4 P. M EDITION

London Advertiser

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46TH. YEAR. NO. 19607 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1909 —TWENTY PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BIBLE TEACHING CALLED ILLEGAL

Hon. S. H. Blake Makes an Attack on Higher Critics.

COMING IN BY THE BACK DOOR

Bible Teaching Ultra Vires of University—Declares in a Letter.

Toronto, March 5.—What Rev. Elmore Harris designates as an "acute situation" exists in University College. It arises from the character of the religious knowledge imparted to students.

Rev. Mr. Harris says his attention was first called to the nature of their teaching by a professor in one of the affiliated colleges who claimed that he had been informed by a minister who had attended some of the lectures that the students were being indoctrined in the most radical type of higher criticism. Later a student complained to Mr. Harris, and others complained to Hon. S. H. Blake.

Finally a deputation, consisting of Dr. N. W. Hoyles, K. C., Rev. Principal McLarne, Rev. Dr. Carman and Rev. Mr. Harris waited on the president of the university regarding the "illegal" and clandestine nature of this teaching. The president was "courteous," but nothing was done. Recourse to the board of governors remained. Nothing has been done, and Dr. Harris thinks "immediate action should be taken to put an end to the illegal state of things."

All of the foregoing is contained in a preface by Rev. Elmore Harris to a letter from Hon. S. H. Blake to Chancellor Burwash, of Victoria Univers-

Continued on Page Four.

FREE LIGHTS FOR LOCAL VERANDAHS

Ald. Stewart and Engineer Sifton Have a Card Up Their Sleeves.

If the city council decide to own the Niagara power distribution plant, Ald. Stewart and Engineer Sifton, as stated in last night's Advertiser, have an elaborate scheme for lighting up the city, in addition to the usual run of street lamps.

They intend to furnish power free of charge to the residents who will place lamps on their verandahs, forming a regular string of lights down the streets and avenues of the city.

"I think the scheme will work out all right," said Ald. Stewart. "We will furnish the power free for these lights. It will cost us practically nothing, as we can use power for this purpose that will not be utilized in any other way. One light, or say half a dozen lights, on a verandah, will produce a fine effect. It will improve the property and make the streets well lighted. It will also be good for the moral tone of the city. It will prevent all dark alleys around private houses, and will keep marauders and burglars at a distance. Plenty of light will protect the homes."

"The citizens would not be charged for this power. It will be connected with wires that do not register at the meter, and consequently will not be charged to the consumer."

"We are working out the details of the scheme, and we will have the plan made known very shortly."

A DRASTIC PROPOSAL

Wants County Council To Name Hours for the Motorists.

Toronto, March 6.—That the automobile as a means of locomotion on country roads is looked upon with anything but favor by farmers is being evidenced in the Legislature.

Some time ago Mr. D. C. Ross, of North Middlesex, asked a lot of questions concerning automobiles, anything but kindly. Now Major J. J. Craig, of East Wellington, has a drastic proposal, of which he will give notice of motion.

The proposal is, in a word, to give county councils the right to prohibit entirely the running of automobiles on Saturday and Sunday in such localities as councils should order. Saturday is down because it is market day for farmers, and Sunday because it is the day of rest. The proposal does not apply to cities.

JUDGE DEACON DEAD.

Pembroke, March 6.—Judge John Deacon died suddenly this morning at Pembroke at the age of 86 years.

CUBAN AMNESTY BILL.

Havana, March 6.—The general amnesty bill, which was among the first measures introduced in the new congress and which was intended to signalize the restoration of the republic, passed the Senate today.

The House previously passed the bill. The measure provides for the release of practically all prisoners sentenced since Jan. 28, except those guilty of murder, homicide in the committing of robbery, or crimes of exceptional atrocity.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

March 5.—At Boston—Siberian, from Manchester; Portland, from Glasgow.

At Liverpool—Saxonia, from Boston; Merion, from Philadelphia.

At Southampton—Teutonic, from New York.

At Rotterdam—Statendam, from New York.

At New York—Lusitania, from Liverpool; Deutschland, from Hamburg; Citta di Palermo, from Genoa.

At St. John—Empress of Ireland, from Liverpool.

At Halifax—Almeriana, from Liverpool; Hesperian, from Liverpool.

A NEW TRAGEDY AT HAMILTON

Unknown Foreign Woman Commits Suicide by Leaping From Bridge

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Hamilton, March 6.—Another tragedy was enacted in Hamilton this morning, when an unknown woman committed suicide by jumping off the high level bridge. A farmer named Nichol saw her leap from the rail. She landed on the ice 100 feet below, and went through to the water, which is about 10 feet deep. The body was later recovered. The woman was a foreigner, about 24 years of age, and her body has not been identified.

IS RESIGNATIOH BEING HELD UP?

Trouble Over Colonelcy of 7th Regiment.

MAJOR CAMPBELL'S PROMOTION STAYED

Because of a Remark He Is Alleged to Have Made in Toronto.

According to a story going the rounds in local military circles today the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Frank Reid, of the Seventh Regiment, is being indefinitely held up by Col. Peters, D. O. C., upon the advice of Brigadier-General Cotton, commander of the Canadian forces.

As has already been announced, Major Campbell, as the senior officer, stands for promotion, and the officers have sent his name to the department for the position.

Nothing has been done, although this took place some time ago.

The Story.

The story of the difficulty concerns some remarks made by Major Campbell in Toronto last summer, during the meeting of the Knights Templars.

During his speech, Major Campbell made some remarks to which Gen. Cotton, chief of the staff, who was present, took offence.

The appointment of a commander of the Seventh comes under the control of Gen. Cotton, and the story told is that the general is not in any great hurry to recommen dMajor Campbell for the position.

The officers of the regiment state that they will insist upon the apointment of Major Campbell, and a resolution was drafted to that effect, it is said, to be forwarded to the militia department.

The situation is creating considerable discussion among local military men.

The full text of the speech alleged to have been taken offence to by Gen. Cotton could not be learned, but it was said that the major expressed a preference for the Canadian flag over the Union Jack at some funciton.

Interesting developments are being awaited.

Another Version.

Inquiry at headquarters today elicitled the statement that while there had been no official intimation to this effect that the Toronto speech was the cause of the trouble, it was not unlikely that such was the case.

There was also, it was stated, another reason. The usual term of the colonelcy is five years, and the officials are considering whether it would be in the regiment's best interests to allow Col. Reid to resign at the present time, although it is admitted that Major Campbell is well qualified for the position.

ST. THOMAS HEIRS TO VAST SUM

Nearly $1,000,000 From Page Estate To Be Divided Among Canadian Heirs.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

St. Thomas, March 6.—The local heirs of the fabulously rich Page estate have been notified by Mr. Ellison, of London, Ont., who has been in England for the past three months tracing their lineage through Somerset House, that he has proved beyond a doubt to the high court of judges their claim to the estate. They expect the $790,000 involved will be distributed among the heirs within six months.

HOLLAND'S EXTRADITION.

Toronto, Ont., March 6. — All the necesary extradition papers have been completed in the case of Christopher Holland, the alleged bank and express swindler, now under arrest at Philadelphia, and have been forwarded to Detective Alexander MacKie, at Philadelphia. Holland will be heard before a United States commissioner on Tuesday, after which the papers go to President Taft for signature. A delay of fifteen days will ensue, according to extradition proceedings, and then Holland, if the case is successful, will be brought back to Toronto for trial.

A FALSE RUMOR.

Toronto, March 6. — H. T. Kelly, the lawyer who looks after the business of Loretto Abbey, today gave an emphatic contradiction to the revived rumor that the Grand Trunk Railway had purchased the property and buildings of Loretto Abbey on Wellington Place.

"There is not a word of truth in the whole thing," he said. "And I hope this is the final kick of the rumor before being forever buried."



THE NOW FAMOUS MONUMENT.

The above is a reproduction of the Queen and Soldiers' Monument, over which there has been so much discussion and which has culminated in the expulsion by the national executive of the Local Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire from membership in the order. Above is the figure of a soldier typifying service, and below, between the uplifted arms of the figure of Peace, is seen the medallion of the Queen. The national chapter holds that this medallion has an inferior position, the local chapter, that it has the place of honor. And it is over this question th at the trouble ras arisen.

Engineer Sifton's Report in Brief.

Value of London Electric Company's Plant—$275,350.
Company's Value—Approximately, $506,000.
Difference—About $225,000, in round numbers.
This does not include goodwill.
Conclusion—City does not need steam auxiliary plant, and as it would be inadequate, should equip and maintain own plant.
Proposition of London Electric Company to Distribute—Not feasible, as would cost consumer too much for power. Example: Each citizen using twelve lights would pay about $8 40 more per annum, on average, than under city control.
Re-sale of city power would reduce cost of distribution one-half.
Distribution Plant—Advises underground service.

COST OF POWER AT LIMITS.

Cost of 5,000-horsepower at City Limits—$23 14 per horsepower.
Cost of 4,000-horsepower at City Limits—$27 14 per horsepower.
Cost of 3,000-horsepower at City Limits—$33 38 per horsepower.
Cost of 2,000-horsepower at City Limits—$45 49 per horsepower.
Cost of 1,000-horsepower at City Limits—$80 58 per horsepower.

Cost to Distribute Power by City Plant—
5,000-horsepower—$ 6 42 per horsepower.
4,000-horsepower—$ 8 04 per horsepower.
3,000-horsepower—$10 69 per horsepower.
2,000-horsepower—$16 07 per horsepower.
1,000-horsepower—$32 14 per horsepower.

COST TO CUSTOMER.

Cost Per Horsepower Delivered to Customer—
At 5,000-horsepower load—$29 86.
At 4,000-horsepower load—$35 58.
At 3,000-horsepower load—$44 08.
At 2,000-horsepower load—$61 55.
At 1,000-horsepower load—$112 72.

THE ANNUAL COST.

Amount of money to be raised each year to pay for power, interest, sinking fund, and all costs of operating and maintaining power plant:
For 5,000-horsepower—$149,326 62.
For 4,000-horsepower—$142,326 62.
For 3,000-horsepower—$132,326 62.
For 2,000-horsepower—$123,126 62.
For 1,000-horsepower—$112,726 62.

LONDON ELECTRIC'S OFFER.

Offer of London Electric Company to Distribute Power—
5,000-horsepower—$10 50 per horsepower.
4,000-horsepower—$12 50 per horsepower.
3,000-horsepower—$15 00 per horsepower.
The Difference in Cost Is—
For 5,000-horsepower—$4 08 per horsepower.
For 4,000-horsepower—$4 46 per horsepower.
For 3,000-horsepower—$4 31 per horsepower.
See Page Eight for full report.

P. M. WINS MANY COMPLIMENTS LOWERS WESTMINSTER RATES

Company Rebated Fares Recently and Unintentially Increased Westminster-London Tickets in New Schedule---Mr. H. F. Moeller's Reply Very Favorably Commented Upon.

The rates on the Pere Marquette between this city and Westminster will be lowered to the former fare of 15 cents single, and 25 cents return.

Mayor Stevely this morning received a letter from Mr. H. F. Moeller, of Detroit, general passenger agent of the Pere Marquette Railway, stating that he had received a complaint published in The Advertiser to the effect that the rates were excessive, and not in accordance with the agreement with the city.

He had investigated and found that in the re-adjusting of the rates over the whole system in Canada the rates on the London and Port Stanley branch had been re-rated, and no attention had been paid to the agreement with the city governing this question.

It was an oversight, said Mr. Moeller, and was done with no intention to prejudice the city's rights.

The former rate would be restored immediately, he stated.

"That is very satisfactory to us," said Mayor Stevely. "I wrote to the Pere Marquette officials with full confidence that they would do the right thing by the city. I am glad it is settled in the right way."

Around the city hall Mr. Moeller's prompt action and ready admission of the error seemed to please greatly, and there is no doubt that the Pere Marquette can at any time secure prompt attention for any favor asked from the city.

NEW LICENSE BOARDS.

Toronto, March 6.—The Ontario Government has appointed the following, among other new license boards: Elgin West, Walter Ross, John Lang, Peter A. McVicar; Wellington West, Thos. McManus, John Jackson, Charles Mennell.

JOHN T. HAGAR DEAD.

Montreal, Que., March 6. — John T. Hagar, proprietor if the I. & T. Bell Company for the past 25 years, and one of the best-known and most-respected members of the board of trade and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, died suddenly today after a very short illness.

LONDON ELECTRIC SHOWS FIGHT

Can Generate and Sell Power at $40.

MARKET HERE FOR ONLY 2,000 H. P.

Statement Made by a Member of the Firm, Who Claims He is Pleased With Sifton Report.

The report of Engineer Sifton on the proposed Niagara power distribution plant and its attendant problems, was not discussed at any length, as the majority of the aldermen are not acquainted with the report as yet, and consequently know little or nothing of its contents.

A special meeting of the council, however, has been called for Monday night, when the recommendation of the power committee, that the figures be submitted to an independent engineer to report on, will be discussed.

In all probability this recommendation will be accepted, and that an engineer will be selected. It is not known who he will be, but in all probability an American will be selected.

Praise for Report.

Mayor Stevely considers the report a most comprehensive one. He could not state whether or not the figures were accurate, but he did say that Engineer Sothman had informed him that the London Electric Company's plant would be of no use to the city.

"He told me that there was no need whatever for an auxiliary plant," said his worship. "The system will be so complete that there will be no danger of a breakdown or anything of that nature.

"I think also that Engineer Sifton's advice to take 5,000 horsepower is sound. We can do better with the larger amount of power at a low rate than with a smaller amount at a high rate.

"This will encourage incandescent light users, and the result will be the amount of power used will grow.

Cheap Power.

"I also think that power at the prices quoted is cheap, and will make London a great centre. I am also of the opinion that the suggestion to obtain the services of an outside engineer to go over the figures and check them up is a wise one, as then we will know just where we stand. If his opinion is that the figures are correct and the scheme a proper one, then we can go ahead with it."

The London Electric.

The London Electric Company's officials will not discuss the question.

Mr. A. O. Hunt, who is in charge of the business during the absence of Mr. C. B. Hunt in Egypt, would not talk the matter over.

"You see I have had no time to examine the report minutely," he stated. "I will do so at my earliest convenience. I would not care to express an opinion until I know exactly where I stand."

What They Can Do.

A member of the company stated this afternoon that the London Electric are well pleased with the report, as they are confident they can successfully compete with the city. They base their argument on the fact that not more than 2,000-horsepower can be sold in London.

According to his statement, the company can sell power generated on their premises, presumably by Producer Gas, at $40 a horsepower, and make money. This, he pointed out is much less than the figures quoted by the city's engineer, and will hold the company's customers against the city competition. He also claimed that there is no market in London for any such quantity of power as 5,000-horsepower.

STEAMSHIP LINE TO PORT STANLEY

Merchants' Ships Will Call on Trip Westward.

Mr. Frank B. Clarke has been notified that the Merchants' Steamship Line will make Port Stanley a port of call, and that they will take passengers for Cleveland.

The service will be one way, west bound, only, and will afford Londoners an opportunity of visiting the Ohio city.

This line of steamers ply between Montreal and Duluth, and will be a decided addition to the facilities of local passenger traffic.

In Jail at Sarnia.

Bruce Bennett, for beating his way on a G. T. R. train from London, was committed to Sarnia jail for ten days in default of payment of a fine and costs.

SAW A ROBIN!

It begins to look as if spring had arrived. A few days ago a butterfly was brought to The Advertiser office. Yesterday Jack Ackert, of 29 Briscoe street, informed The Advertiser that he had seen a robin at the corner of Byron avenue and Briscoe street. Not long ago a man was seen downtown with a straw hat. It is not known whether or not he was a joker, or whether he was trying to break a record or win a bet, but he was seen by a number of persons. Already the rattle of marbles may be heard in the schoolboys' pocket, and in dry corners of the school yards early baseball fans are beginning to get in trim for the Public School League games.

EIGHT MONTHS FOR ENGINEER

Kennedy Sentenced for Causing the Recent Fatal Wreck at Harriston.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Guelph, March 6.—Judge Riddell today announced sentences in the cases of the three Grand Trunk trainmen convicted of manslaughter in having caused the Harriston wreck in January last. Engineer Kennedy got eight months in jail, while Conductor Fleming and Brakeman Lane were allowed to go on suspended sentence.

JOS. BLAIN WANTS $12,000 DAMAGES

Glencoe Man Enters an Action Against Michigan Central Railway.

Another case has been entered for the sessions commencing on the 15th of March.

Joseph O. Blain, of Glencoe, has entered action against the Michigan Central Railway for $12,000 damages for injuries received, it is claimed, through the negligence of the company.

On April 15, 1908, while travelling on the company's train between Alvinston and Walkins, the train was shunted heavily, throwing the plaintiff against the arm of the seat opposite and causing serious injuries.

J. C. Elliott, of Glencoe, acts for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Kingsmill, Hellmuth, Saunders & Torraine, of Toronto, for the defendants.

TENDER DERAILED AT CRUMLIN

Peculiar Accident at Station Ten Miles From London.

A serious breakdown occurred on the C. P. R. line last night about 7 o'clock two miles east of Crumlin.

The tender of Engine No. 447, which was pulling a freight east, suddenly became derailed and piled things up to such an extent that the traffic was impaired for five hours.

The wrecking gang claim that it was one of the most difficult jobs they have had in some time to clear the tracks.

The tender swung sideways and lodged in this position before the train was brought to a standstill.

At midnight the line was cleared, and all morning trains are on time.

ANOTHER FOR ASQUITH

Sir John Barron Returned at Border Burghs By-Election.

London, March 5. — The Border Burghs, the riding which rejected Sir Conan Doyle at the general election of 1905, today returned Sir John Barron, Liberal, with a majority of 520. Sir John received 3,028 votes, and his opponent, Mr. Halford J. Mackinder, 2,508. The Liberal majority is somewhat below that given in the general election, 681, but the loss is not great when it is remembered that the majority in 1906 was above normal, and that the Liberal candidate in today's contest was an outsider, an Englishman with large mercantile interests at Leeds. The Unionist candidate, Mr. Mackinder, a well-known writer on economic and geographical subjects, was formerly a Liberal and contested Warwick as a Liberal in 1900. He has since then become converted to protection, and made that the chief issue in the campaign. Among the speakers to take the stump in the Liberal interest was Mr. Hamar Greenwood, who refuted Mr. Mackinder's contention that Canadians were anxious to have Britain place a tax upon foodstuffs.

