C. McCallum.

COMING



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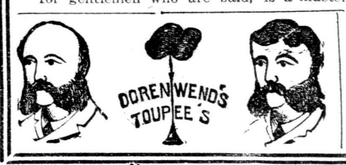


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In Preserved Meats you want the best.

Clark's Meats are the standard for Canada! They have achieved this position through years of honest effort, with perfection the end in view.

All other objects have been secondary to this. To-day they stand pre-eminently ahead of all others.

That is why you want them and why nothing else but Clark's will do.

Clark's Jellied Veal is something new. Order from your dealer.



WM. CLARK, Mfr., Montreal. 27

So much has been said about the wickedness of the rich that some men may soon dread to hear that they have inherited a fortune.

The new United States battleship Mississippi has been placed in commission. Her commander is Captain John F. Fremont.

Drawing Lessons For School Children

Registered in Accordance With the Copyright Act.



1. Drawn by Wilfred Dunn, GradeIII., Princess Avenue School. Winner of first prize.

SIX BEST IN GRADES I., II. AND III.

1. Wilfred Dunn, Grade III., Princess avenue school.
2. Katharyn Hole, Grade III., Princess avenue school.
3. Digby Hardy, Grade II., Talbot street school.
4. Wilfred Blythe, Grade II., Colborne street school.
5. Henry Aldworth, Grade III., Quebec street school.
6. Roy Cookson, Grade III., Empress avenue school.

SIX BEST IN GRADE I.

1. Veda Wigmore, Colborne street school.
2. Norma Hastings, Talbot street school.
3. Albert Hewit, Talbot street school.
4. H. Springer, Talbot street school.
5. Ewart Curry, Quebec street school.
6. Reta Colby, Quebec street school.

SIX BEST IN GRADE II.

1. Lionel Mooney, Richmond street school.
2. Digby Hardy, Talbot street school.
3. Wilfred Blythe, Colborne street school.
4. Margaret Emerson, Colborne street school.
5. Ellis Hall, Talbot street school.
6. Gordon Young, Quebec street school.

SIX BEST IN GRADE III.

1. Wilfred Dunn, Princess avenue school.
2. Katharyn Hole, Princess avenue school.
3. Henry Aldsworth, Quebec street school.
4. Roy Cookson, Empress avenue school.
5. Nellie Smith, Empress avenue school.
6. Newman Thompson, Quebec street school.

NOTE.—Owing to the coming exhibition of art work; also, partly on account of the Easter holiday, the usual order of our lessons has perforce undergone a change.

In this issue are given lessons for all three groups bearing directly upon the exhibition.

The doll's table covers and doilies from Grades I., II. and III., must be sent in to this office not later than 5 o'clock on Tuesday, May 12. I am sorry not to give you more time, but as the six best must appear on the 16th, it cannot be helped, and you will have a long rest before your next lesson; so please make a very special effort this time.

The posters from Grades IV., V. and VI., and also from Grades VII. and VIII. must be sent in not later than noon on Saturday, May 16. The six best from IV., V. and VI. will appear on May 23, and those from VII. and VIII. on May 30.

Twenty or more from those sent in will be chosen, and placed in the street cars and shop windows. A list of names of those sending in posters good enough to be used for this purpose will be given in the paper, but the posters chosen will be on exhibition in different places nearly a week before the names appear.

There will be only one set more of lessons all round before the summer holidays. As examinations come on so soon the lesson for Grades VII. and VIII. will be given first. It will appear on May 16. The next for Grades V. and VI. will appear on the 23rd; that for Grades III. and IV. on May 30, while the last lesson for Grades I. and II. will appear on June 6.

On May 9 there will be neither lesson nor criticism, but some notes and suggestions concerning the exhibition will be given, togther with an original story of a profitable morning's outing by a school boy.

LESSONS FOR GRADES I., II. AND III.

Your lesson this week is very different from any you have had before, on this page.