The by-election was due to the appointment as a lord of appeal of Sir Thomas hSaw, who had represented the riding since 1892. The net result of Scotland's little general election this week and last has been three Liberal victories—Forfarshire, West Edinburgh and Hawick, and one Unionist victory in Central Glasgow. All these seats were carried by Liberals in 1906.

THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW—RAIN.

FORECASTS.

Toronto, March 6—8 a.m.

East to south winds; mostly fair and milder; light local snow or rain during the night and on Sunday.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	Today. 8 a.m.	Yesterday. Min.	Max.
London	27	15	25
Victoria	38	32	46
Winnipeg	18	—16	26
Parry Sound	12	— 2	20
Toronto	18	6	24
Ottawa	14	8	18
Montreal	16	10	14
Quebec	10	16	22
Father Point	14	..	..
Dawson	..	— 4	14
Atlin	..	8	18
Vancouver	..	32	46
Kamloops	..	32	44
Edmonton	..	18	32
Battleford	..	18	30
Prince Albert	..	20	28
Calgary	..	22	40
Moosejaw	..	26	38
Qu'Appelle	..	22	36
Port Arthur	..	4	30
St. John	..	28	38
Halifax	..	30	44

Minus (—) means below zero.

WEATHER NOTES.

Fair, moderately cold weather now prevails generally.

A shallow depression situated in the Central States indicates milder conditions from the lake region eastward.

STANDING IN TRIP-TO-EUROPE

The Total Votes Recorded to Thursday Night.

BALLOT ASSUMES GIANT PROPORTIONS

The Contest Now Becomes Very Much Closer in Several of the Districts.

The standing of the contestants in The Advertiser's Free European Trip is again presented today, the ballots recorded being those received up till Thursday evening.

As usual there have been a number of changes in position, and several of the competitors have made very substantial proportionate gains.

DISTRICT NUMBER ONE.

All that territory within the city limits, north of and including both sides of Dundas street, and west of and including both sides of Wellington street.

Miss Katie McLaughlin, 226 Hyman street 91,990
Miss May T. Mountjoy, 126 Mount Pleasant avenue 43,067
Miss E. Ball, 664 Talbot street .. 23,559
Miss Maude Underwood, 209 Queen's avenue 5,045
Mrs. Norman Roberts, Richmond and John streets 2,842

DISTRICT NUMBER TWO.

All that territory inside the city limits, east of, but not including Wellington street, and north of and including both sides of Dundas street.

Miss Velma Hayes, 574 Adelaide street 40,400
Miss Ella Dickie, 860 Hellmuth avenue 18,094
Miss Annie Fitzpatrick, 763 Maitland street 13,432
Miss Mabel Connor, 474 Princess avenue 12,538
Miss Nellie Weston, 868 Dundas street 9,112
Miss Annie S. Stevenson, 391 Dundas street 6,179
Mrs. M. Callander, 772 Hellmuth avenue 2,208
Mrs. Ronald Emery, 338 Dundas street 102

DISTRICT NUMBER THREE.

All that territory inside the city limits, south of, but not including Dundas street, and east of, but not including Wellington street.

Miss Edna Calhoun, 318 Grey street 70,541
Mrs. Ida Willis, 398 Adelaide street 35,973
Miss Margaret Edgar, 130 Dreaney avenue 8,448
Miss Gertie Foley, 543 King street 6,938
Miss Marion D. Porteous, 374 York street 5,624

DISTRICT NUMBER FOUR.

All that territory inside the city limits, west of and including both sides of Wellington street, and south of, but not including Dundas street.

Miss Edith Glanville, 153 Wharncliffe road 45,577
Miss Winnie Grimason, 229 Richmond street 43,221
Miss Vera B. Hewer, 8 Ingleside street 38,843
Miss Eva McDowell, 240 King street 22,949
Miss Maude Wheatcroft, 254 Hill street 18,638
Miss Louisa Babbage, 253 Grey street 7,341
Mrs. H. Hundertmark, jun., 150 Bruce street 2,387

DISTRICT NUMBER FIVE.

The County of Middlesex outside the city limits.

Miss Rosa Fraser, Poplar Hill .. 68,534
Miss Margaret Simmie, Byron .. 44,674
Miss Margaret J. Kennedy, Ilderton 39,454
Miss Rosa Longfield, Mossley .. 38,424
Miss Grace Shepherd, Lambeth .. 35,818
Miss Ethel Earl, Egerton street .. 25,076
Miss Lily Arthur, Lambeth 12,036
Miss Sylvia Oliver, Kilworth Bridge 11,368
Miss Rebecca A. Wilkins, Adelaide 10,166
Miss Ethel Grant, Chelsea Green 9,241
Miss Gladys Malcolm, Littlewood 4,955

DISTRICT NUMBER SIX.

The Counties of Lambton, Kent and Essex.

Miss Mabel Anderson, Wyoming .. 24,150
Miss Aggie St. Clair, Brigden 14,672
Miss Irene Marriott, Sarnia 10,690
Miss Clara Kipp, Chatham 8,605
Miss Blanche Little, Wallaceburg 3,453
Miss Velva E. Myers, Florence .. 2,468
Mrs. Joseph Simpson, Ouvry ... 1,101
Miss Constance E. Cowan, Chatham 1,001
Miss Violet Wood, Mooretown 268

DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN.

The Counties of Elgin and Oxford.

Miss Maude Law Harrietsville .. 25,203
Miss Maude Sweatman, Tillsonburg 9,872
Miss Carrie Field, Tillsonburg .. 4,605
Miss Bertha Sweet, Tillsonburg. 3,423
Miss Eva Taylor, Port Stanley .. 1,936
Miss Pearl Best, Springfield 1,261
Miss Rose Shepherd, Aylmer 972
Miss Nellie McWilliams, Thamesford 428
Miss Mattie Moore, Bayham 145
Miss Christine Macdonald, Kintore 55

DISTRICT NUMBER EIGHT.

Counties of Huron, Bruce and Perth.

Mrs. J. A. Rumball, Goderich .. 13,961
Miss A. W. Sawers, Brucefield .. 13,922
Miss Clara Holden, St. Marys .. 13,576
Miss Mary Gibson, Brucefield 11,419
Miss Florence Pope, Hensall 8,891
Miss Alice Mawhinney, Crediton 5,303
Miss Leona Potts, Clinton 341
Mrs. W. W. Meredith, Seaforth ....

As will be seen the vote continues to mount up very rapidly, and is fast assuming very large proportions. One candidate has over ninety thousand votes, another over seventy thousand, while a number of others run from forty to seventy thousand.

The contest, too, is becoming very much closer in several districts. Only

Continued on Page Ten.

KNOTT & SANGSTER

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650

EASY TERMS. WE HAVE A NUMBER OF PROPERTIES THAT WE CAN SELL WITH ONLY $25 AND $50 DOWN. CALL AND SEE US.

SUNSHINE PARK. THE BEST LOTS JUST OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS. WE INTEND TO OFFER PART OF THIS PROPERTY FOR SALE THIS SPRING. THESE ARE THE BEST LOTS OFFERED FOR SALE IN RECENT YEARS. THEY ARE THE LARGEST LOTS. THE HIGHEST LOTS. THE DRYEST LOTS. THE CHEAPEST LOTS. GRADED STREETS. FREE DEEDS. FIRST CLASS TITLE. NO TAXES THIS YEAR. A NATURAL PARK. CALL AND GET A PLAN OF THE LOTS. $5.00 DOWN AND A SMALL PAYMENT EACH MONTH WILL BUY A LOT. CALL AT ONCE AND GET YOUR PICK OF THE BEST LOTS.

CHELSEA GREEN.—WE ARE GOING TO START SELLING THESE LOTS SOON. NOW IS YOUR TIME TO CHOOSE A LOT. $5.00 DOWN AND A SMALL PAYMENT EACH MONTH WILL SECURE A LOT. CALL AND SEE PLAN.

CARFRAE CRESCENT.—THERE ARE ONLY A FEW LOTS LEFT AT $12.00 PER FOOT. WILL BE RAISED ON MARCH FIRST. BUY NOW.

ELIZABETH STREET — Two-story brick, 8 rooms, modern conveniences, good cellar, verandah; lot 45x106 feet. Call for particulars.

MAMALON STREET — Brick-veneer cottage, 6 rooms. Call for particulars.

WILSON AVENUE—1½-story brick-veneer, brick foundation, 7 rooms, hard and soft water, verandah; lot 81x150 feet. Price, $2,000.

WATERLOO STREET, CENTRAL—Two-story brick, slate roof, stone foundation, 10 rooms, modern conveniences; lot 40x135 feet. Call for particulars.

WOODWARD AVENUE—Frame cottage on posts, 7 rooms, all in first-class order, hard and soft water; lot 60x150 feet, chicken coop. Call for particulars.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story and attic brick, 10 rooms, gas and fixtures, bathroom complete, verandahs, two grates and mantels; lot 84x259 feet; fruit trees. Call for particulars.

BRUCE STREET—Brick cottage, 6 rooms, furnace, gas; lot 45x98 feet. Price, $2,300.

CHELSEA GREEN—1½-story frame, 8 rooms, water in house, cement cellar, house built on cement piers; lot 66x210 feet. Price, $1,500.

LORNE AVENUE—Large frame cottage, brick foundation, 8 rooms, good cellar, fruit trees, good barn, water inside; lot 50x150 feet. Price, $1,850.

LORNE AVENUE—Large frame cottage, cement foundation and cellar, hard and soft water inside, 7 rooms; lot 48.6x140 feet; fruit trees, poultry house. Price, $1,400.

FORWARD AVENUE—2¼ acres, 1¼-story brick-veneer cottage, stone foundation, 7 rooms, room for 3 rooms upstairs, chicken house, good barn, hard and soft water. Price, $2,200.

BRICK COTTAGES, 6 rooms, water inside, chicken coop, small fruit; lot 50x131½ feet. Price, $1,250.

HYMAN STREET—SEVERAL MODERN RESIDENCES, SPLENDIDLY SITUATED. CALL AND GET PARTICULARS. FROM $3,200 TO $8,000.

VACANT LOTS—North end. New survey. Harvard street and Yale street, running east from Waterloo street, and south from Piccadilly street. Some splendid lots in this desirable locality, $500 to $600. A chance of a lifetime; only a few for sale. Must be sold at once. Don't wait, but call and see plan.

TALBOT STREET—2-story and attic, red pressed brick, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, attic finished in Georgia pine; parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, mantel and grate, oak floors downstairs, all modern conveniences, veranda. Lot 31.6x128 feet. A nice home. Call and get order to see house.

RIDOUT STREET SOUTH — 2-story brick, 9 rooms, hard and soft water in house, large barn and drive shed, good young orchard. Call for particulars.

WELLINGTON STREET—Brick cottage, stone foundation, 6 rooms, cellar. Lot 40x151 feet. Price $1,700.

RENWICK AVENUE—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 7 rooms, veranda. Lot 33x151 feet, cement walks. Price $1,150.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—2-story and attic brick, 10 rooms, bathroom complete, gas and fixtures, 2 grates and mantels, verandas. Lot 84x259 feet, fruit trees. Call for particulars.

WATERLOO STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 5 rooms. Lot 40x110 feet. Price $1,300. Easy terms.

ENGLISH STREET — Frame cottage, cement pillars, 7 rooms, cellar, cement floor. Price $1,400.

RESTAURANT BUSINESS for sale. Good reasons for selling. Call.

QUEEN'S AVENUE — 1½-story solid brick, 8 rooms, front and side veranda, hard and soft water, gas and fixtures. Lot 33x202 feet. Call for price.

ADELAIDE STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 6 rooms, cement cellar, front porch, cement walks. Lot 80x115 feet. Price $1,500.

6 ACRES chicken ranch on city limits. $4,300. First-class property. Call for particulars.

PICCADILLY STREET — Two-story brick, stone foundation, 8 rooms, modern conveniences. Lot 40x100 feet. Call for price.

EVERGREEN AVENUE — Two-story and attick brick, 9 rooms, modern conveniences, veranda. Lot 40x208 feet. Call for price.

WORTLEY ROAD — 1½-story brick, slate roof, 8 rooms, furnace, veranda, good barn. Lot 75x120 feet. Call for particulars.

WATERLOO STREET—Two-story solid brick semi-detached, stone foundation, all modern conveniences. Good investment. Call for particulars.

RIDOUT STREET SOUTH—Two-story brick, stone foundation, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, two grates and mantels; lot 60x150 feet. Call for particulars.

SURREY PLACE—Only one lot left fronting on Wilson avenue, 35x120 feet. Only $225. On easy terms.

BECHER BLOCK—Only eight lots left. Call at once if you want a good lot.

WATERLOO STREET—(Central.) 2-story brick, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, 4 bedrooms, front and back stairs, good cellar, veranda, furnace, bathroom complete, gas and fixtures, good barn. Only $3,500.

The best lot on Talbot street, 50x130 feet. $1,800.

PRINCESS AVENUE — Just east of Quebec street. New story and half brick veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences. Lot 37.6x127 feet. Will sell very cheap. Call and get particulars at once if you want a bargain.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—1½-story brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences, veranda. $2,850.

GREY STREET — Frame cottage, 7 rooms, good brick cellar, veranda, water and sink in house. Lot 35x198 feet. Price $1,800.

BRIGHTON STREET—1¼-story brick veneer, cement foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, large pantry, hard and soft water, gas and fixtures. Lot 37½x107 feet. Price $1,850.

SURREY AVENUE — New 1½-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 7 rooms, furnace, water and sink in house; lot 35x105 feet. $1,800.

OTTAWAY AVENUE—1½-story brick, cement block foundation, 8 rooms, piped for gas and furnace, cellar, fruit trees. Lot 32x165 feet. Call for particulars.

HORTON STREET—Two-story brick-veneer, 10 rooms, modern conveniences; lot 55x170 feet. Price, $2,900.

VACANT LOTS on Briscoe street. Call for particulars.

BOARDING-HOUSE CONTENTS.—In good locality. Two-story brick house, 5 large bedrooms; rent $15.50 per month; have 10 boarders paying $180 per month. Price, $800. Call if you want a good thing.

HAMILTON ROAD—Two-story brick, 2 parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 5 bedrooms with clothes closets, good barn. Lot 88.2 feet frontage. Call for particulars.

WANTED—Farms for sale, near London. We have a great number of inquiries. If you have a farm you want to sell list it with us.

WREAY STREET—New brick cottage, cement block foundation, 6 rooms, good cellar, water in house; lot 30x189 feet. Call for particulars.

FOR RENT—We have a number of houses to rent at a reasonable rental. Call and see us.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—1½-story brick-veneer, 9 rooms, modern conveniences, porch. Price, $2,100.

HORTON STREET—Two-story and attick brick, 11 rooms, large cellar, front and back stairs. Call for particulars.

WATERLOO STREET — Two-story brick, concrete foundation, 9 rooms, modern conveniences, cellar full size, cement floor, veranda; lot 42x265 feet; stable, fruit trees. $3,100.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT 5½ AND 6 PER CENT.

WILLIAM STREET—New brick cottage, cement block foundation, 5 rooms, cellar, city water, piped for gas; lot 28x140 feet; fruit trees. $1,600.

YORK STREET—Brick cottage, 6 rooms, good cellar, water inside, gas and fixtures; lot 25x200 feet. Price, $1,550.

COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 6 rooms; lot 74.5x330 feet, barn and woodshed. Only $1,350.

517 OXFORD STREET—New two-story brick, bath, w.c., furnace, electric light, gas, hot and cold water for bath, laundry in cellar, four tubs, outside entrance; lot 30x165 feet to a lane. WOULD RENT FOR TERM.

HYMAN STREET—Fine residence. Call. Lot south side of Emery street, 40x185 feet. For quick sale, only $110.

Corner of Craig and Ridout streets, 96x132 feet, $2,000.

PHILIP STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 6 rooms, hard and soft water; lot 37½x110 feet. Price, $1,000.

ELMWOOD AVENUE — Two-story house, 7 rooms, all modern conveniences, veranda; lot 27x216 feet. Call for particulars.

HILL STREET — Two-story brick-veneer, all modern conveniences, 3 bedrooms, hot water for bath, gas and fixtures; fine situation. Easy terms. Call for particulars.

CHELSEA GREEN—Story and half brick-veneer, 6 rooms, cellar, water in house; lot 40x180 feet; chicken coop and hogpen. $1,500.

WELLINGTON STREET — 1½-story brick-veneer, stone foundation, 9 rooms, all modern conveniences; lot 33.3x98.7 feet and right of way in rear. Call for particulars.

SEVERAL FINE RESIDENCES. $5,500 to $14,000.

CHRISTIE STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, lot 151x124 feet, cement barn and driveshed. Price, $1,000, or will exchange for small farm.

ELIAS STREET—Story and half brick-veneer, cement foundation, 9 rooms, hot water heated; lot 27.6x209 feet; verandah Price, $2,900.

QUEBEC STREET—Two-story frame house, brick foundation and cellar, 8 rooms, furnace; lot 61x176; fruit trees. Call for particulars.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—1½-story brick LOTS ON KENNETH AVENUE—Call for price and size.

TALBOT STREET — Two-story red pressed brick, cement foundation, slate roof, 9 rooms, hot water heated, all modern conveniences, cellar full size, verandah. Call for particulars.

DEAN STREET—Brick-veneer cottage, 6 rooms; lot 24x139.6 feet. Price, $1,150.

WAREHOUSE—Splendid large warehouse, on Grand Trunk Railway, with lot 83.6x148 feet, central.

STORE, DUNDAS STREET, in business portion, two-story brick: lot 16 feet by 198 feet and right of way entering from Dundas street.

RAILWAY STREET—Two-story brick house, all modern. Call for particulars.

SUBURBAN LOTS on city limits north, close to car and street lights; good garden land, fruit trees.

CHOICE CORNER, north, with good frame cottage; lot 133x135.

S. E. CORNER RICHMOND AND Huron streets, Maitland and Grosvenor, Cheapside and Maitland streets. See these choice corners.

CORNER OF WILLIAM AND OXFORD streets—Best corner in north end. Also lots in every part of city.

ENGLISH STREET—A modern two-story brick, stone foundation, 10 rooms and all modern conveniences, large verandah; lot 35 feet by 150 feet, and lane at rear. Call and get particulars.

SIMCOE STREET—The best vacant lot on the street, 40 feet by 198 feet.

THE BEST VACANT LOTS in the north end. Call for particulars.

GRAFTON STREET—New frame cottage, cement block foundation, 6 rooms, porch. Price, $1,400.

TO LET—No. 4 Seale Terrace, York street. $15, no water rates.