2. Drawn by Katharyn Hole, Grade III., Princess Avenue School. Winner of second prize.

You are to make round doilies or doll's tablecovers. The ones you send in to The Advertiser must be on white paper, but you may make the flowers you put upon them black, dark green, red, brown or orange, but you must not use any other colors, as the others will not photograph in such a way as to be satisfactorily reproduced in the paper.

I am allowing you to use color in this way, though the color will not show in the paper, so that your best efforts may be used for the exhibit.

Some one from each school may call at The Advertiser office any day from the 18th to the 21st of May and get those from his own school that have not already appeared in the paper. It would hardly be possible to get them back to each school in time for the exhibit in any other way.

Your doily is not to be more than six inches wide, fringe and all. You may trace around a saucer or a pasteboard pattern to get your circles of the right size. There will be three circles in all. The largest circle which takes in the fringe, the one at the inside edge of the fringe, and the small circle around the undecorated part in the middle. Perhaps you can trace around a bottle for it.

A doily, you know, is a mat made to place under hot dishes or under finger bowls or vases. The part covered by the dish requires no decoration. All around this plain center you may put your flowers or whatever decorative form you choose.

You may cut a dummy center of practice paper and fold it through the center into halves and quarters and perhaps again into eighths, and then mark these off on your real doily to get the spaces in which you are going to paint your flowers, which may be arranged in any orderly way, preferably pointing from the center.

They might be shown with the stems coming from the central ring, every other flower being on a long or a short stem. The fringe may be cut on a separate circle and pasted under the doily. The separate circle upon which you cut the fringe should be folded in quarters through the center, then unfolded in order that you may see whether you are cutting the fringe evenly, pointing the scissors towards the center each time.

If you will ask one of the more advanced classes to tint sheets of the manilla paper for you, some time, with soft-grayed washes of color, you may make your doilies of these sheets, painting your flowers a brighter hue, but in the same color as the background.

Remember that your doilies for The Advertiser are to be painted on white paper about six inches across with crayons in any of the colors already mentioned. The eight best from each room are to be handed in not later than 5 p.m Tuesday, the 12th of May. This gives you not much more than a week, but under the circumstances I am sure you will do your best.



3. Drawn by Digby Hardy, Grade II., Talbot Street School, winner of third prize.

NEXT LESSON FOR GRADES IV, V., VI., VII. AND VIII—POSTERS FOR THE SCHOOL ART EXHIBIT.

You will notice that all the grades, from IV. to VIII., are to have the same lesson this week. At first I intended to limit each group to a certain style of poster, but finally decided to give you liberty to try any of the styles suggested. Grade IV., however, need not attempt to use the large sheets of paper, as this size is not so easily managed as the 9x12.

The posters are intended to place in the street cars and the shop windows to advertise the school art exhibit.

It is by far the most attractive problem that you have yet had, as every poster that is sufficiently well done is to be put into actual use. Then, too, you are to be allowed to use one color along with black. This color may be brown, dark green, any of the strong oranges or red.

These are given you as typical poster styles. They are not by any means the only kinds. A poster may have nothing but the lettering and still be attractive, or the lettering may be surrounded by a border. Some of the rug borders made in grade V. would make excellent borders for this purpose.

Let us think what a poster should be.

It must be striking—something that will catch the eye and hold it.

It must be strong, so as to be seen distinctly at least the length of the room away.

It must be original in its idea and arrangement, although details may be copied.

The lettering must be quite as strong and attractive as the decoration, and also perfectly legible at a distance.

You may use a margin if you wish, or plan your poster without one.

First decide the kind of poster you intend to make, then make a quick sketch on the 6x9 manilla paper; hold this off and study it, or put it up in the front of the room until you are sure you see just where it can be improved. After correcting it to suit the larger size of paper, sketch it lightly upon it, and study it again at a distance, to decide where you are going to use black, and where color.

Some of your letters may be in color outlined with black, and the decoration may be in black or color, or in both.

The letters should be at least one inch high, as wide or wider, and correspondingly thick.