WILSON AVENUE—Brick cottage, concrete foundation, 5 rooms; lot 33x148 feet. Price, $925.

EDWARD STREET—1¼-story brick-veneer, 9 rooms, modern conveniences, veranda; lote 38x100 feet. Only $2,400.

SURREY AVENUE—Frame cottage, concrete foundation, 7 rooms, good cellar; lot 32x105 feet. $1,250.

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

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

OXFORD STREET—The best vacant lots on the street, cheap.

TWENTY-FIVE ACRES, two miles from city; first-class land, good frame cottage and barn, good fences. Immediate possession. Call for particulars.

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

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.

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

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

COUNTRY GROCERY STORE AND postoffice for sale; good, comfortable building, 3 rooms over store; dining-room and nice bedroom downstairs, kitchen and summer kitchen; postoffice pays $375 per year; telephone, $12 per year. Price for entire lot, $900; inquire quickly. Anderson & Hatch. 5tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT $10 PER month—Two-story brick house, eight rooms, modern conveniences; two lots. Apply 332 Eva. 3c-ywt

FOR SALE—HANDSOME RED PRESSED brick and cut stone residence, almost new, all modern conveniences; 12 rooms, attic and basement, fine balconies and verandah; centrally located, close to Victoria Park; low price for quick sale. Apply Box 1, this office. 3c-ywt

A CHOICE PROPERTY, LOT 6, CONcession 7, Westminster, 2 miles west of Belmont, containing 60 acres, all cleared and most of it seeded down; well watered; a good-sized barn and shed. If not sold will be let. Apply to J. Kirk, Glanworth. 97h-ywt

FOR SALE—THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS two-story brick residence, 293 King street; beautifully situated, within a few minutes' walk of city hall; all modern conveniences; easy terms of payment. Inquire on premises. 3n-wty

FOR SALE—150 ACRES, LOT 22, CON. 9, Township of London; about 120 cleared; bank barn 36x94, brick house 24x30 (two-story), frame woodshed, two good wells, well fenced. For other particular address R. H. Scott, Vanneck, Ont. 71h-t

GOOD 110-ACRE FARM, WITH GOOD buildings, for sale in Caradoc. Apply D. A. Rae, Longwood P. O. 64-1 7k-t

A GOOD SPECULATION IN REAL estate would be to cut up the Park farm, first concession, Westminster, just south of Chelsea Green, and sell for market gardens. Can be sold for double the purchase price. Land all ploughed and tile drained. W. I. Spettigue, 259 Hill street.

FOR SALE — WATERLOO STREET, central, 2-story brick house, all modern conveniences. Call at once if you want a good house cheap. Knott & Sangster, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 100tf

No. 43 March 6, 1909

VALUE, ONE VOTE.

EUROPEAN TRIP CONTEST OF THE LONDON ADVERTISER

This Vote Is Cast For

.....

(Name of Candidate.)

As the most popular lady in District No..... of The London Advertiser European trip Contest.

VOID AFTER 15 DAYS FROM DATE.

ANDERSON & HATCH

Room 22 Phone 2322

BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS

$750 Brick cottage, central. Part cash.

$850 Christie street, frame cottage, half-acre lot.

$1000 Solid brick cottage, stone foundation; lot 40x232.

$1200 Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms. $300 cash.

$1300 Frame cottage, 5 bedrooms. $50 cash.

$1300 Cottage on Maryboro Place to exchange for larger house close to C. P. R. station.

$1400 Blackfriars street—Cottage on easy terms.

$1850 Two-story brick, 9 rooms, large lot, furnace, sidewalks, etc.

$2200 New 1½-story brick house, modern, well-built, lot 33x150, with driveway, on Princess avenue. On easy terms of payment. A beautiful place.

$2000 Tecumseh avenue—Large brick cottage, with large lot; apples, pears, cherries and grapes.

$2500 1½-story brick and extra lot on Hamilton road. Easy terms.

$3100 1½-story brick-veneer, stable and driveshed, poultry house; lot 60x185; hard and soft water. $1,000 cash.

$2100 Tecumseh avenue—1½-story frame, modern. $500 down.

$2200 Tecumseh avenue—Brick-veneer 1¾-story; all modern.

$1400 Simcoe street — 1½-story lot 40x198; frame, 6 rooms, 3 bedrooms; apples, plums, cherries, peaches, grapes. This is a bargain.

$1100 Central — 1½-story brick-veneer, and vacant lot.

$2500 Piccadilly street—1½-story new frame house.

$1500 Craig street—Frame cottage. $500 cash.

$4500 Two-story brick, central; all modern.

$5000 Two-story brick and attic; all thoroughly modern, and stable.

$3700 Dundas street—Two-story brick, new; all modern.

$3000 Queen's avenue—Two-story (modern), lot 76x210.

$2500 Mamalon street—Must be sold; owner leaving the city.

$4000 General store—Phone and postoffice in connection. Will sell or rent the buildings.

$2500 General stock, store and dwelling, $1,600.

$1500 General store and dwelling in a good village.

$2500 General stock in a good village; building, $1,500.

$1800 store and dwelling, doing a good business.

$2250 Frances street—1½-story brick; cement foundation, cellar; all modern. Must be sold.

$10000 General store, buildings; for sale or to rent.

$1800 General store and dwelling in the city.

$3200 Grocery store and dwelling in the city.

$900 Grocery store and dwelling, out town; postoffice paying $375 per year; phone paying $12 per year; good, comfortable building, 3 rooms above the store, dining-room, kitchen, bedroom and summer kitchen on the ground floor. A chance seldom offered.

GROCERY STOCK in the city for sale, cheap.

TO LET—No. 810 Princess avenue; new 1½-story brick, modern.

TO LET—No. 369 Hamilton road; 1½-story brick, modern.

TO LET—Two-story red pressed brick, 3 bedrooms, all modern; a beautiful residence. Rent, $20 month.

We have a one-third interest in a large, paying flour mill; salary, $500 annually, with share of profits, which are divided June 1 each year. Would exchange for a farm.

See Free Press of this date for list of farms, etc.

Call, write or phone us. We have properties of all kinds for sale and exchange.

J. G. Anderson. Money to Loan. Insurance Effected.

G. A. Hatch. AUCTIONEER.

Intelligent Farming

The day of guess-work in farming is past. In every detail of the farmers' calling, knowledge counts for gain. Other things being equal the land-worker who keeps abreast of the times has an immense advantage over him who is content to plod along in the footsteps of his ancestors. Few people realize the immense productive possibilities of Ontario farms, when they are handled with skill, industry and intelligence. Many of these farms during the last ten or fifteen years have been made to yield to their owners far greater returns every year than are obtained from farms ten times their size, tilled in the ordinary indifferent way.

If you want to engage in one of the most fascinating, as well as one of the surest and most profitable occupations for the ordinary citizen, buy a farm in Western Ontario, whether it is five acres or fifteen or fifty or one hundred and fifty.

We have for sale a number of farms of all sizes and kinds, and at all prices, in every county in Western Ontario.

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

No. 5883—75 acres in the Township of Enniskillen, County of Lambton; soil dark clay loam, 40 acres cleared, 35 acres timber, watered by rock well, 1½-story frame house, frame stable and other outbuildings; situated four miles to Inwood market and railroad station.

No. 5862—100 acres in the Township of Rochester, County of Essex; soil clay loam, 2 acres of orchard, watered by good rock well, 1½-story frame house, two large barns and other outbuildings; situated on gravel road, half-mile to school, quarter-mile to church, half-mile to Woodslee market, railroad station and post-office.

No. 5856—92 acres in the Township of Mosa, in the County of Middlesex; soil sand and clay loam, 3 acres of orchard, 1½-story frame house, frame barn 36x56, other outbuildings; situated on gravel road, quarter-mile to school, four churches, railroad station and market. Will exchange for small farm or a house and lot in a city, town or village.

No. 5851—88 acres in the Township of Ancaster, in the County of Wentworth; soil clay loam, 6 acres of orchard (apples, plums, peaches, cherries, pears, etc.), watered by artesian well, 1½-story frame house, frame bank barn, stone foundation, 44x60, new, also power mill and chopper, silo, drive barn and other outbuildings; situated one mile to school, half-mile to church and electric railway, four miles to Hamilton.

For further list see today's Free Press, or send for our catalogue of farms for sale in any county in Western Ontario.

A bargain and a splendid opportunity for someone to double his money in a few years.

No. 1,469—Creamery butter-manufacturing plant, in a thriving town in Western Ontario. Building and lot and all necessary apparatus, etc., for manufacturing butter and cheese, for wholesale and retail trade. Good reason for selling. Apply at once for further particulars. We have over three hundred city of London and suburban properties for sale.

The Western Real Estate Exchange, Ltd.

78 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT. TELEPHONE 696

D. H. TENNENT, President. JAMES BURROWS, Manager

E. R. TALBOT, SAMUEL WILSON, Valuators and Inspectors.

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

PRIVATE AND TRUST MONEY TO loan on farm and city property; lowest rates; amounts and terms to suit; no commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street.

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

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

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

SURVEYORS.

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

OSTEOPATHY.

DR. WHITE, GRADUATE LOS ANGELES College of Osteopathy, member Ontario and American Osteopathic Association. Acute and chronic diseases. Telephone 2628. Office, 212 Dundas street.

HEDLEY V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC physician. Consultation free. 554 Richmond street. Phone 1573.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FURS MADE TO ORDER OR REMODELLED with artistic skill, correct style, perfect finish; prices reasonable. Miss Courtenay, 194 Dundas street, upstairs. ywt

PAINTING AND RUBBER-TIRING AT reasonable prices. First-class job. Gould & Mohan, rear 253½ Dundas.

CARPETS REMODELLED, CLEANED and laid promptly; all hand work. W. Thorne, 350 York street. Phone 1764.

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

WEATHER PROBS: Moderately Cold.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

Dundas and Richmond Streets.

Housefurnishing Department Is Outgrowing Present Quarters

Window Shades Latest Addition

The opening of this new branch of housefurnishings with a complete stock is in response to the increasing inquiry by our customers for the past few seasons for Window Shades and Trimmings, which would have been stocked some time ago but for lack of space. This season, however, we felt compelled to make temporary arrangements to accommodate this stock and meet the daily inquiry, until our new premises is completed, when greater space will be given to this department. To begin, we wish to make it emphatic that in keeping with the high-standard qualities throughout this store, none but the best makers' goods will be given place here, and every article sold with our guarantee of satisfaction. What we have just received is all fresh-made stock. No dried-out colors. And for made-to-order Shades, the best standard Shade Cloth will be used; hand-painted, or, in other words, thoroughly brushed in by hand, producing a fine, even color. All the popular and newest colors now in stock, with laces and insertions, etc., to match.

The Rollers are an important feature, too, the best "Hartshorn" will be supplied with our Shades.

We are also showing new and novel effects in Laces and Insertions at surprisingly low prices, in white, arab and cream, from 8¢ yard and up.

Our prices will be found as close to the cost of production as is possible, which we will be glad to demonstrate to you or furnish estimates on fitting your house with Shades, which we are in a position to do promptly and satisfactorily. Get our prices. All new stock.

We also carry Stock Shades, fitted complete with rollers and pull, in green and cream. Size 36x70. A good Shade for the price, **37¢**. Lace-trimmed, each ..... **48¢**

Better quality Oil Opaque Shades, fitted with "Hartshorn" Rollers, in green, white, cream and terra. 37x70, at **48¢**, or 37x82, for, each ..... **55¢**

Complete with pulls.

New Shipment of Feather Pillows, $1.25 to $5.50 Pair

These are the same lines as sold by us last season, but, having found them to be the most satisfactory Pillows we ever handled, and believing them the best made, we have placed our order for such quantities as give us the closest price-quotations from the manufacturer, which means to our customers quite a saving on former prices paid. This is particularly noticeable on the better lines.

These Pillows are covered in fancy art ticking, and filled with clean feathers, free from dust or quills, thoroughly steam-dressed and odorless. No floss filling in these.

Feather Pillows, covered in fancy art ticking. Size 19x27 and 20x27; six and seven pounds. Per pair ..... **$1.25** and **$1.45**

Pure Selected Duck Feather Pillows, in heavy art ticking cover of pink and green stripe. Six-pounds size, 20x27, at, per pair **$2.50**

Seven-pound size, 21x27, in blue stripe ticking, at, per pair **$3.00**

Extra Fine Duck Feather Pillows, in fancy stripe tickings, soft and buoyant. Six-pound size, 20x27, now, only **$3.25**

Seven-pound size, 21x27, for, per pair **$3.75**

All-Goose Feather Pillows (selected). A most satisfactory Pillow. Extra well filled and buoyant. Size 22x28, at, per pair **$4.75**

Also an Extra Fine Goose Feather Pillow. A real luxury. Size 22x28, for, pair **$5.50**

HOUSEFURNISHINGS—SECOND FLOOR.

THIS STORE CLOSES AT SIX O'CLOCK ON SATURDAY.

P. Walsh's Bulletin

Our lots on Ridout streets, South London, are getting popular. We have just closed for 13 lots. The owners will build brick houses this year. Will you be the next? Sewer connection guaranteed. A few lots left on the Becher Block, Richmond street north. Choice location.

WATERLOO STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 10 rooms, hot water heating, all modern improvements; lot 44x150 feet. Price, $3,200.

RICHMOND STREET—A handsome red pressed brick, stone foundation, hot water heating, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 50x160 feet. Call for particulars.

PALACE STREET—A new 1½-story brick, 7 rooms, modern improvements. Price, $2,400.

ELIZABETH STREET—A large frame cottage, 4 bedrooms, frame barn and lot. Price reasonable.

HYMAN STREET—1½-story brick, 7 rooms, in perfect order. Price, $2,500.

HYMAN STREET — Two new 1½-story brick houses, stone foundation, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, three bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, electric light and gas. At a moderate figure to close bargain.

WYATT STREET — A new 1½-story brick, cement block foundation, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom complete, three bedrooms; lot 83x132 feet. Price $2,250. Cheap.

OAK STREET—A new frame cottage, six rooms, frame barn; lot 33x100 feet. Price $1,150.

MAITLAND STREET—A new 1½-story brick, eight rooms; lot 33x150 feet. Price $2,100.

CHEAP COTTAGES on Hill street to wind up an estate.

WATERLOO STREET—A splendid 1¾-story frame on brick foundation, 8 rooms, stable with one acre.

GREY STREET—A neat frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, deep lot, $1,300.

CHRISTIE STREET—A new brick cottage, 6 rooms; lot 60x150 feet, $1,400.

If you want a grocery stand, call and see us.

ASHLAND AVENUE AND FLORENCE street—A new 1½-story frame, cement foundation, 7 rooms, large cellar; lot 40x150 feet. Price, $1,500.

HAMILTON ROAD—A new 1¾-story brick, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, double parlors, dining-room, 2 kitchens, all modern improvements, large lot. At bargain to close.

COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, on cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, frame stable; lot 74 feet 5 inches by 530 feet. Price, $1,350. Cheap property.

CHEAP LOTS on Egerton, Cheapside, Victoria, Hamilton road, Wharncliffe and Lington street north. We have lots in all parts of the city.

PRINCESS AVENUE near Waterloo street—A splendid two-story brick house, double parlors, dining-room, two kitchens, four bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, gas, verandah; lot 33x210 feet. Price, $4,300.

MAMALON STREET—New two-story brick, 10 rooms, clothes closets; lot 33x132 feet. Must be sold. Owner in the west.

CENTRAL AVENUE, opposite Victoria Park—Two-story brick residence, hot water heating, up to date. $6,000 for a bargain.

LORNE AVENUE—A large frame cottage on brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, frame barn; lot 50 by 150 feet. $1,850.

ST. GEORGE STREET, near John street—A new 1½-story brick, up-to-date in every respect. Price, $2,800.

We have one of the most up-to-date residences in the city. Inspection invited.

WELLINGTON STREET NORTH—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms; good lot. Price, $1,700.

PICCADILLY STREET — New brick cottage, 7 rooms; large lot; price $1,700.

ST. JAMES STREET—A new 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms; sewer connections. Price, $1,500.

PICCADILLY STREET — Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements. Call for price.

QUEEN'S AVENUE, CENTRAL—1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern improvements. Price, $3,000. Inspect at once.

THORNTON AVENUE—A new two-story red pressed brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, hot water, all modern improvements; lot 40x150 feet. Price, $3,400. Secure it at once.

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

We have a large list of other properties. Call and see us.

P. WALSH

PHONE 1021. 425 RICHMOND ST.

FOR SALE—151 William street. Move if you want this.

TWO-STORY BRICK on Duchess avenue; all modern; $1,900. This is a snap.

ELMWOOD AVENUE — Two-story house, modern, with stable, large lot, with fruit trees; $3,500. A bargain; owner leaving.

FIVE ACRES, Hamilton road; price, $2,600.

RED BRICK on Waterloo street; modern, with stable. Price, $3,800.

RED BRICK on Windsor avenue. Price, $2,500.

ALSO HOUSES on Princess avenue, Ontario and Lorne avenue.

BRICK HOUSE on Lorne avenue; good lot; $1,600. A snap; move quick.

25 ACRES, close to city; good buildings.

16 ACRES, close to city; good buildings.

HOUSE, WEST LONDON, with large lot; lots of fruit trees, good stable, henhouse. At a bargain.

100 ACRES, Dorchester Township. Price, $6,200. Good farm.

HOUSE ON ADELAIDE STREET, close to car line, just off Dundas; all modern; a nice property. Price, $4,200.

50 ACRES—Good buildings. Price, $2,600.

For further list call at office.

Auction sales of farm and city property conducted.

The London Real Estate

OVER DOMINION BANK, TALBOT ST.

Phone 1895K. b

OTHER REAL ESTATE ADS. ON PAGE THREE.

DETECTIVE AGENCY.

INTERNATIONAL DETECTIVE BUREAU, Limited, head office Continental Life Building, Toronto. We undertake legitimate detective work. Strictly confidential. Phone Main 5670. Our London district office will be opened shortly, in charge of a competent superintendent. ywt

Real Estate

If there were no sellers there would be no buyers and this city would be a stagnated community. It is the exchanging, either for cash or other property that indicates activity. The following properties seek buyers, viz.:

BUILDING LOTS.

Ridout street—desirable locality, sewer, $20 per foot.

Dame street—40 feet, $200 each.

King street—Central, northwest corner. Price $1,600.

Homehurst survey—Lots in this survey facing on Lovett street, Kitchener and Roberts avenues. This is the great building centre in the east end. Buy a lot and money will be advanced to build a house.

DWELLINGS.

Van street—New 1½-story brick, 7 rooms, modern plumbing. Price $1,800.

Richmond street — 2½-story brick, 10 rooms, all modern, suitable for physician's office and residence. Price, $6,000.

Oxford street—2-story brick, modern plumbing. Price $3,250.

St. George street—2½-story brick, 10 rooms, all modern. Price $5,500.

Adelaide street—1½-story brick, 7 rooms, all modern. Price $2,700.

Central avenue near Victoria Park, 2½-story, 10 rooms, all modern. Price $5,700

Waterloo street—Pair semi-detached 2-story bricks, all modern, corner lot. Price $5,800.

Grey street—1½-story frame, brick foundation, 7 rooms. Price $1,800.

A large number of houses ranging in price from $1,000 to $10,000. If you are looking for a property about those values, kindly call and will be pleased to give you full particulars.

LOANS.

Money to loan in sums of $100 and upwards to complete purchase, build (money advanced as building progresses), remodel the old house and pay off old mortgages.

A. A. Campbell

Real Estate, Loans and Investments,

428 RICHMOND STREET,

LONDON, ONT. 89tf-t

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY H. J. Childs, druggist, 632 Dundas street.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

TENNENT & McDONALD, VETERINARY surgeons—Office, 137 King street; residence and infirmary, King and Wellington. Phones: Office, 668; residence, 278.

TAMLIN & SCOTT—OFFICE AND HOSPITAL, 458 Talbot street. Phone 975; residence phone 783.

BROKERS.

FOR SALE—LONDON STREET RAILWAY and Southern Loan Company shares. John Wright, stockbroker, 427 Richmond street, London, Ont. Phone 698.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

DEATHS.

ROBINSON—At the family residence, 546 Ontario street, on Saturday, March 6, 1909, Catharine S., beloved wife of S. B. Robinson, aged 55 years.
Funeral notice later.

TIFFANY—At Delaware, Mrs. Albert Tiffany, aged 88 years.
Funeral will be held from the residence of her son, John A. Tiffany, Delaware, on Sunday, March 7, 1909, at 1 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

EVANS—On March 5, 1909, Jane, relict of the late James Evans, in her 82nd year.
Funeral from her late residence, Thorndale, on Sunday, March 7; service at the Methodist Church at 2 p.m.; burial at Clipperton Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation. 6u

DAVIS—In this city, on March 5, 1909, Isabella, the beloved wife of Walter H. Davis, aged 34 years.
Funeral from her late residence, 555 Central avenue, on Sunday, March 7, at 3 o'clock; service at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation. Interment at Woodland Cemetery. 6u

ROBB—At his late residence, Sarnia road, West London, on Saturday, March 6, 1909, James C. Robb, dearly beloved husband of Harriet Robb, aged 80 years.
Funeral from above address on Monday, March 8, at 3 p.m.; service at 2:30. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

AMUSEMENTS.LECTURES

GRAND Twice Today
THE WESTERN MELODRAMA,
MONTANA
PRICES—Mat., 15, 25, 35; children, 15
Night, 15, 25, 35, 50.
ALL NEXT WEEK
DAILY MATS. 10c
HIMMELEIN'S IDEALS
—MONDAY—
The Princess of Patches
Prices, 10c, 20c, 30c; Few 50c

FREE!
Illustrated Lecture
The London Horticultural Society have arranged with
Mr. Howard Evarts Weed
OF CHICAGO,
to give his celebrated illustrated lecture,
A CITY MORE BEAUTIFUL.
Showing Over 100 Views.
Lecture will be held in Assembly Room, Collegiate Institute,
MONDAY, MARCH 15, 8 a.m.
FREE!

Ocean Tickets
Call at F. B. CLARKE'S, 416 Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce. Lowest current rates to or from the Old Country, and the best attention to passengers.

Mineral Baths
OPEN DAILY, 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.
SATURDAY, 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.
SUNDAY, 7:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Phone 2198. ywt

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
EXCURSION TO TORONTO
TUESDAY NEXT, MARCH 9.
Good For Two Days.
RETURN FARE $2.35
b

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

WESTMINSTER RINK—CADET BAND tonight and Monday night. b

UNIQUE TALENT TEA WILL BE given by Young Ladies' Mission Circle of First Methodist Church, Tuesday afternoon and evening, March 9, in homes of Mrs. Henderson, 694 Waterloo; Mrs. Langford, 706 Waterloo; Mrs. Smith, 710 Waterloo. These homes will be decorated to represent the work in Northwest China and Japan and Lower Canada. Those in charge will wear appropriate costumes. Musical programme. No admission fee. 7u

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL, AUSPICES of Rambler Club, Jubilee Rink, St. Patrick's Day, March 17. Cash prizes. Special Irish music. 7-1-6,13,15,16,17

MR. FRED HASELGROVE WILL DELIVER a lecture on "Back to the Land," Duffield Hall, Dundas and Clarence streets, Friday, March 12, 8 p.m. Criticism invited. Everybody welcome. 7u-lw

HEAR REV. C. O. JOHNSTON, OF TORONTO, on "Specimens of Humanity," Empress Avenue Methodist Church, Monday evening, March 8, 1909. Admission, 25 cents. 5c

SECOND MARCH HOP, PALACE AUDITORIUM, Monday evening, 8th. Advanced class, Wednesday evening; children, Saturday afternoon. Private tuition any hour. Terms reasonable. Call or phone. Dayton & McCormick.

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

John Cottam announces lecture by
FRA ELBERTUS (Elbert Hubbard)
orator, wit, author and critic, editor "The Philistine" and "Little Journeys." Subject, "The March of the Centuries."
BENNETT'S Thursday, March 11, 8:15 p.m. 50c and $1. Plan now open. 3tf

E. De la Hooke
Agent for all ocean lines to or from England, Ireland, Scotland, Continental and Mediterranean ports. Sailing lists and all information can be obtained from him. Special facilities for booking outward and prepaid. "CLOCK CORNER," LONDON.

LEARN TO DANCE—RAPID TEACHING. Low rates. Special attention waltz and two-step. H. B. Millard, 345 Princess avenue.

Traction Company
Hourly Service
London to St. Thomas, 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. Every two hours to Port Stanley, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

PERSONAL.

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

MEETINGS.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL meeting of the London Children's Aid Society will be held in the City Hall on Monday, March 8, at 5 p.m. Annual reports and election of officers. Public cordially invited to attend. 7u

Headquarters 7th Regiment Fusiliers, London, March 3, 1909.
REGIMENTAL ORDER BY the officer commanding 7th Regiment Fusiliers: All non-commissioned officers will parade at the Armories on Monday, 8th inst., at 8 p.m. A recruit class will be held every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock until further orders. All men desiring to join the regiment should apply Thursday evenings. W. A. McCrimmon, Major, Acting Adjutant 7th Regiment Fusiliers. 5u-wt

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED — MAID FOR GENERAL work. Apply 412 Dufferin. 7c

WANTED — LADY STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; state experience and wages required. Address Box 18, Advertiser. 7c

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT COOK. Apply Miss Shea, 368 Dundas stret. 7c

WANTED — MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, to live with widow lady; must be able to do washing; no other need apply. Apply Mrs. M. A. Nicolls, Shedden, Ont. 7u

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED TO go to Hyde Park. Apply 723 Richmond street, between 1 and 2 o'clock, for Mrs. Armitt. 6c

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; must be good plain cook. Mrs. J. E. Young, 16 Craig street. 5c

WANTED—CAPABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 380 Queen's avenue. 5c

HOUSEMAID AND DINING-ROOM girl wanted. Apply housekeeper, Victoria Hospital. 100tf

EXPERIENCED GIRLS WANTED TO work in book bindery. Apply Advertiser Job Department. 99tf

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BOY TO WORK IN GENERAL store; about 15 years of age. Address D. O. Thomas, Fernhill. 7c

WANTED — EXPERIENCED FOUR-POINT barb wire operator. Write, stating age and number of years of experience, also former employer. Pittsburgh Perfect Fence Company, Limited, Hamilton. 7c

BOY OR YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE DELIVERY wagon; one accustomed to the butcher business preferred. George Jackson, 87 Wellington street. 7c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAN TO work on farm; good wages given; comfortable home, easy hours, board and washing; good references required. Address Box 12, Advertiser office. b

MAN WANTED TO WORK ON FARM. Box 34, Lobo P. O. 5c

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE INTEREST in car of settlers' effects to Govan, Saskatchewan. Apply Dr. O'Neil, London. b

IF IT IS A LARGE SALARY WITH steady employment you are looking for, you should learn telegraphy. It also offers excellent opportunities for advancement. No other school in Canada has the facilities to give you as thorough a course as this school. Send for free illustrated telegraph book. Dominion School of Telegraphy, 9 East Adelaide street, Toronto. 7tf-t

LET ME REPAIR YOUR SHOES—THE job done quickly. Famous Shoe Repair Shop, 304 Dundas street. Phone 2375. ywt

A CANADIAN RAILROAD WRITES: "We want a supply of competent men from your college." There's a reason. This is the only college teaching an agent's duties—telegraphy, freight, tickets and baggage. Special copyrighted text books. Free booklet describes work and wages. Railroad College, London (opposite Wood's Fair). b

SHOE MAN WANTED—ONE TO TAKE an interest preferred; first-class business; no risk; owner not able to look after it. Apply at present to Coats, Burns & Wanless, London. 3-1

ROUTE MAN WANTED — APPLY Alfred Tyler, 355 Clarence street.

YOUNG MEN TO QUALIFY FOR POSITIONS—freight, ticket, baggage, telegraph and wireless telegraph operators. Railroad wires and trains in college. Largest school. Quickest results. Free booklet. Day or evening class. College of Telegraphy (Molson's Bank Building), London. 78tf-zxt

MEN WANTED TO LEARN THE BARBER trade: new system; eight weeks complete; tools donated; graduates earn from twelve to eighteen dollars weekly; write for catalogue. Moler Barber College, Toronto. 20tf

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, THIS MORNING, ON DUNDAS street—A mink muff. Finder will be rewarded on returning to this office. 7c

LOST, BETWEEN CON. 1, WESTMINSTER, and Collegiate Institute—Gold locket. Reward at this office. 6c

LOST—FOXTERRIER; ANSWERS TO "Prinney"; brown spot on left side of face; $5 reward. J. Kilbourne, Lobo village. 5c

WANTED.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER WANTS comfortable furnished or unfurnished room by April 15; modern conveniences, with board. Apply Box 17, Advertiser. 7c

WANTED—TEN THOUSAND ROLLS wallpaper to hang at 16c roll; first-class work. Drop card, 406 Rectory street. 7c

WANTED TO PURCHASE—GENERAL store in the County of Middlesex, with postoffice. Apply Box 11, Advertiser. 5u-wt

WANTED—TEN CARS GOOD DRY hardwood ashes. Green & Co., 495 York street, London. 6n

WANTED—A DESIRABLE PERSON TO take a limited amount of stock in a well-established and going concern. Big returns and absolutely safe investment. Also position if required. Address Box 13, Advertiser. 6c

WANTED — SOUTH AFRICAN LAND grants at $800 each. Attach to draft on P. Whimster, Portage la Prairie, Man. 99uu

WANTED — BULLDOG PUP. STATE age and price. Box 118 Advertiser.

VETERAN LAND SCRIPS WANTED—Write, giving your spot cash price, Mutholland & Company, room 18, 34 Victoria street, Toronto. 100bh

SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP—WILL PAY $525 for veteran scrip. Send through Bank of Montreal, Saskatoon, Sask., with sight draft on J. A. Speers. 97-bn

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERAN WILL pay highest cash price for your warrants. D. S. Robb, 426 College street, Toronto. 32tf

HELP WANTED.

TWO MEN AND TWO WOMEN wanted at once to sell New Williams sewing machines. Apply 247 Dundas street. ywt

BUSINESS CARDS.

IF YOU WANT YOUR ORGAN TUNED and repaired, also sewing machines, drop a postcard to 488 York, and I will do the work. b

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR hatching, $1 and $2 per setting. H. Carfrae, 2 Carfrae street, South London. 7c

W. T. WILSON, PRACTICAL WATCH and clock maker, jeweler and engraver; 25 years' experience. Associated with M. W. R. Bishop, Globe Optical Company, 202½ Dundas street. All work done with accuracy and dispatch. b

TWO HEAVY COLTS, COMING THREE; one registered Clyde mare; one work mare, cheap. W. R. Wadsworth, Lambeth. 7c-txt

TWO GOOD TOBACCO SHOWCASES, cheap for quick sale. 340 Talbot street. b

GAS RANGE FOR SALE, CHEAP. Apply 584 Maitland street. b

FOR SALE—WALNUT SIDEBOARD, 75 years old; six feet in length, five feet in height. Write J. S. H., Box 16, Clinton. 7a

TWO YOUNG DURHAM BULLS, ONE 3-year-old colt, one second-hand binder and truck. J. Turnbull, Komoka. 1c-t

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, POST cement, woven fencing, coiled and barb wire. Our prices will interest you. They are lower than the lowest. Clatworthy & Sons' yards, Ilderton, Granton, Alisa Craig. 95n-t

FOR AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSORIES, they all say Mitchell's Garage, London. A few good second-hand cars left. Get our prices. 23tf-t

FOR SALE—ONE MILCH COW. APPLY A. C. Johnston, Wortley road south. 6c

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES, ONE GOOD farm horse. Apply 47 Craig street, city. 6c

HOUSE FOR SALE — 468 RIDOUT street, to be taken away. Apply 94 Maple street. 6c

NEW PIANO-CASED ORGAN, $85, seven octaves, four sets of reeds; guaranteed five years; special to clear out stock. Nordheimers, Limited, 188 Dundas street.

Buy it. Try it. Sold Everywhere.
KING SHOE POLISH
PRICE, 10 CENTS; WORTH $10.
KING DRESSING COMPANY,
LONDON AND NEW YORK. ywt

CONTENTS OF AN EIGHT-ROOMED house for sale; owner leaving city. Apply 489½ Richmond street. 3n

ARC LIGHT AND POOL TABLES — James Gleeson, 631 Dundas street. Phone 2223.

CENTRAL STORAGE AND EXCHANGE
334 AND 336 CLARENCE STREET.
Dry, clean, bright storage for furniture, pianos, merchandise of all kinds. Call and Inspect.

KEEP WARM AT SMALL COST—GOOD hard coal, $6 50; good wood, $2 load. Strict attention. Dominion Coal Company. Phone 1788.

FOR CARRIAGE AND WAGON REpairing, painting and rubber-tiring, go to Smith's, Maple street.

Kodaks and Supplies
Everything for Amateur and Professional Photographers.
W. A. McKenzie
OVER STAR THEATRE.
Phone 246. Opposite City Hall. tx

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY plants, standard old and choice new varieties. Catalogue free. John Downham, Strathroy. 3uk-ywt

THEY ALL SAY FISHBEIN'S, 638 DUNDAS, for furniture, on easy terms. Open evenings. Also ladies' raincoats, skirts and jackets. ywt

THE OLD STAND
LIME, CEMENT, TILE, FIRE BRICK, SEWER PIPE, ETC.
WM. COPP
(Successor to E. E. Skuse.)
93 YORK STREET. PHONE 1044

ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7 1-3 OCTAVES, AT $100. Handsome upright piano at $175, and a beautiful French burl upright piano, nearly new, at $225, payable $3 to $6 per month, at Heintzman & Co.'s, 242 Dundas street.

CEDAR POSTS
Sound, straight, nice size, eight feet long. Have a look at our Turned Posts for fences.
GEO. H. BELTON
Rectory St., North Grand Trunk Railway.

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

INCUBATORS
Incubators, brooders, thermometers, lamps, burners, wicks, egg testers, egg baskets, egg cases, nest eggs, poultry tonics, lice killers, grit, shell, bone, meat meals and cut clover.
A. J. MORGAN, 113 DUNDAS STREET. ywt

YOUR BICYCLE CLEANED AND stored for winter, $1. Gurd's, 185 Dundas street.

ON HAND—SALE OF UNPAID CORSETS. Canadian Lady Corset Company, 395 Clarence street. Agents wanted.

ACCOUNT BOOKS FOR 1909
Order them now. For low price and best quality phone 370.
The CHAS. CHAPMAN CO
91 DUNDAS STREET.

YOUR BICYCLE THOROUGHLY OVERHAULED, stored and insured for the winter, $1. Enamelled and stored, $2. Cunningham's, East London.

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

Reduce your Insurance and Power Bill by using a
"LONDON" GAS ENGINE.
SCOTT MACHINE CO., Ltd.
York Street, Opposite Freight Sheds. t

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.

CEMENT BLOCK MACHINE FOR SALE, MAKING 8x20 INCH BLOCKS, WITH 800 PALLETS. R. H. SMITH, 15 BRIGHTON STREET.

YOU CAN KEEP YOURSELF WARM these nights by buying a good pair of woollen blankets from Goldberg; $6 50 for $5; $7 50 for $6. We also have a good stock of ladies' cloaks and furs. Come and see our stock before you purchase. Your credit is good. O. Goldberg, 221 Wellington street.

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

FRESH FISH NOW ON SALE—F. S. Onn, Fish Market. Phone 1236.

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

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS AT REASONABLE prices for cash or on instalments. Stoves, beds, dressers, hallracks, rugs, etc. Barnes & Co., 884 Hamilton road.

GOOD COAL CHEAP—GREEN & CO., 495 York street, sell free-burning Lopez anthracite stove and chestnut coal, well screened and dry, at $6 25 per ton. Good dry mixed blocks, $1 75 per load. Phone 1891.

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

CLEARING SALE OF STOVES AND winter mitts. Langford's Hardware, Hamilton road.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. HUGHES, 234 QUEEN'S AVENUE. Telephone 586. Hours, 11-2, 7-8.

DR. F. W. HUGHES—234 QUEEN'S avenue.

DR. R. OVENS, EYE AND EAR SURGEON—Phone 1013. Office, 225 Queen's avenue. Residence, 336 Richmond street.

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

J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D., CORNER Dundas and Colborne. Specialty, surgery, including diseases of women.

D. HUTCHEON HOGG, M.D., C.M.—Surgical diseases. Corner York and Talbot streets.

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DR. E. PARDEE BUCKE, 297 QUEEN'S avenue—Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. SEPTIMUS THOMSON, 443 PARK avenue, corner Queen's—Eye, ear, nose, throat.