Let us be sure that our letters are not spindling, but firm, solid and self-respecting. Be careful also to separate the words.

The letters may be outlined in pencil first and then painted in with the brush.

Let us not have flowers tied with ribbons or any meaningless frippery not worth the paper it is on. For a poster everything must be big, simple, bold, striking. Mere prettiness would be completely lost.

Nevertheless, the drawings and lettering must be just as excellent as you can make them. To be a success, our posters must be beautiful, which is something far beyond prettiness.

The book-covers we have been making should help us in this work.

We may make use of the silhouettes that we have already painted. The illustration at 3 shows you one use to be made of a silhouette. Do not attempt light and shade. Paint the figure solid black, but make it perfect in form and proportions if you can.

The illustration at 4 gives you an idea how to make use of animals that you have studied.

The posters must be on white paper, where color is used. They may be painted with ink and water colors, or with crayons, or the lettering and decoration may be cut from paper and pasted in place on the sheet.

Be sure to have everything big and strong.



4. Drawn by Wilfred Blythe, GradeII., Colborne Street School. Fourth best drawing.

The six best from IV., V. and VI. will be reproduced on this page on the 23rd of May, and the six best from grades VII. and VIII. will be reproduced on the 30th. They will apppear reduced as usual in the paper. The colors will not be reproduced, but the originals will be used for the purpose already mentioned.

If any other colors than those suggested above are used the drawings will not reproduce in dark and light.

The cards which are used in the street cars are 11 inches by 21 inches. We have no paper that large, and will therefore be forced to make those intended for the street cars 11 inches by 18 inches.

I am going to ask grades VII. and VIII. to put more lettering on theirs than will appear on those from the other grades. The lettering on their posters will be:

Exhibition of School Art Work
At the Thistle Rink,
Piccadilly St.
May 25 to 30.

Those from grades IV., V. and VI. will read:

School Art Exhibit,
May 25-30.
Thistle Rink.



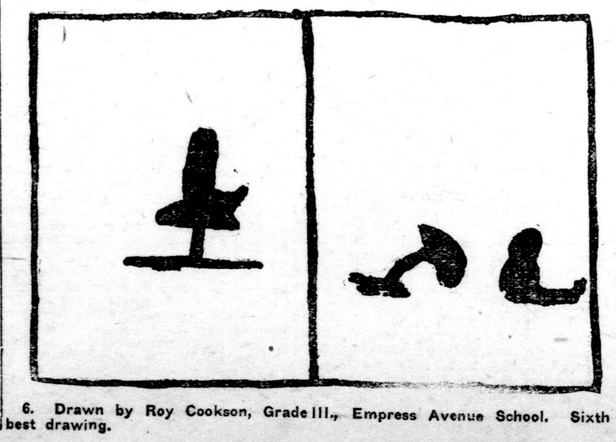
5. Drawn by Henry Aldworth, GradeIII., Quebec Street School. Fifth best drawing.

At least two of the best from each grade, excepting grade IV., must be done on paper 11 inches by 18 inches. The lettering on these large sheets must go from left to right the long way of the paper. The 9x12 sheets may be turned either way.

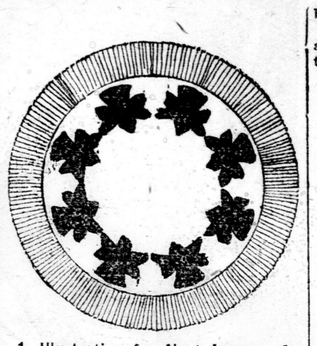
Three examples very much reduced go with this lesson. The poster numbered 2 was designed by the students of Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va., and is reproduced from the School Arts Book.

Here the oblong space to be occupied has been sketched in and divided vertically, so as to leave a little less than a third of the width for the black and white landscape, the remainder of the space being occupied by the lettering.

Those numbered 3 and 4 are bookplates from the Sketch Book.