DR. McLELLAN, GRADUATE NEW York Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, 1889. Office, 564 Richmond street, opposite Albert street.

DR. ALICE JAMIESON, 381 WELLINGTON street. Hours, 11 to 1, 3 to 5.

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

DR. W. L. SMITH, SPECIALIST chronic and malignant diseases. Cancers, tumors, ulcers, piles and rectal treatment, etc. Offices at New East End Drug Store, 430 and 432 Hamilton road.

DR. MELDRUM, SOUTHEAST CORNER of King and Maitland streets. Phone 2872.

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

DR. ECCLES, CORNER QUEEN'S AVENUE and Wellington—Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 till 2.

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

F. J. BURDON, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S. (Edinburgh)—Special attention diseases women children. Office and residence, 461 Waterloo street. Phone 238.

DR. JAMES D. WILSON—OFFICE REMOVED to 174 Carling street. Specialty, diseases of digestive organs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

LEGAL CARDS.

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

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

BUCHNER & GUNN, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., corner Talbot and Carling. Phone 99. Money to loan. U. A. Buchner; J. M. Gunn, B.A.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED MAN AND WIFE want situation on a farm by the year, from the 1st of April. Box 8, Wilton Grove. 7c

POSITION WANTED AS FIREMAN OR engineer; temperate. Box 16, Advertiser. b

CAPABLE, EXPERIENCED CUTTER, ladies' garments, wishes position in dressmaking establishment. Correspondence confidential. Box 7, this office. 8tf

BOOKKEEPER WANTS POSITION; young lady, inexperienced; references. Box 4, Advertiser. 3g

GARMENT CUTTING.

PATTERNS CUT TO MEASURE, skirts cut and fitted. Designing tuition, afternoons and evenings. Excellence of instruction unquestioned. K. Franks, Cutting School, Dundas street, London.

AUCTION SALE

L. Deadman, auctioneer, will sell for Mrs. John Orr, lot 1, con. 2, Delaware, on Tuesday, March 9, farm stock, implements, etc. Sale, 1 o'clock. b

Clearing Auction Sale
Farm stock, implements, hay, mangels, etc., lot 41, con. 1, Westminster Township, Thursday, March 11, at 1 p.m. S. T. SMITH, proprietor; G. A. HATCH, auctioneer. b

Clearing Auction Sale
Farm stock, implements, hay, grain, etc., lot 19, con. 7, London Township, Wednesday, March 10, at 1 p.m. CHAS. ROBBINS, proprietor; G. A. HATCH, auctioneer. b

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
BY AUCTION
97 CARLING STREET.
TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 10:30 A. M.
Comprising parlor, dining and bedroom suites, wardrobe, bookshelves, cook and gas stoves, etc.
b J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTIONEERS.

D. LAWSON, AUCTIONEER — FARM stock and implements a specialty. Fraser House, Saturdays. Hubrey Postoffice. 1tf-t

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

A. R. W. BURROWS, MIDDLEMISS, auctioneer for Middlesex and Elgin Counties. Phone connection. Farm sales a specialty. t

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

TO LET—COMFORTABLE FURNISHED room, well heated. 228 Oxford, corner Richmond. b

NINE-ROOMED HOUSE, MODERN, good condition, splendid locality, north; possession April 1. Apply 176 Albert. 7c

A LARGE NEW RED BRICK RESIdence to let, Nos. 192 and 194 Oxford street; all conveniences. Apply J. Hamilton, 183 Ann street. b

LARGE HOUSE, 17 ROOMS, CENTRAL; would divide to suit tenant. 475 King. Apply 376 Ridout. 7c

LARGE FRONT ROOM, WELL FURNISHED and heated; every convenience. Phone. 392 Dundas street. 7c

SIX-ROOMED BRICK HOUSE, PRACTICALLY new; gas, water, cellar; on Hyman street. Apply 162 Hyman. 7c

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TO LET — SIX-ROOMED COTTAGE; gas; Orchard street; possession 21st inst. Apply 26 Orchard street. 5c-wty

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SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—9:45, men's class, conducted by Mrs. J. J. Baker. All men invited. Rev. T. T. Shields will preach. Morning text, "Put a Ring on His Hand"; evening subject, "The Magnitude and Magnetism of the Cross." Baptism in the evening.

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

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor. On Sunday the McCombe brothers will begin their revival services. The Rev. J. H. McCombe will speak at the morning service and the Rev. C. J. McCombe in the evening.

AUDITORIUM, SUNDAY, 4 P.M.—PROFESSOR C. R. Drum, of Syracuse, N.Y. Subject, "An Honest Man." Special music. b

BIBLE CLASS, 2:45, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, "Class welcome." First Methodist Sunday School. Visitors always welcome. W. J. Underwood, leader.

CATHEDRAL, ST. PAUL'S — SECOND Sunday in Lent. Holy Communion, 8:30 a.m. and noon. Matins, 11 a.m.; preacher, the Precentor; subject, "Consecration of Love." Confirmation class, 4 p.m. Evensong, 7; preacher, Rev. G. B. Sage, B.D.; subject, "The Atonement." Collection for poor fund.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. G. N. Hazen, pastor. Morning service, Rev. G. W. Dewey, of Empress Avenue Church; evening, pastor. Baptism and reception at evening service.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor, morning; evening, "The Personal Element in a Revival." Good music. All welcome.

CHAPTER HOUSE, UNITARIAN — NO service this Sunday. Announcement later of special services.

CHRIST CHURCH—REV. ROGER HOWARD, M.A., rector. Morning, the rector. Evening, the Dean of Huron.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS' CHURCH, King street—Rev. G. A. MacKenzie, pastor. Services as usual.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. F. E. Malott, pastor. Morning, "Duty"; evening, "The Most Useless Sin," a sermon to men. Grand service of song at night. Courteous ushers. Everybody welcome.

CRONYN MEMORIAL CHURCH—11 a.m., Canon Hague, on Acts ix., 6; 7 p.m., Rev. G. A. Andrew, B.A., assistant. Holy Communion at morning service. Special Lenten services Wednesday and Friday.

DUNDAS CENTRE METHODIST Church—Rev. E. B. Lanceley, pastor. 11 a.m., "Bewildered Disciples"; 7 p.m., "Any Light from the Present Cloud? Are the Scriptures Inspired?" Sacrament and reception after morning service. Splendid music. Bible School at 2:45.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Pastor, Arthur J. Bowen. Services as usual. Communion in morning. Welcome.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. George W. Dewey, pastor. Sunday School anniversary. Morning, Rev. G. N. Hazen, B.A.; 3, mass meeting; addresses, Rev. E. B. Lanceley and the pastor. Evening, song sermon by the pastor.

EVANGELIST BELCHER'S SUBJECT, "Fourth Act in the Great Drama of Redemption." Sunday night, York Street Mission. Miss and Master Bloomfield will sing. Morning, workers; reference made to the first eleven chapters of Genesis.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENtist, corner Richmond street, Princess and Park avenues—Sunday service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject, "Man." Sunday school at 11 a.m. Wednesday, testimonial meeting, 8 p.m. Free reading rooms, open every week-day from 2 to 4.30. Everybody welcome. Literature for sale and free distribution.

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

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. W. L. Rutledge, B.A., pastor. Closing services of evangelistic campaign. 11 a.m., Rev. C. J. McCombe; 7 p.m., Rev. J. H. McCombe will conduct service of praise and after-meeting. Professor C. R. Drum, International Y. M. C. A., will give an address on "Excuses."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Gibson Inkster, B.A., minister. The pastor will preach morning and evening. Special sermon to young women in the evening; subject, "Martha and Mary."

GOSPEL HALL, HAMILTON ROAD, corner Grey street—Mr. James Waugh, of Newark, N. J., has a special meeting for Christains at 3:30. Gospel meeting at 7. Come.

HAMILTON ROAD PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. John W. Smith, B.A., pastor. Services as usual.

HILL STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Educational anniversary day. The pastor will preach in the morning and Rev. J. W. Baird in the evening. Liberal offering needed and cordially solicited.

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST Church—Special evangelistic services. The pastor, Rev. J. W. Baird, B.A., in charge. Morning subject, "A Horrible Condition."

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN—REV. James Rollins, B.A., pastor. Prayer service, 10:30. Morning subject, "The Persecuted." The evangelistic services in the evening. Strangers welcome.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—Pastor, C. M. Carew. Pastor will preach. Communion at close of morning service.

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

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH —Pastor, W. M. Walker. Bible Class and Sunday School at 3 p.m. Services as usual. Everybody welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., minister. Morning, Communion, "What Mean Ye by This Service?" Evening, "The Superabundant Goodness of God." Men's Bible Class at 3; "Parables of the Kingdom."

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Services, 11 and 7. Rector, Very Rev. E. Davis, D.D

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—REV. W. T. Hill, rector. All sittings free in evening.

ST. PAUL'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL Church. — Rev. Reinhard Wobus, 104 High street. Sunday School, 10 a.m. German service, 11 a.m.; English service, 7 p.m.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. A. J. Vining, pastor. Morning subject, "A Divine Test"; evening subject, "No Surrender." Seats free. All welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. H. A. Graham, pastor, 10 a.m., monthly fellowship service. 11 a.m., pastor will preach, followed by reception service. 7 p.m., sermon for young people, also followed by reception service.

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391 PRINCESS AVENUE; TWO-STORY brick house, modern conveniences, large lot. 7n

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

NIAGARA POWER: THE TAXPAYERS' RESPONSIBILITY.

The report of the city electrical engineer, published elsewhere in full, brings home to taxpayers with renewed force the character and extent of the liabilities they have assumed.

Stated in the simplest terms, they have contracted to pay the hydro-electric commission for thirty years an annual sum ranging from $80,586 to $117,186, according to the quantity of power required by the city. In addition, there is the cost of erecting, maintaining and operating a municipal plant (if such a course is decided upon), which is estimated at $21,990 a year. To meet all these obligations it will be necessary for the city to raise annually by the sale of electricity the sum of $122,726, if 1,000-horsepower is used; $123,126 for 2,000-horsepower, $132,326 for 3,000-horsepower, $142,326 for 4,000 horsepower, and $149,326 for 5,000 horsepower. If the revenue from the sale of Niagara power is not sufficient to make both ends meet, the deficiency must fall upon the tax rates.

The engineer advises against purchasing the London Electric Company's plant, or contracting with the company to distribute Niagara power. He claims that power can be handled more cheaply and effectively by a municipal plant, and that the goodwill and business of the London Electric Company are its only desirable assets. But there is not a sufficient market for the two concerns, and one or both of them must be operated at a loss. The champions of Niagara power say it will drive steam-generated electricity from the field. On the other hand, the London Electric Company professes to be able to hold its own against the prices quoted by the hydro-electric comaission. If the city plant can use no more than 3,000 horsepower, the cost, according to the engineer's estimate, will be $44 08 per horsepower, including distribution, which is said to be higher than the cost of steam-generated power, delivered to consumers. Plainly the financed to consumers. (These figures, of course, refer to 24-hour power 365 days in the year, and do not indicate the price which consumers will actually pay.) Plainly the financial success of the Niagara power scheme will depend upon whether a market can be found for 5,000 horsepower. This demand does not exist at present, but those who have faith in the project must be counting upon the creation of a larger market by the inducement of cheap power. Whether their anticipations are well-founded or not will be demonstrated by experience, which taxpayers can only hope will not be a costly one.

THE BRITISH POOR LAWS—A MOMENTOUS DOCUMENT.

The royal commission on poor laws appointed three years ago to inquire into the causes and condition of poverty in Great Britain, has finished its labors, the results of which are embodied in majority and minority reports, which have been published in book form.

The demand for this book, which the London Daily Mail pronounces "the most important sociological report which has been issued for three-quarters of a century," has been very great, the first edition having been sold out at 5s. 6d. per copy in a few hours.

Both reports agree on these points: That general workhouses and boards of guardians should be abolished; that separate treatment should be given to the aged, the weak, the able-bodied unemployed, and the loafer; that vagrants should be detained in colonies; that labor exchanges should be instituted, and that boy labor should be discouraged or prevented.

The striking feature of the majority report, which is signed by Lord George Hamilton, the chairman, and thirteen others, is the deliberate statement that the conditions of life in London and the large towns are such as to produce a degenerate race, morally and physically enfeebled, and the warning that the existence of this class is a peril to the entire community. Throughout the report runs the suggestion that the well-to-do should co-operate with the proposed new authorities, by personal service, with the object of improving the physical and moral standard of their humbler brethren.

Among the chief recommendations of the majority are the following: A uniform poor rate for London, according to rateable value; the raising of the local government board to the status of a ministry of state; the discharge of the duties of boards of guardians by a public assistance authority, composed of members of the county council and public assistance committees; that assistance be given to deserted wives during the first year of desertion; that boarded-out children be superintended by women; that children of parents who are one night in the workhouse and the other out, be kept in special institutions, while the parents go to detention colonies; that children of widows be aided in getting a fair start in life; that the aged have separate housing, and be subdivided, according to physical condition and moral character; that the small homes system be extended; that those given to drink be allowed neither pension nor home assistance; that education in elementary schools be more practical for boys up to 15 years of age; that inexpensive institutional workshops be established to train and maintain applicants with a good record and decent homes; that parents be guided by a special organization, to find other than casual work for boys; that contributions be made from public funds to promote unemployment insurance; that Government and public authorities regularize work and give out their regular work in slack times; that the board of trade arrange with employers to try to end intermittent employment; that trade unions be used in the insurance scheme; that the needy unemployed be helped by the public assistance authority and those needing discipline sent to detention colonies; that industrial and agricultural institutions, with separate ones for women and labor colonies, with pay during good conduct, be established, and emigration assisted at public cost.

For those who wilfully neglect to maintain themselves or their families, or are addicted to drink, gambling or idleness, detention in colonies from six months to three years, is proposed. It is further suggested that a voluntary aid council co-operate with each assistant authority and supervise all charities, the charity commission appointed by the local government board being the centre for registration of voluntary charities. Finally the committee recommends the establishment of homes for unmarried mothers, a woman's committee to manage all such cases.

England and Wales together have now 682 workhouses, with accommodation for 322,635 inmates. At the close of last year the number of inmates totalled 238,949. If the recommendations of the report are carried out the present buildings will be used for the purposes of the proposed new institutions.

Fortunately the conditions that have called forth such a document have no counterpart—as yet—in this country. An awful burden of poverty and human wretchedness is laid upon the older civilizations. In Great Britain statesmen are earnestly trying to solve the problem. Much has been done for the aged poor by means of pensions, and the Government is heroically blazing other paths of social reform. The conscience of the nation is awake; a wave of humanitarian sentiment is sweeping over the country. The hope is that this spirit will be crystallized in sane, practical legislation, which will give a permanent uplift to the submerged millions.

THE LAW REFORM BILL.

It would be better to withdraw the law reform bill introduced by the Attorney-General and let the time ripen for more effective measures. So far as the superior courts are concerned, the bill is only marking time, if indeed as much may be said in its favor.

There is no need for a law reform bill in relation to the superior courts. The change proposed is only a change in name, and is not sound in principle. The proposals to maintain the existing court of appeal and to form a second division of the court of appeal from among the existing judges, are all right so far as they go; but it is further provided that the members of the court are to be chosen by the judges themselves. Is it proper that the judges whose judgments are to be reviewed by the court of appeal should choose the judges of that court? This system would be wrong in principle, and would be liable to the charge that the independence of the court might be affected. The first division of the court of appeal is not to be liable to go on circuit, but the second division is: i.e., the second division judges would not occupy quite so high a position as the members of the first division. The effect would be that the second division would be a substitute for the full court with the objectionable features mentioned. It is not reform.

If a second division is to be created both should be made alike. A second court of appeal can easily be erected from among the existing judges, and it is far better to risk the appointment of entirely new men to the new division than to create it in such a way as to weaken the confidence the public have in the administration of justice.

If there are difficulties in the way of accomplishing this, the bill should stand over. No harm will result.

Toronto is 75 years old today, and venerable in nothing but age.

One good result may flow from the Carman-Jackson episode. It may be the means of inducing many people to read or re-read the first eleven chapters of Genesis.

Mr. Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, says that President Taft's inaugural address dashes all hope for the disarmament of the nations. Another crime committed in the name of liberty.

Mr. Sam Blake has entered the field of controversy lately occupied by Dr. Carman and Mr. Jackson, and is in full tilt against religious teachers in Toronto University and Victoria College. He is a first-class fighting man and rather likes the role. The trumpets seem to be sounding for the biggest theological battle Canada has known.

The death of John Smith, former M. P. P. for Peel, removes a picturesque figure. He won five successive elections, and was invincible in his riding, where every man, woman and child, was his friend. He was an enthusiastic advocate of women suffrage, the only subject which roused him to eloquence. He was forced out of the Legislature by the Ontario Government's recent gerrymander. The old man will be long remembered for his homespun virtues.

Scotland's little general election ended yesterday in the return of a Liberal free trader for Hawick by a majority of 520, a loss of only 161 votes since 1906. The tariff "reformers" made a vigorous onslaught on the riding, where an unusual amount of unemployment was thought to be favorable to their propaganda. There is no sign that the Government is losing its hold upon Scotland, but the complete acceptance of protectionist teachings by the body of the Unionist party is an amazing revolution to have been achieved within the five years since Chamberlain launched his policy.

MERELY PASSING THROUGH HIM

[Literary Digest.]

Thomas Bailey Aldrich had a wit. "A friend once remarked to him that a certain eminent and indefatigable laborer in the field of letters was a very learned man. 'Yes,' said Aldrich, 'very learned man, but like a gaspipe, no richer for the illumination he has conveyed.'"

TORY DOCTRINE FROM A LIBERAL.

[Ottawa Journal.]

But the fine old purple-nosed Tory dogma, plentifully suggestive of scorn for the man who lays unhallowed hands on sacred vessels, came from what for want of a more accurately descriptive title, is still known as the Liberal side of the House. It was Mr. Nesbitt who recalled the Commons to a sense of the actualities. There are popular agitations, he said, carried on both by newspapers and the people. These popular agitations "are usually not carefully thought out; they are often found to have no sound foundation." But frequently they are of sufficient weight to influence members of the Commons, and if it were not for a second chamber the probabilities are that the members of the Commons might pass a meaure "in obedience to a spasmodic agitation that would not really be in the public interest."

PROGRESSIVE.

[Harper's Weekly.]

Sam—Mamma, did God make you?
Mother—Yes, dear.
Sam—And father, too?
Mother—Yes.
Sam—And sister, too?
Mother—Certainly.
Sam—And me, too?
Mother—Certainly, foolish.
Sam—He's improving right along, isn't he?

METHODIST LAYMAN'S OPINION.

[Chester Massey, Toronto.]

A crying need of the Methodist Church is more ripe scholarship in the pulpit, and more earnest study of the Bible, such as we see in the work of the Rev. George Jackson. It is needful both for the pulpit and the pew.

My observation has led me to feel that those who are attacked as modern critics of the Bible bear more of the spirit of Christ than those who bitterly oppose them. Surely if anything can stand the searchlight of investigation through all the ages, it is the Word of God. I am not afraid to trust my Bible in the hands of such men as Mr. Jackson—humble, evangelical, Christ-like students of the Word.

A PENALTY OF GENIUS.

[London Standard.]

It seems to be the frequent penalty of genius that it is denied the privilege of perpetuating its name and kind beyond a few generations at most. Thus it is said that there is not now living a single descendant in the male line of Chaucer, Shakespeare, Spenser, Milton, Cowley, Butler, Dryden, Pope, Cowper, Goldsmith, Byron or Moore; not one of Sir Philip Sidney or of Sir Walter Raleigh; not one of Drake, Cromwell, Hampden, Monk, Marlborough, Petersborough or Nelson; not one of Bolingbroke, Walpole, Chatham, Pitt, Fox, Burke, Graham or Channing; not one of Bacon, Locke, Newton or Davy; not one of Hume, Gibbon or Macaulay; not one of Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds or Sir Thomas Lawrence; not one of David Garrick, John Kemble or Edmund Kean.

PRISCILLA FASTS.

[Chicago Evening Post.]

The fair Priscilla fasts through Lent;
No devotee before a shrine
Nor seeker on perfection bent
Shows such determination fine -

The fair Priscilla eats no meat,
She dines upon a crust of toast;
She does not drive along the street—
She walks more miles than she can boast.

And thus she goes her daily rounds
In patience fasting. What's the use
Priscilla weighs two hundred pounds,
And says she simply must reduce!

A HAPPY PHRASE BY SIR WILFRID.

[E. W. Thomson, in Boston Transcript.]

A pretty instance of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's happy phrasing of the disagreeable, so as to make it almost pleasant, was afforded the other day in the debate in the House of Commons on the address to the throne. His principal opponent, Mr. Borden, who had been recently re-elected chief of the Opposition, had just sat down, after some perfunctory praises of those parliamentary freshmen, the mover and seconder, and after some acrid remarks on the premier. Laurier began by congratulating Mr. Borden on keeping his leadership, "which he has adorned for some years past, and in which he has been confirmed by a recent expression of the confidence—the well-deserved confidence—of his supporters, as well as by the non-confidence of the people of Canada." This furnished a cheerful start in mild laughter to the new House, which seems a better one than the last, since some of the most malignant spirits of the former Opposition fell by the way in trying to get back by the path of vilification.

KING EDWARD'S TACT.

[Manchester Guardian.]

Even the most hopeful of us must have read this morning's telegrams from Berlin with a new warmth. The King's visit to the Rathaus (the city hall of Berlin) has suddenly added something very happy to the general tone. The best of it is that we have an exactly parallel instance which really turned the tide of the entente cordiale. When the King went to Paris in 1903 there was a great deal of uncertainty as to his reception. The Czar had been there just before him, and all Paris had wept with emotion and joy. What would be left for the King? His very first act relieved the tension. The Czar in this adoring city had driven about in a closed carriage that went swiftly. The King appeared at once on his arrival in an open carriage, smiling quite confidently, and out came the cheers. But the instance I was thinking of was his visit to the Hotel de Ville. The parallel is curiously exact. There, in Paris as in Berlin, was a municipality strongly tinged with Socialism. The King went to visit them, took a glass of champagne, drained it to the health of the municipality—and turned it upside down. That did it. The quick Paris people saw the little act immediately, took what it meant in their lively way, and the King had won them all. Now that visit was entirely the King's own idea, and was not even in the official programme. The Berlin Rathaus visit was in the programme, but I think it may be concluded from the Paris instance that it was his own idea. And I hope we may see, looking back in a little while, that it just turned the tide of a new entente cordiale.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S DRESS.

[Lady's Pictorial.]

One remarkable thing about the Queen is that, while most women look better in one dress than another, she looks well in anything. You see her in full dress, with rows of priceless pearls and those magnificent diamonds which, of all adornments, are the most difficult to wear in profusion without exceeding the limits of good taste, and you think that decidedly full dress sets her off to the best advantage. You see her in the morning, and find you have made a mistake, and like her better in the quiet serge dress with her favorite English cross. Yes, most decidedly she ought to be seen in the morning. And so on through all the changes—the grey Siberian costume and cap which she wears for skating; her sailor's hat, or riding-habit, or rough ulster and cap, driving the miniature four-in-hand of ponies, with the silvery bells, and dogs barking round—until you finally give up all comparisons, and discover what England found out long ago, that the "fairest of daughters" is Alexandra.

BIBLE TEACHING

(Continued from Page One.)

ity, which letter Mr. Harris has had printed in pamphlet form.

Teaching Is Illegal.

The point made is that this Bible teaching, while savoring of higher criticism, is also illegal, in that teaching religious knowledge is in contravention of the federation act of the University of Toronto.

This teaching and examination is done through the Department of Oriental Languages "clandestinely."

Then follows the letter of Hon. S. H. Blake, of date Feb. 11, 1909, and addressed to Chancellor Burwash, Victoria College.

Sums Up the Case.

Mr. Blake sums up his case as follows:

(a) There is no provision in the statutes governing the university or university college for instruction in or giving certificates in theological subjects or religious knowledge by either of these bodies.

(b) Instruction in both of these subjects is being given.

(c) This work was allotted to the federated universities and colleges.

(d) These latter bodies have therefore ground for complaint and the right to demand that this illegal interference with their rights shall cease.

Study and "Study."

Referring to a sentence in Dr. Carman's letter concerning the proper Biblical study of the student, Mr. Blake says:

"Where I differ toto coelo from you is in the conclusion that the course of study which you describe as "not an ordinary devotional and ethical study of the Bible,' but one conducted in 'a candid search for truth' with 'exact scientific methods,' will give the results which you appear to desire. I also differ entirely from you and believe a very large body of our laymen will concur in the conclusion that the 'non-devotional' 'candid search for truth, and 'exact scientific methods' employed in the course of studies, to which I am objecting, instead of having 'done an immense service to the cause of Biblical interpretation, has shaken the faith of many in this Book, has caused others to discredit the whole volume, to reject such portions of it as may be offensive to their lives, to refuse to receive the history of the creation as given therein, to manufacture mistakes, to exaggerate supposed differences, to ridicule the Book of Jonah, to teach that the works of our poets are inspired as is the Word of God.

"We may take Byron or Bocaccio for our morning service in our homes, to teach that no such person as Abraham ever lived—although his name is mentioned over one hundred times in the Bible—and that this was the name of a tribe in the southern portion of Palestine, to reject the first eleven chapters of Genesis—the key to the whole Book, the story of Satan, the temptation, the fall, the promised Saviour, the typical sacrifice, and that wondrous scarlet thread that runs from Genesis to Revelation.

"I abhor the thought that our Toronto University should aid in the work of shaking men's confidence in the Bible. Will you use your best endeavors, as chancellor of Victoria College, to place Toronto University and University College in their true position under their incorporating acts, by preventing in either of them, through a 'back door' or by any other mode of entrance, teaching and examination in 'Religious Knowledge' or 'Theological Subjects'?

"If the theological institutions in affiliation with the university insist on instruction in these subjects and on the lines above referred to, then in common fairness let the laymen, whose money is demanded to support such instruction, know exactly what is the teaching that is insisted upon. Let there be a meeting of these new lights, and insist upon a positive statement showing clearly:

"(a) What books of the Bible, in addition to Jonah, do they think should be eliminated as not being the inspired Word of God, to be accepted as such by their students;

"(b) What chapters in the other books of the Bible they consider should be treated in the same manner; what portions of the books are—

"(c) Merely myths;

"(d) What allegories:

"(e) What poetical effusions, to be merely admired:

"(f) In what way do they replace the story of the creation;

What Is Left?

"(g) Was there any Garden of Eden;

"(h) Was there any Adam and Eve;

"(i) Was there any Satan;

"(j) Was there any sin;

"(k) Was there any punishment for it;

"(l) Was there any promise of a Savior;

"(m) Was there any deluge;

"(n) Was there any Abraham;

"(o) By what means is the ordinary reader to know what portions (if any) of this Book are to be taken as the absolute Word of God, to be accepted and acted upon at the peril of the reader, and when does the apparent Word of God pass into scientific subjects, unreliable history, poetical effusions, myths, allegories, parables, etc., which are withdrawn from the region of inspiration and are merely human utterances, to be dealt with as the reader pleases?

"Do you not think, my dear chancellor, that it is but fair to those who are asked to pay for this teaching, that they should be presented with the emasculated and mutilated Book which proceeds on the consensus of thought of the representatives of the higher critics?

"It would be a matter of very great relief to a large number of Christian men if the result of these investigations to which you refer were put into the concrete shape of a real Bible, showing what portions (if any) are the inspired Word of God, to be accepted as such, and putting as an appendix the errant human portion, including 'Mistakes of Moses.'"

The Higher Critics.

Having challenged the legality of the teaching Mr. Blake next deals with the matter taught. He says desire of becoming missionaries is leading so many young men and women to take up Bible study, which he hopes may continue, "notwithstanding persistent efforts of theological and other institutions to frustrate such study by seeking to make the word of God of none-effect by the ever-changing notions of a noisy class of men, who take for their motto: Quantum est quod scimus (How great is our knowledge), instead of the more lowly one—the mark of the truly learned as he picks a pebble on the vast ocean of learning—Quantum est quod nescimus (how great is our ignorance). It will be an evil day for our ministers, missionaries and teachers should God permit that what appears to be about the only sure standing ground left us in the world to be shaken to the centre; that the statement, 'The Word of God which liveth and abideth forever' is proclaimed as an hallucination, and that being born of incorruptible seed by the Word of God is an old-fashioned delusion, to be rejected with as little compunction as if it were a heathen fable. If we pursue this process of disintegration so that the wonderful cohesive power of this Book shall cease, the author may well write over this wreck, 'They have sown the winds, they shall reap the whirlwind."

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM MAPLETON

Farewell To Esteemed Minister and His Family—Women's Institute.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Mapleton, March 5.—The members of the Church of Christ, with the Christian Endeavor Society and their friends and neighbors, gathered at the home of Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Charlton on Wednesday evening to bid them farewell prior to their departure for their new home at Hillsburg, where the former has accepted a call as pastor of the Church of Christ.

Mr. Peter Bancroft read a kindly-worded address, expressing the high esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Charlton are held by their numerous acquaintances and friends. Mr. Archie Thompson then presented Mrs. Charlton with two very pretty Austrian china plates; Miss Eva, with a sterling silver teaspoon, and Rev. Mr. Charlton with a well-filled purse.

Mr. Charlton made a suitable reply. A short programme was also given, Mr. John Brodie kindly acting as chairman. Two piano selections were given by Miss Zelma Brown; a vocal solo by Mrs. Hubert Brown; two readings and short speeches by Miss Myrtle B. Charlton, and by Messrs. Culver, Finch, Miles Charlton, W. A. Barons, Roy Charlton and John Brodie. After the programme luncheon was served by the ladies. All joined in singing, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," after which the party dispersed, wishing Rev. and Mrs. W. G. Charlton and family prosperity in their new home.

Mr. and Mrs. David Caughell, of Ridgetown, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Warwick lately.

The last meeting of the Women's Institute was held on Thursday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Solomon Parks. Mrs. D. O. White, the president, opened the meeting with a short prayer, and called on Mrs. T. S. Hammond, of Aylmer, for an address. She gave an account of her trip to the convention held at Guelph, which proved very interesting. Dr. Anna Backus, of Aylmer, spoke on "Women's Rights," Mrs. Adams, of Springfield, gave a demonstration on "The Making of Bread and Buns," and Mrs. H. C. Dance on "The Preparing of Tea." The attendance was large, and the addresses by the ladies were much appreciated.

Mr. D. S. Appleford and family have moved to Talbotville, and Mr. James Brown has moved in the former's house.

Mr. and Mrs. William Charlton, of Aylmer, moved on Tuesday, and will make their home with their daughter, Mrs. D. D. Finch.

TO HUNT FOR COOK

Schley Asks Funds for Expedition to Find Lost Explorer.

New York, March 6.—Rear Admiral Schley, U. S. N., retired, on behalf of the Arctic Club of America, of which he is president, in a letter made public here today, makes an appeal for financial aid to enable Dillon Wallace, an Arctic explorer, to effect a rescue of Dr. Frederick Albert Cook from the Arctic regions, where he has been lost to sight, since July, 1907, and not heard from since last March.

When last reported, Dr. Cook was 40 miles north of Cape Thomas Hubbard, in good condition, and ready to make his dash for the north pole.

Admiral Schley in his letter states: "It is the work of such men as Dr. Cook that gives prestige to our country, adds renown to our character, and reflects honor upon our flag. The Arctic Club of America feels certain that our countrymen will aid in bringing about the rescue of this heroic and daring explorer, or if misadventure has overtaken him, to bring back his honored remains for burial in the land he loved and to whose renown his wonderful career has added so much.

"It is estimated that a sum not exceeding $30,000 will organize, equip and enable Mr. Dillon Wallace, of very large Arctic experience in polar exploration, to lead an expedition that will be prepared to remain, if need be, eighteen months from July, 1909. My own experience in those regions teaches that a day, or even an hour, has a value when a life is to be saved."

MRS. RADCLIFFE ARRESTED

Charged With Complicity in Her Husband's Robberies.

St. Thomas, March 5. — Following the arrest of Johnson Radcliffe at Listowel on a charge of committing various burglaries in St. Thomas, Chief Armstrong today went to Listowel and arrested Mrs. Radcliffe on a charge of complicity. A large quantity of stolen goods was recovered, including a moving picture machine stolen from the Lyric Theatre last December.

London Life

Seriously if you should die to-day, how long could your family live on what you have provided for their future? An Endowment Policy at life rate issued by the London Life would protect them now, and make provision for your mature years.

POLICIES "GOOD AS GOLD"

Geo. McBroom, Inspector. J. F. Maine, Supt. Industrial Branch. W. A. WinterStein, Geo. F. Emerson } District Agents.

OVERTOOK THE KING'S PRINTER

Legislature Forced to Adjourn After a Brief Session Yesterday.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, March 6. — Having again overtaken the King's printer, the Legislature was forced to adjourn after a short session yesterday afternoon, but as the Prime Minister remarked, the members could not be charged with not having carried on the business of the House with dispatch. Several private bills were expressed, read a second time and referred to committees.

Mr. Brewster (South Brant), explained that his bill to amend the insurance act was to make insurance companies liable for natural gas explosions. When the present act was passed natural gas was not in use, and after a recent natural gas explosion in Brantford some companies paid the insurance and some did not. He wished to put the matter beyond all controvery by placing the words "natural gas" in the bill. It would be of no disadvantage to the insurance companies and was indorsed by city councils in the Province.

Mr. McEwing (West Wellington) thought the bill was unfair to insurance companies, as it might make them liable for damage to buildings.

Hon. Mr. Foy asked if the bill would be retroactive, and Mr. Brewster said not.

Regarding Mr. McEwing's objection, Mr. Brewster cited a case in which an insurance company won a case because a fire was not caused by the explosion. In natural gas explosions the fire would have to be the cause, and, as the companies were liable for fire now, he did not think the bill was unfair.

Some Objections.

Hon. Mr. Foy said there would be some objection to the passage of the bill in its present form, and insurance companies should be heard. The passage of the bill would cause an increase in rates. He suggested that the House give the bill its second reading without committing itself, which was done.

Mr. McNaught's bill to allow municipalities to make grants to industrial schools was given its second reading. Toronto wishes to make a grant to the Victoria Industrial School, Mr. McNaught explained. The bill was referred to the municipal committee.

Mr. Pearce (North Hastings) moved the second reading of his bill to amend the assessment act by allowing a uniform rate of 50 per cent for taxation on millers. He also referred to the fact that weekly newspapers were taxed on 50 per cent of the value of the plant, and as all other businesses were taxed on a 35 per cent basis, he thought the assessment should be uniform.

Hon. Sir James Whitney stated that the bill was one of the consequences of the irregular framing of bills, and if brought down would undo and render useless all the other remaining features of the new bill, which will be brought down. At the same time the bill might be a reasonable one. But the interdependence of the clauses in the new bill was so strong that any change like Mr. Pearce's bill proposed would mean that the act would have to be remodelled. The Government would be glad to have members of the House make suggestions, and might give bills second readings, but the special committee to deal with the assessment act would not pay any attention to the fact that bills had passed second readings, nor would it be restricted by any of the bills.

Mr. MacKay's bill to amend the municipal act was read a second time, after the leader of the Opposition had explained that it was to go back to the old system of allowing the disqualification of reeves and deputies for cause, and for preventing municipalities from having too many representatives on the county council.

The Audit Act.

The amendments to the audit act, which was introduced by Hon. Mr. Matheson, are considered to be very important. The main feature to the amendments is the manner in which the Government blocks the refusal of the auditor to sanction certain expenditures, and thus give the Government increased freedom in that regard. The power of the auditor is vested in the treasury board. In cases where an account for travelling expenses is less than $100, the account may be certified by the minister or deputy minister of the department. The treasury board may also direct in what manner and detail public accounts and statements are to be prepared. In other words, the power of Mr. Clancy, the present auditor, is considerably curtailed.

After the House adjourned both the Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition spoke of the late John Smith, ex-M. P. P. for Peel. "He was a whole-hearted, kindly man," said Sir James. "I knew him for many years in the House, and all the members of the House, as well as myself, are sorry to hear of his death."

Mr. MacKay said Mr. Smith had been one of his best friends, and he was deeply grieved to hear of his death.

WELLAND CANAL TO BE DEEPNED

Hon. Mr. Graham Announces an Important Project for the Dominion.

Ottawa, March 6.—The House spent the greater part of yesterday's session in committee of supply on the railway and canal estimates, and the efficiency of the department so ably administered by Hon. Mr. Graham was reflected in the absence of serious criticism on the part of the Opposition. Several phases of the transportation problem were touched upon, however, in the course of the discussion. Once more the Minister of Railways made it plain that though retrenchment has been rendered desirable at present by the prevailing conditions, the Government's policy with respect to canals will as soon as circumstances permit assume a more aggressive character.