6. Drawn by Roy Cookson, GradeIII., Empress Avenue School. Sixth best drawing.



1. Illustration for Next Lesson for Grades I., II and III.

If you wish any further advice, I will be in the inspector's office in the city hall from 4 to 5:30 next Friday, the 8th, and will look over any work that is brought to me there, making suggestions where necessary.

A. A. POWELL.

CRITISM ON DRAWINGS BY GRADES I., II. AND III.

According to the drawings sent in, it is obvious that the sense of humor develops slowly. Grade III. has done better than grade II., and grade II. better than grade I. This is the first lesson in which grade I. has seemed at a disadvantage.

Seeing, therefore, that the lesson was a little beyond you, the criticism will be short and not very severe.

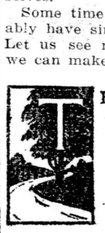
One reason that you have not done better is the unexpected point of view you were asked to take.

Life is such a serious business to the ordinary school girl and boy that to be asked by one in authority to take a humorous view of things was a shock to your nervous systems.

There is no reason why stolen apples should be sweeter than apples obtained in a proper way, notwithstanding the old proverb to the contrary. Let us cultivate an appreciation of funny things that is not an unholy joy in forbidden things.

Try to develop this sense of humor by keeping your eyes open for funny things, and by making these humorous sketches again and again by yourselves.

Some time next year we will probably have similar drawings to make. Let us see meanwhile what progress we can make along that line.



THE students of the Department of Art most cordially invite you to attend the exhibit of studies from Still Life and Landscape in pencil water color and pastel, Head and features in pencil and charcoal.

2. Poster, Illustrating Next Lesson for Grades IV. to VIII.

The engraver has left out the line that should represent the edges. The original poster had a wide margin, deeper at the bottom than at the sides.

For some reason or other you forgot that the person, animal or thing about which your story centered was the important thing, and should have been painted large and near the foreground. Always paint the person about which your story is told first, then add the other things necessary.

Some of the best drawings had the principal actors far too small. This is true of Lionel Mooney's, which would have been awarded third prize had he not already won a higher prize since Christmas.

It is not necessary to show the whole of a tree or a house which appears in the background. It is much better to draw things on a large scale and have only part come in the picture.

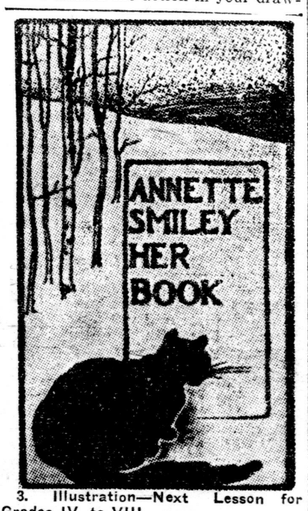
You missed the action in your drawings too. They do not begin to compare with the outdoor games you painted a short time ago.

Had you remembered to hold your drawings off and ask yourself about each part, closing your eyes to see how the parts should look, there would have been fewer hopeless trees and impossible houses; the ducklings would not have been larger than their foster-mother, and the soldier might have had less reason for his cowardice, which is not altogether unreasonable, considering the tremendous size and apparent toughness of the angry gobbler.

Does the child from grade II., Quebec street, who drew the man supposed to be running after an apple-thief, really think the man is anxious to catch the boy? To me he seems to be taking a very leisurely stroll.

Most of the drawings are deficient in action, but I am sure you will do better next time.

A. A. POWELL.



3. Illustration—Next Lesson for Grades IV. to VIII.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Grade I.

Dorothy McCondry, Talbot street.
Fred Hooper, Quebec street.
Ruby Andrews, Colborne street.
Isabel Blake, Colborne street.
G. N. Coombs, Colborne street.
W. Hunter, Talbot street.
Herbert Lond, Colborne street.
Wilfrid Ferguson, Talbot street.
Carl Foss, Talbot street.
Ruby Johnston, Quebec street.

Grade II.