Replying to Hon. Mr. Haggart, who sought to make it appear that the Minister of Railways had not expressed himself so favorably towards the Georgian Bay Canal project as the Prime Minister, Mr. Graham reiterated his belief that by the deepening of the Welland Canal to 22 or 25 feet Canada could provide ample transportation facilities, not only for her own trade, but for a considerable portion of the trade of the United States. He had never expressed any opinion adverse to the Georgian Bay Canal scheme. On the contrary, he believed that the geographical conditions were such that in time to come the grent carrying trade from the west would find an outlet through the Georgian Bay. The deepening of the Welland Canal would, of course, be a cheaper proposition, and he was confident that if carried out it would give such an impetus to Canada's carrying trade that in the not distant future would keep both the Welland Canal and the Georgian Bay Canal busy. For the present, owing to the prevailing conditions, the policy of the Government was not to undertake any work involving lareg expenditures, but as soon as conditions changed he would be prepared to take a more aggressive with respect to the water routes of Canada.

At the Western University last evening, Professor Patterson gave an instructive and lucid lecture on the history of early astronomical science. In the beginning the Chinese and Chaldees observed the movements of the sun and moon; later the revolution of the fixed stars and the planets' apparently aimless wanderings. Their notion of the planets as "lost stars" was compared to the story of the Indian lost in the wood, who asked if he were lost, replied: "Me no lost; wigwam lost." Very soon men came to connect the positions of the constellations with the events of their lives, and the false science of astrology was born. The royal astronomer of ancient China had no very enviable position, as the emperor punished any failure to predict an eclipse with death; and he often required an eclipse for ends of his own which nature made no provision for—penalty the same. Yet we are told that even under such malign patronage, the post of royal astronomer was much sought after; such is ambition. The lecturer went on with a resume of ancient results. The tower of Babel may have been a Chaldee observatory. Some remarkable discoveries were made by the Greek mathematicians. In the Middle Ages the grandson of that famous conquerer Tamburlaine, earned glory in more peaceful fashion, constructing a great gnomon and determining the angle o' the ecliptic.

HYDE PARK.

Much interest is being taken in The Advertiser's European trip contest, and several fair candidates are being supported by the villagers.

The Methodist Church of this place hold their anniversary services on Sunday next. Rev. F. E. Malott, B.A., B. D., of Colborne Street Church, London, will preach at 3 p.m., and Rev. Mr. Johnston, Presbyterian minister, Vanneck, will preach in the evening.

On Saturday evening a grand Scottish concert, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church choir, will be given in the town hall of this place. Miss Jean Robb, of London, will be one of the attractions.

On Tuesday evening next the Methodist Church will hold a tea-meting and concert in the hall, when an excellent programme will be given by the Centennial Methodist choir of London, assisted by Miss Sanborn, gold medalist elocutionist, of London.

We are pleased to welcome Miss Shepherd back to Hyde Park.

Mrs. Peter Elson has returned from a few weeks' visit to Guelph.

Miss M. Armstrong spent Sunday in Hyde Park.

FOR RICE TRAFFIC.

Hong Kong, March 6.—A Chinese-Siamese syndicate has chartered six Norwegian steamships for one year in order to engage in the rice traffic between Bangkok and Hong Kong, a monopoly hitherto held by the North German-Lloyd Steamship Company.

A ROYAL WARD

By Percy J. Brebner, author of "Princess Maritza," "Vayenne," etc.

CHAPTER XXI.

The Banquet Is Served.

Finley Baxter had gone out upon his own business this morning. Possibly the news of Leipzig necessitated a certain amount of work on behalf of his country, and he was quickly lost in the crowd. Had anyone set out to dog his footsteps, he would certainly have lost all trace of him, for Baxter was an adept in the art of escaping notice, or he would hardly have retained his freedom as he had done. Some time later, however, he suddenly turned into Pall Mall, and made his way to the house of Lady Betty Walmisley. He paused thoughtfully before the door for a moment and then knocked. Some little time elapsed before his summons was attended to, and the fact caused Baxter to alter his manner a little. It was a rule of his to take the circumstances of the moment as a guide.

"I thought you had all gone to the show yonder," he said to the servant, jerking his head in the direction of Whitehall.

"Not all of us."

"I guess the mistress wouldn't think it needful to take her maid, eh?"

"Mary Rowarth is within, if that is what you mean."

"My word; you're smart in London," Baxter answered. "Where I come from they would have had to ask a whole lot of questions before they got at my meaning. Yes, it's Mary I want to see. I'm a relation of hers from the country. Do you think she'll see me?"

"I should say she'll be glad to know she has a respectable relation," said the servant. "No offence; but Mary Rowarth is a mystery to this household."

"Fancy that. There was no mystery about her where I come from; but then, she's been in London some time, and it's a mighty wicked place is London, so I've heard."

"Gay, that's what it is—gay," said the man, with a superior air of knowledge. "I might show you a few of the sights some day, and we could have a talk about Mary, for she pleases me. She's the kind of woman that appeals to me; but one has to be careful."

"She's making some fine friends, is Mary," Baxter answered. "She'll think me a very ordinary sort of fellow after knowing you."

"You're well enough," returned the servant, with condescension. "Come in. Who shall I say wants to see her?"

"Just say a cousin from the country. She's evidently become such a fine person that maybe she wouldn't see me if she knew who it was."

Baxter waited in a small room at the end of the hall, and, for once in his life, was a little nervous. He was at a loss to know what to say to Mary. He tried to imagine what she would say in her surprise at his presence there, and fidgeted about the room, framing answers to meet a variety of possibilities. As is so usual in such cases, nothing happened as he had imagined it would Mary entered the room, and seeing who her visitor was, closed the door carefully before she spoke.

"What is the matter?" she asked, eagerly.

"Nothing."

"Why have you come then? You evidently did not want the servants, the other servants, to know who you were."

"Well, I guess I wasn't thinking so much of that when I knocked at the door as of your possible refusal to see me, if you knew who it was."

"I should certainly have seen you, because I know my mistress trusts you," said Mary.

"And, like mistress, like maid, runs the saying. So you trust me, too?"

"Up to a point, Mr. Baxter."

"Well, as long as that point does not limit your trust too narrowly, I won't complain," he answered. "A woman's a fool to trust any man too easily, and that's a fact. I came here to—to see you, for one thing, and to talk about Lady Betty, for another; but chiefly to ——"

"To talk of my mistress," said Mary.

"If that reason pleases you best, why—yes. Two days after you came with Lady Betty to my lodging Mr. Dubuisson fought a duel with a man whom he imagined had spoken evilly of your mistress."

"And he was——"

"No," returned Baxter, "he was not killed. No damage was done at all, and I don't pretend to understand the business. Mr. Dubuisson appears to have found a friend in his opponent, but he has not given me much explanation. The night before the duel, however, he wrote a letter, which was to be given to Lady Betty if anything happened to him. Of course, I gave the letter back, but I do not fancy Lady Betty would mind knowing that it was written."

"I don't quite understand your meaning, Mr. Baxter."

"No? Well, I take it they are in love, and neither of them has the courage to say so. In the delicate way I suggest we help them out of the difficulty."

"And you took the trouble to come heer on such a very foolish errand?" said Mary.

"Am I on my honor to answer that question?" Baxter asked.

"Certainly."

"Then I frankly admit it was an excuse for coming. I wanted to see you."

Mary attempted to look angry.

"The fault lies with you, not with me," Baxter went on. "Fate has brought us into the affairs of Lady Betty and Mr. Dubuisson by a train of circumstances hardly equalled by the imagination of a balladmonger; I reckon fate had some cause for such behavior."

"Indeed, Mr. Baxter, I fail to see why you should think so."

"And it's no wonder," he answered, "for I'm talking all round the business instead of coming to the point. The point is this: When I saw you I immediately realized that I was in love."

"Do you realize that I am already married?" said Mary.

"It's difficult, but I have overcome the difficulty. I acknowledge the existence of Jacob Pinfold; but you have too much sense to look upon him any longer as a husband."

"He is my husabnd, and there is an end of the matter."

"Pardon me, not the end. Jacob is well on in years, and a great sinner; you're certain to be a widow some day, and I'm merely applying for the position of consoler."

"I ought to be angry, but you are so stupid that I can only laugh," she answered. "I think you had better be going."

"Mary Pinfold, listen to me," said Baxter solemnly. "You are going to be my wife. At present it is impossible to say when, because, under the delicate circumstances, I can hardly undertake to remove the obstacle; but you are going to be Mrs. Finley Baxter, that's certain."

"This is love-making extraordinary," said Mary.

"Naturally, since the circumstances aer peculiar."

"And would you like my answer now?"

"It might add to the peculiarity of the affair."

"That would be a pity," said Mary. "But so determined a gentleman as you are deserves to pay the penalty of his —his crime."

"Crime!" exclaimed Baxter.

"It seems so to me," she returned; "but I will come to your level. I think one husband is one too many, and I am so delighted with my present freedom that I am not anxious to make a further experiment, thank you," and she curtsied to him.

"Your gracefulness is copied from Lady Betty," said Baxter, bowing.

"And about yours thee is something of Mr. Dubuisson," she retorted.

"Both good models to follow," he answeed imperturbably. "They are in love with each other, and I draw the most pleasant conclusions from the fact. That is why I do not greatly fear my rival."

"Rival! What rival!"

"Ah, then already I have more than one."

"You are rather insulting," she said.

"So, I thought, was he. Command me, and he shall be chastised as he deserves."

"I do not know whom you mean."

"I do not know his name," said Baxter. "The word, Mistress Mary, and he shall be incapable of opening any doro for weeks to come. I had hard work to keep my hands from him as it was, the impudent scoundrel! There will be others like him, and ——"

"And one other is known to me already—is that what you would say?"

Mary's hand was on the handle of the door anr Baxter's hand was close to her. There was an angry little flush in her face, but she found it difficult to be angry when she looked at this man. Whatever his faults were, he was genuine. She could not doubt that.

"I would not have you say so," he returned; "and, more, you no not mean it."

"Perhaps not. There are degrees of impudence," and then she laughed.

"You may call upon me to punish the impudence at any time, whatever the degree; I shall punish myself by thinking constantly of your cruelty to me."

She opened the door, effectually putting an end to the conversation, and a few minutes later Baxter was walking slowly down Pall Mall, trying to decide whether his interview had been p ropitious or not.

As he approached the tope of Whitehall, Baxter was rather astonished at the excitement which prevailed. The procession had evidently passed, but the crowds were still excited and expectant.

"What is the matter?" he asked.

"The prince has just been shot at," was the answer.

"By a French spy," volunteered another man.

"He missed!" said a third.

"And has got away!" shouted another.

Baxter quickened his pace. His thoughts flew to Dubuisson, whom he had left alone in their lodgings, not expecting that he would go out. Could this be some further villainy against him? Baxter stopped again to ask questions of others. That the would-be assassin was a French spy was a persistent rumor, that for the moment he had escaped seemed equally certain; but the soldiers were after him and his companions. Then Baxter went quickly, but cautiously, to the house by the river, and found the lodgings there empty.

Rumor, that easy liar, for once told little more than the truth. As the procession started again a dozen soldiers were detached from it, and, led by Evertsen, started in pursuit of the fugitive. Dubuisson could not be seen, but Evertsen's keen eyes had noted some of the men who were about him. They were doubtless in the conspiracy, and through them he would be able to discover the ach-traitor The sudden and complete disappearance of Dubuisson, which these man had intended to prevent, and the fact that the attempted asassination had proved abortive, confused them, and caused them to act in a suspicious manner. One or two withdrew cautiously, but several of them acted together, making for the side street down which Dubuisson had passed a few moments before. And Evertsen saw them. The denseness of the crowd impeded the soldiers' movements for a little while; but the fugitives got little start, and although they soon saw the wisdom of separating, they seemed to have only one idea as to the best place of safety.

"Let them think they are escaping," said Evertsen to his men; "they will lead us to our quarry."

To Be Continued.

ADVERTISER OFFICE OPEN EVERY NIGHT

For the convenience of those interested in the European trip contest The Advertiser business office will be open every evening until 9 o'clock. Those desiring information in regard to this popular trip contest can receive all particulars by calling at The Advertiser office any day or evening.

Astronomers of note are inclined to the theory that the eighth satelite of Jupiter, discovered last winter, is the missing Lexell comet, last seen in 1779, close to the planet.

Advertiser Patterns

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAN.



LADIES' NIGHTGOWN—WITH TWO STYLES OF SLEEVE—8430.

Muslin, nainsook, cambric, batiste, or silk may be used for this model, with lace or edging for trimming. The gown may be made with high or square neck finish, and bishop or cap sleeves. The front and back portions may be gathered or tucked at the nec kedges. The patern is cut in six sizes—32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches, bust measure. It requires 5⅞ yards of 36-inch material for the 36-inch size.

A patern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

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

Name .....

Street Address .....

Town .....

Province .....

Measurement: Bust Waist

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

CAUTION.—Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure you need only mark 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If skirt, give waist and length measure. When misses' or child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is ten cents in cash or in postage stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, LONDON ADVERTISER.

In the Spring Those Little Soldiers

In your blood are as weak as your blood is impure. They are the millions of white blood corpuscles, whose duty is to protect the red blood corpuscles and bodily tissues from disease germs, to which you are more exposed at this season than at any other.

Make them strong by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla—the medicine that purifies the blood as no other medicine does. Do this without delay.

Thoroughly Exhausted.—"I would just as soon think of going without bread in my house as without Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many years ago I learned what a good medicine it is. When spring came on I was thoroughly exhausted and obliged to take my bed. I thought I would rather die than be so tired. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, soon noticed a change for the better, and before long was perfectly well. Since then spring has never come without my having Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. A. HOPKINS, 225 E. Ragle St., East Boston, Mass.

A New Man.—"Three years ago I was in very poor health. My entire system was run down. I was so poorly that it was almost a burden to live. About that time a friend who had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla with great success advised me to try it and I did. Two bottles made a new man of me, and I shall not let a spring go by without taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, as I really believe that its equal as a spring medicine, blood purifier and general tonic does not exist." W. A. DEVEREAUX, 305 2d St. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla effects its wonderful cures, not simply because it contains sarsaparilla, but because it combines the utmost remedial values of more than 20 different ingredients, each greatly strengthened and enriched by this peculiar combination. These ingredients are the very remedies that successful physicians prescribe for the same diseases and ailments. There is no real substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla. If urged to buy any preparation said to be "just as good," you may be sure it is inferior, costs less to make, and yields the dealer a larger profit.

Begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla today. 100 Doses One Dollar.

REBUILDING FURNITURE SALE

PLEASE READ THIS:

Our building is coming down rapidly, too rapidly to suit us. We can't sell out our stock as fast as thirty men can tear down the walls surrounding it. We can't stop the work. We can't store $20,000 worth of Furniture in another building. We must sell it somehow. Every day we keep our stock it gets more dust and dirt on it and more jamming up. By the end of this week we have to give up half of our building to the workmen. **We're desperate.** We've cut our prices down so small that every person who comes in says the same thing: "In all their life they never saw or heard of such bargains."

You surely will need some Furniture this spring? Why not buy it now and save about one-half?

—Sideboards
—Buffets
—Hall Racks
—Mission Furniture
—Parlor Suites
—Cribs
—Wardrobes
—Music Cabinets
—Parlor Cabinets
—Rockers
—Souvenir Stoves
—Bedroom Suites
—Kitchen Cabinets
—China Cabinets
—Iron Beds
—Extension Tables
—Morris Chairs
—Desks
—Secretaries
—Davenports
—Express Wagons
—Brass Beds
—Dining Chairs
—Parlor Tables
—Office Chairs
—Book Cases
—Couches
—Hall Seats

GO-CARTS and CARRIAGES

Forty (40) Carriages and Go-Carts just arrived. These should not have been shipped till our building was finished. But they are here and we must clear them out **at once,** regardless of cost. All the newest styles in blue, brown, black and white.



200 MORRIS CHAIRS and EASY CHAIRS

200 regular $15.00 Chairs and Rockers, upholstered in best imitation leather or verona. To clear at **$7.50**

These are the greatest bargains we have ever offered.

LACE CURTAINS

A large stock of Lace Curtains, from 30c to $9. Some slightly soiled. These must be cleared at once before the dust and dirt ruins them.

To clear at ..... **Half Price**

ROOM RUGS

200 Room Rugs, new stock, all sizes and qualities. To clear at **one-third and one-half off:**

$10.00 kind for.....$6.50 $13.00 kind for.....$8.50
$15.00 kind for.....$9.50 $20.00 kind for.....$14.00

This is a rare chance if you need a Rug this spring.

LINOLEUMS

Our stock goes **at once.** Come and save money.

Our regular 55c Linoleum for 39c
Our regular 75c Linoleum for 49c
Our regular $1.00 Linoleum for 65c

The ONTARIO FURNITURE Co

London's Largest Housefurnishers

WIFE BEATING IS BECOMING COMMON

Police Magistrate Love Strongly Favors the Lash.

"These wife-beating cases are becoming altogether too common," said Magistrate Love yesterday to The Advertiser, after he had listened for more than two hours to the evidence in two cases which came before him. "There have been more cases of this kind lately than we have had in a long time. Personally, I am in favor of the most stringent measures, and hope that the bill which is coming up in the house, and which will provide for the lash for wife-beaters, will carry. The lives that some of these unfortunate women live with brutes of husbands are terrible. These men abuse them and terrify them as well, and use their little children dreadfully. There are a good many more cases come to my notice than any one has any idea of, and I have very frequently had private audiences with men against whom complaint has been made by their wives, and have given them plainly to understand that if they continued such a course, I would have them punished as severely as possible.

"I would certainly favor the lash for some of the cases that come up here," said Chief Williams. "The only way to touch a brute is by physical pain. You can have these fellows up in court every day and lecture them as severely as you like, and they will go right out and do the same thing again. If they were to get the lash once or twice they would not forget it, and wife-beating would soon become a comparatively rare thing.

Birch Rods.

"I would favor the use of birch rods for punishing juveniles. It would be a most effective measure. I have known juveniles come up in court here and get off with a severe lecture from the magistrate or myself, and in a few minutes they would be outside, perched on a barrel or box, giving an imitation of what was done to them, and the centre of an admiring group of youngsters. In England some time ago the birching system was tried with every success. In a short time juvenile crime decreased sixty per cent, and I am certain the same results would follow here."

TROUBLE OVER A LOCAL CONTRACT

Plaintiffs Secured Judgment Against Wm. J. Thompson.