Carl Cline, Colborne street.
Madge Wood, Colborne street.
George Ram, Quebec street.
Roy McDougall, Richmond street.
May Saunders, Talbot street.
Oswald Curry, Quebec street.
Rhea Harris, Colborne street.
Cecil Watts, Quebec street.
Grant Milligan, Richmond street.
Vern Wood, Talbot street.
Barclay McGillivray, Calborne street.
Verna Angus, Quebec street.
Jim Whitelaw, Quebec street.
Beatrice Kerr, Colborne street.



4. Illustration for Next Lesson for Grades IV. to VIII.

Lorne Stoneberg, Colborne street.
Elmer Brown, Quebec street.
Wilfrid Wood, Quebec street.

Grade III.

Myrtle Dunn, Princess avenue.
Albert Garnier, Princess avenue.
Ernest Wooster, Empress avenue.
Earl Young, Princess avenue.
John Bryant, Empress avenue.
George Burt, Richmond street.
Stoney Sloman, Richmond street.
Willie Hill, Quebec street.
Herbert Keenleyside, Princess avenue.
Nellie Whitelaw, Quebec street.
Hilda Burges, Empress avenue.
Gordon Pinch, Quebec street.

THE SALARIES OF KINGS AND QUEENS

THE HIGHEST PAID WORKERS—FORTY-FIVE OF THEM RECEIVE $38,965,890 YEARLY.

Monarchs are more often considered social ornaments than successful business men, while in reality they are both. Most of them are elected to their office, can be discharged if they neglect the affairs of state, the work expected of them is clearly outlined, and their salaries are settled upon.

In this list of fifty most successful business men forty-nine are men and one is a woman. It is impossible to estimate what the fifty are paid, for five help themselves to their own salaries, the other forty-five receive an annual total of $38,965,890. This sum shows that the world is willing to pay good wages for having its work well done. These fifty persons are called kings, emperors, shahs, sultans, presidents, maharajahs, etc. They represent a great variety of political systems, they are expected to consider the welfare of a billion and a half of people and to guard more than 47,312,891 square miles of earth.

The average age of these rulers is 51, and the average reign is 22 years, Franz Josef has been in business longer than has any of the other monarchs, for he has sat on the throne 56 years. The ruler of China is the hardest pressed man, if his work is to be judged by the number of people he rules. For 426,047,325 people acknowledge his sway. Edward of England ranks first judged by land area, for he rules over 10,282,145 square miles. The Czar of Russia comes second with 8,500,000 square miles. The man who rules the smallest lands and fewest people is the Prince of Monaco. His tiny kingdom is limited to eight square miles and 15,180 people. Yet he receives a snug rental of a million annually from Monte Carlo.

SOME QUEER SOUNDING TITLES.

Along with these offices go some queer sounding titles. The maharajah of Nepal, outwardly an independent monarch, though really under English rule. He is called king of kings, the father of the sun, and grandfather of the universe. The Sultan of Turkey has 71 titles, such as the eternally victorious, the eternally smiling, and the distributer of crowns. Franz Josef of Austria has 97 titles. He is nine times a king, twice an emperor, twice a grand duke, once a grand prince, and twice a mere prince. He wears the same crown worn by Charlemagne, and he is the only one officially known as the "most apostolic."

Their powers extend over the following area:

	Population.	Square mileage.
King Edward VII.	335,199,336	10,282,145
Russia—		
Czar Nicholas II.	141,000,000	8,800,395
China—		
Em. Tsaitien Kuang-su.	426,417,325	4,377,170
Turkey—		
Sultan Abdul Hamid II.	40,000,000	1,062,000
Germany—		
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	71,594,648	1,242,254
Belgium—		
King Leopold II.	36,693,548	994,374
Persia—		
Shah Muzaffar-ed-din	7,653,600	626,600
Austria-Hungary—		
Emperor Franz Josef I.	46,973,359	261,035
Siam—		
King Chulalongkorn I.	5,000,000	220,000
Italy—		
King Victor Emmanual III.	32,936,000	199,184
Spain—		
King Alfonso XIII.	18,618,086	194,793
United States—		
Theodore Roosevelt	76,086,794	3,567,563
Japan—		
Emperor Mutsuhito	44,805,937	161,198
Greece—		
King George I.	2,433,806	25,014
Holland—		
Queen Wilhelmina	39,347,182	13,483

Besides the many social duties that are a natural part of their office some of these rulers do a tremendous amount of work, King Edward VII. never allows pleasure to interfere with his business affairs, for his motto is, "Business Methods for Business Men."

The Emperor of Germany is a thoroughgoing business man. He never lets the smallest detail escape his notice. There is not a work going on in his kingdom on which he is not posted.

The Emperor Franz Josef starts his work at 7 in the morning and tries to finish early in the afternoon.

The King of Belgium is another man who believes in transacting much business in little time. While dictating important letters he often has a half dozen officials waiting to see him. His office has no more comforts than a newspaper office—little to be found there excepting a big easy chair, a few less comfortable chairs, tables and a great heap of newspaper files.

ITALY'S KING IS EXACTING.

None of the kings performs his work in a simpler and more unassuming fashion than the King of Italy. This is largely because of his early training, which was rigorous, and it still crops out in everything he does.

The Czar of Russia spends most of his time in his office. He puts in more time than do any of the other rulers. While war was going on he was at his desk from early morning until after midnight. His one great luxury is to have the Czarina with him when at work. When he is alone writing she sits in a corner doing fancy work or knitting.

HAVE PRIVATE BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Besides carrying on affairs of state most of these men have private ventures of their own. The Kaiser owns a large procelain factory at Caderlen, and this brings him in quite a revenue. He makes the rules for the establishment and hires all the employes.

The Emperor of Austria owns a handsome china factory in Vienna, which turns out some of the best ware made in Europe. He employs more than 1,000 skilled workmen and the china made in his place is shipped to every part of Europe. The King of Saxony has also a porcelain factory. Though smaller, it is old.

The King of Wurtemberg is the owner of two hotels in his kingdom. He takes as much interest in them as though he had no other revenue, and they add about $50,000 to his yearly income. The reigning prince of Lippe Detwold deals in butter and eggs, while a prosperous brick factory is a recent venture.

Leopold of Belgium has large rubber interests in the Congo, and, though he has invested about $25,000,000, his money is paying 20 per cent.

The largest chemist shop in Lisbon is owned by the Queen of Portugal, though its revenues go to charity. Carmen Sylva earns a comfortable living from her writing, and the money she makes from her arts crafts goes to charity.

The pay rolls of these fifty workers make a snug fortune. Of the rulers of the world Abdul Hamid II. gets the most pay. It is said that his salary is $10,000,000.

King Edward VII., was receiving $225,000 at the time he ascended the throne. Of this $50,000 was appropriated for the purse of the King and Queen.

The Czar of Russia draws $7,500,000. His personal income is estimated at $81 a minute. Besides he has one of the finest private collections in the world, which would certainly add much to his fortune if he at any time needed the money.

HAD HIS SALARY REDUCED.

A few years ago King Victor Emmanuel saw that his people were being too heavily taxed to provide his income. So he created a sensation by asking parliament to cut down his annual pay of $3,080,000, which he had been getting.

The Emperor of Germany, besides having a civil list, practically has no state revenue with the exception of about $650,000 voted every years by the Reichstag. As king of Prussia he receives an annual salary of $3,200,000. He is the owner of the Prussian crown lands, but his revenues are fixed by law, the balance is paid into the state treasury.

The income of the Emperor of Austria is about $4,500,000. A large part of this is paid him as the emperor of Austria and the rest as king of Hungary. Alfonso has nearly a half million from Spain. The president of France has $150,000 a year, and the royal residences in Paris and Versailles at his disposal. Though our President only gets $50,000 a year, the president of Mexico only has $40,000, and of Guatemala $80,000.—John Trainor in Chicago Tribune.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.