In the first division court yesterday sitting under Judge Macbeth, Messrs. Calhoun & McLean entered action for $60 for breach of contract, and the consequent loss. The judge awarded $58 50 and costs.

The case was as follows: W. J. Thompson had been making a single house into a double one, and had received plans on the work. There was a dispute over the amount to be paid the plasterers, and it was arranged that Mr. Wm. Jones, the builder, should decide the amount. He decided on $325, to which Mr. Thompson agreed. The work was practically done when it had to be postponed for a while, and in the meanwhile Mr. Thompson succeeded in finding plasterers who would do the work more cheaply, and he attempted to cancel the contract. The contractors sued for the loss of profit, for the work done and for the expense of putting in and taking out their materials, placing their claim at $60. His honor granted $58 50 and costs.

Mr. E. Flock acted for the plaintiff and Mr. E. Meredith for the defendant.

FIVE CASES FOR THE HIGH COURT

Justice Magee Will Preside at Saturday's Session.

Five cases have been entered to come before Mr. Justice Magee at the weekly court yesterday.

Re Garside—A motion on behalf of an infant for maintainance. Meredith, Judd & Meredith for the plaintiff, and J. F. Faulds for the defense.

The Vulcan Company, Limited, vs. the London and Western Trust Company—An application under the vendors' and purchasers' act. The order is asked for to declare the vendors have power to give a good title to property purchased by the Vulcan Company. Messrs. Flock & Flock for the purchasers, and Mr. Alex. Stuart, K. C., for the vendors.

Case and Knox.—An action to decide the question of a widow's right to dower under a will. This case was postponed from the last court.

The London and Western Trust Company, re the estate of Mr. Shaw-Wood deceased, are entering an application to postpone the sale of certain stocks.

Messrs. Meredith, Judd & Meredith for the petition; Messrs. Gibbons, Harper & Gibbons for the defense; Mr. F. P. Betts for the official guardian, and Messrs. Meredith, Fisher & McDonald, and Messrs. Ivey & Dromgole for various parties.

Re the estate of Nathaniel Scott—A motion for an order to confirm the master's report and for payment of moneys out of court.

Mr. John Farley, K. C., St. Thomas, for the motion, and Messrs. Stuart & Scandrett for the other parties.

CONDITION STILL PUZZELS

Doctors Worried Over the Case of James Rosenberg.

The condition of James Rosenberg, who was injured at McCormick's some weeks ago by a heavy box falling on him shows no improvement whatever. Mr. Rosenberg is still partially paralyzed, and, in addition, for several days, his eyesight has been affected.

His condition is puzzling to the physicians in attendance, and a number of X-ray photographs have been taken in an effort to discover what is the cause of the paralysis, but so far without success.

The condition of Capt. Abell remains very serious, and it will be several days before he will be out of danger, as complications may arise from the internal injuries which he sustained.

Farmers in the United States annually lose $800,000,000 through insects.

Minard's Liniment Company, Limited:

Gentlemen,—My daughter, 13 years old, was thrown from a sleigh and injured her elbow so badly that it remained stiff and very painful for three years. Four bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT completely cured her, and she has not been troubled for two years. Yours truly,

J. B. LIVESQUE.

St. Joseph, P. Q., Aug. 13, 1900.

Singer Talks

3. The Extravagance of Cheapness in a Sewing Machine

¶ Every woman knows the foolish extravagance of buying anything for her house just because it is "cheap."

¶ Every woman also knows that what seems "dear" at first is often "cheapest in the end."

¶ Yet the woman who will urge her husband to buy a thoroughly good overcoat because he gets several season's wear out of it, often buys some unknown sewing machine for herself because of its "bargain" price.

¶ Now the Singer Sewing Machine costs very little more than thrown-together, catch-penny machines. Yet *one* Singer will outlast *several* of the ordinary kind.

¶ The Singer has earned the reputation of running as smoothly at the end of its twentieth or thirtieth year as the day it was bought. Considering this, the Singer is in the end the cheapest machine to own.

Sold only by
Singer Sewing Machine Company
122 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.



Send $1.00 for 25 Clubb's Panetellas

This box full of fine, fragrant smokes, **postpaid** to any address, equal in quality to good ten cent cigars.

This special Clubb Panetella is a hand-made, pure Havana filler, five inch cigar. Money refunded if you wish to return the balance of the box after a trial.

A. CLUBB & SONS, TORONTO
Established 1878 5 KING STREET WEST 1466

YUSSUF FAILS.

Duluth, March 5.—Yussuf Mahmout, the Bulgarian wrestler, in his match with Fred Beell, in this city last night, failed to throw the latter after an hour. Mahmout agreed to throw Beell twice inside of an hour. Neither man made a very brilliant showing in the bout.

As a health restorative a French medical expert recommends a ten or fifteen days' diet of fruit alone, twice a year.

LEMIEUX ACT AGAIN INVOKED

To Settle Quarrel Between the Dominion Coal Company and Its Employees.

Ottawa, March 6.—The department of labor has consented to the request of the Dominion Coal Company of Nova Scotia for a board of investigation under the Lemieux act to deal with dispute between the company and its employees who are seeking to amalgamate with the International Mineworkers' Union, of which John Mitchell is head.

The miners of the company have until the present been allied with the Provincial Workmen's Union, but now propose to unite with the international union. The company objects to any international alliance and threatens to dismiss the men if they persist in their present intention. To avoid a strike the Lemieux act has been invoked.

The company have nominated Daniel McDougall as their representative.

A return prepared by the board of railway commissioners shows that they have been taking a good deal of interest in the protection of life at level crossings. Since the board was formed there have been orders made compelling the railroads in 27 cases to put in overhead or subway crossings, nine gates, 20 bells and lights, and fifteen watchmen at highway crossings.

MR. WILSON WEAKER

Is Gradually Sinking and Very Little Hope of His Recovery Is Held.

The friends of Mr. Nicholas Wilson will learn with regret that he is gradually sinking, and every day his condition grows weaker. Mr. Wilson's long illness is telling on his strength, and very little hope is now held out for his recovery.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE IS ENTERED

Writ Issued Against G. McDonald by Eliza Smith.

A writ has been issued by Eliza Smith against G. McDonald, both of London, for unstated damages for breach of promise of marriage. Mr. Ed. Flock acts for the plaintiff in the action.

Mrs. Alma Steele is suing the executors of the Eliza Metcalfe estate for unstated damages for alleged non-performance of the conditoins of the will. The will provided that Mrs. Steele and her daughter should be given a home. This provisoin was not fulfilled, and she is now seeking redress. Mr. Ed. Flock is acting for the plaintiff in the case.

LETTER CARRIERS NOT DISSATISFIED

Have Wages Increased and Have Not Heard of Trouble Elsewhere.

Local letter-carriers state that they have heard nothing of any trouble in Toronto in regard to the men being dissatisfied with the new bill of wages.

"Local letter-carriers," said one, "have for some time been demanding more wages, and we have got it now. The carriers are working as day men, and, of course, if they are absent through sickness they lose the time. In some cases, however, representation has been made to the authorities, and men who were sick have been paid regularly. The inside men have always, and will still have, under the new rules, a stated salary, and in case of illness are paid just the same. This has not been the cause of any grievance, here, and we have not heard of it having caused trouble in Toronto."

City and District

Succeeds Major Wynne.

Word has been received at headquarters in this city that the successor to Major Wynne of the stores department here will be Major P. D. Anderson, of the official staff at Ottawa. Major Wynne leaves for Kingston about April 1.

High Court.

There was a session of the weekly high court this morning under Mr. Justice Clute, with several complicated cases on the docket. The court was late in sitting, and at the time of going to press was still in session.

Late Sister Beatrice.

The funeral of Sister Beatrice was held this morning from Mount Hope Orphanage to Mount St. Joseph. Requiem high mass was sung by Father Aylward, assisted by Fathers O'Neil and Meunier, of Windsor.

Developed Paralysis.

Paralysis has developed in the case of Sydney Rogers, who was injured at Hyman's tannery, a few days ago, through being struck by a piece of board which flew from a fleshing machine. Mr. Rogers is entirely paralyzed on the left side. His condition is at present very critical, as his internal injuries are of the most serious nature.

ISLE OF DEBAUCHERY.

Sault Ste. Marie, March 6.—Wholesale violations of the liquor laws are alleged by Canadian and Michigan officials who have investigated conditions on Sugar Island, on the Michigan side. The investigation resulted in the arrest of two men charged with selling liquor to Indians. The Grand River reserve, located across the line from a saloon which is said to have done a land office business among the Redmen, is said to be now a place of debauchery.

SYSTEM OF PEONAGE.

Belleville, March 6.—E. H. O'Donnell, a Chicago lawyer, claims he has been here and found evidence that Ella Gingles, formerly of this city, who says she was assaulted in Chicago was one of many young Irish girls who were brought to this country under a system of peonage, with the object of making them victims of the "white slave" traffic. The case is said to be taking on sensational aspects in Chicago.

During the six months between last Easter and Michaelmas, there were sent out from the London headquarters of the Bible Society of England for shipment abroad 1,436 cases of Bibles, weighing altogether 154 tons.

MANY COMING TO INAUGURAL

Senate of Western University Will Hold Its First Meeting Next Friday.

Preparations are being made for the inaugural meeting of the senate of the Western University to be held in the college on Friday afternoon next.

A large number of the members residing in Western Ontario have signified their intention of being present. Among them will be Judge Ermatinger, St. Thomas; Judge Holt, Goderich; Judge Barron, Stratford; Inspector Smith, Chatham; Rev. Mr. Snelgrove, Windsor; Hal. B. Donley, Simcoe, and many more.

The members of the Provincial House residing in Western Ontario will also be invited, among them being Hon. W. J. Hanna, Hon. Adam Beck, Duncan C. Ross, M. P. P. North Middlesex; J. C. Elliott, West Middlesex; George Neely, East Middlesex; W. T. Mayberry, South Oxford; Dr. Ross, North Oxford; R. J. McCormick, East Lambton; H. Solman, West Kent, and many more.

A luncheon will be tendered the senators and visitors after the meeting of the afternoon.

Matters of importance to the university will be discussed.

EAST END BASE-BALL EXECUTIVE

Meeting Will Be Called Shortly to Prepare for Season.

A meeting of the executive of the East End Baseball League will be called within a short time to make preparations for this season. It is understood that four teams will be accepted, and that a two-season schedule will be arranged.

Ald. Moorhead, a prominent member of the league executive, stated to The Advertiser today that the meeting will be called this month, and that applications will be received from several teams. The Ramblers will form two teams, one of which will play in the City League, and application will be made to enter the other in the east end.

The Stars, Ramblers, Oriens, Somervilles, Anchors and others will enter teams, and the executive will, it is said, pick the four strongest teams.

The season opened last year on April 25 and closed on Aug. 15, but it is thought that the opening will be delayed until May 1 or May 8 this year, as the weather was not of the best for the first few games in 1908.

The line-up of the proposed teams for this season have not as yet been made known.

W. G. STEVENSON WAS INJURED

By a Fall in the Canadian Pacific Roundhouse.

William G. Stevenson, of 695 Elias street, fell while working at the C. P. R. roundhouse yesterday afternoon, striking his head against a truck and breaking the bones of his nose and face.

Stevenson was working on the side of an engine, when in some manner he was jolted off, cutting his face, and breaking a number of the smaller bones.

A physician was called, and had him removed to his home, where the injuries were dressed. He will be laid up for some time.

ATTITUDE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

On Matters of Education, Dealt With by Rev. Father Tobin.

Rev. Father Tobin lectured at St. Mary's Hall last evening on the attitude of the Catholic Church on educational matters, dealing with the advancement of learning from the first century.

At that time the church taught not only religion but secular knowledge. During the sixth, seventh and eighth centuries episcopal learning was forwarded, and a number of monastic schools were founded.

From the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries, seventy-two universities were founded in Europe alone. At that time learning flourished in both England and Ireland, but after the reformation, the attendance of the Catholic educational institutions fell off to a great extent, and many schools were practically wiped out.

Fifty years later, when the Catholic revival was in progress, the Jesuits did good work and education advanced rapidly. Forty-six universities were founded. Father Tobin stated that 118 universities were founded in Europe alone, and that among them were Oxford, Cambridge, Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow, all of which were chartered by the Pope.

There are now 1,001 Catholic universities in the United States, 122 in Canada, and 18 in South America. There are 28 Catholic educational institutions, having an attendance of over 1,000, and 21 of other denomination.

In closing, Father Tobin dealt with the statements which are frequently repeated, to the effect that the church was opposed to education, and quoted the late Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in contradicting them.

ESTEEMED RESIDENT OF EAST LONDON DEAD

Mrs. F. B. Robinson, of 546 Ontario Street, Has Passed Away.

The death occurred at her late residence, 546 Ontario street, this morning, of Mrs. F. B. Robinson, a well-known and highly-respected resident of East London.

Mrs. Robinson had been ill but a few days, and was in her 55th year. The funeral arrangements have not as yet been completed, but interment will be made in Woodland Cemetery.

She is survived by her husband, three daughters and one son—Miss Mattie, at home, Mrs. Adams, of Seattle, Wash., Mrs. Coulter, residing in Buffalo, and Mr. Isaac, at home.

Mrs. Adams, of Seattle, has been informed of the death of her mother, but the date of the funeral will not be decided until an answer is received.

The blessing of a house is goodness. The honor of a house is hospitality. The ornament of a house is cleanliness. The happiness of a house is contentment.

NORTH MIDLAND MEETING AT FANSHAWE

Residents of London Township Consider the Scheme.

The meeting of the residents of London Township in the vicinity of Fanshawe and Ballymote met at Fanshawe on Wednesday evening at Fanshawe schoolhouse, to see if means could be arranged whereby the railway company could be induced to build via those places instead of up the Proof Line to Lucan.

Mr. Welch, for the railway company, was present by invitation of the committee.

The meeting elected Mr. James Baxter, of the 5th concession, to the chair, and he opened the meeting by outlining the business before them, and then asked Mr. Welch to speak and tell them what the prospects were.

Mr. Welch said he was not in a position to commit the company and could only take the proposition and lay it before his colleagues.

On motion of Mr. Bradshaw, seconded by Mr. Willard Sage, it was decided that if the railway would build via Fanshawe and Ballymote, the residents would take stock in the company to the extent of $2 per acre.

It was also agreed to that a committee should be appointed to canvass all the residents in the interests of the proposal. These resolutions carried without dissent, and the people hope for good results from the meeting, a series of which it is proposed to hold throughout the township.

The meeting broke up in a very hopeful spirit, after a number of those present had expressed their views and hopes that now the company would build by Fanshawe, as it seemed to be the feeling that that way would be a good one for the company as well as for the residents.

TWO FAMILIES ARE SENT BACK

Inspector Boston Takes Away Carload of Undesirables From City.

Immigration Inspector Boston is in the city, and is planning a wholesale delivery of undesirables to the old country.

Two families were sent from this city. The family of James Buck will be deported. James has been a constant worry to Inspector McCallum since his arrival about fifteen months ago. He has been given several situations, but he belongs to the gentry who refuse to toil or spin, and on the recommendation of the inspector he will be sent back home. He has a wife and three children.

The family of William Cross is another. His wife is a hard-working, industrious woman, but has been unequal to the task of keeping her family of several children and her husband. So it was decided to ship them back to England. Had there been any way of getting rid of Mr. Cross without sending the wife and family back it would have been done, but this was impossible. One boy is left. He has a home, is an industrious chap, and hopes to bring his mother back to this country as soon as he is in a position to earn money.

Frederick Wilson (Stevenson is his proper name), will join the party. He is at present dralling with Governor Carter. Frederick is no friend of toil, and some time ago carelessly acquired some rubbers and goods belonging to others. He, too, will be deported.

Mr. Boston has a private car for the party, and they took it at 2 p.m. this afternoon. The number will be increased by contributions at Woodstock, Brantford, Hamilton and Toronto.

Personal Mention

Miss Mina Taylor, of this city, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Lulu Howat, at Thamesville.

Mr. Thomas J. Hickey, of the Eastern Steamboat Company, Boston, Mass., is spending a three weeks' holiday at his home here.

At West Lorne, Mrs. J. N. Kennedy entertained a number of her friends Wednesday afternoon to a thimble party in honor of her guest, Mrs. (Dr.) Kennedy, of London.

A MONTREAL BLIZZARD

Storm Returns and Ties Up Traffic Pretty Badly.

Montreal, March 5.—Montreal is again today in the grip of a blizzard, and traffic within the city is tied up. The street railway are putting up a hard fight, but several lines are completely blocked. Some of the telephone lines are also out of business. The storm is said to be the same one that tied things up yesterday. This is a return engagement.

The I. C. R. Maritime express, which was due here at 6 o'clock last night, is not in yet, and the C. P. R. Halifax express is nearly twenty hours late.

SMALLPOX AT TORONTO.

Toronto, March 6.—Three more smallpox patients have been removed to the Swiss Cottage Hospital, one of them a young man who was an inmate of one of the city hospitals. The ward in the hospital has been closed and disinfected. Of the other patients one is a young man who has been attending a business college, and the other is a teamster who lived in Curran.

CHILDREN IN PERIL.

Welland, March 6.—Five school children narrowly escaped death by drowning at Marshville, near here, on Thursday. They were playing on the ice on the feeder, when the ice suddenly gave way, plunging all into the icy waters. Although the feeder is eleven feet deep, all the children by prompt action, were rescued little the worse for their experience.

MR. GRENIER DEAD.

Montreal, March 6.—Jacques Grenier, former may of Montreal, died yesterday at the age of 86. For many years he took a prominent part in Montreal's civic affairs. He was first elected to the city council in 1865 and was a member of the council and chairman of the finance committee until 1889, when he was elected mayor to succeed the late Sir John Abbott. He was president of the defunct Banque Du Peuple in which he lost all his fortune.



Grandmother, Mother and Baby all enjoy the luxury and comfort of using Baby's Own Soap.

Grandmother, used it when a girl and she uses it now. Mother used it as a girl and she uses it now. Baby uses it now and she will use it as long as grandmother has done.

Baby's Own Soap

The rich, creamy, fragrant lather leaves the skin delightfully soft, fragrant, comfortable and thoroughly cleansed.

ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED, Mfrs., MONTREAL.

OUTSIDE LODGES WILL BE HERE

To Attend the I. O. O. F. Lodge of Instruction in the City Hall.

The members of the I. O. O. F. of this city, are making arrangements for a lodge of instruction to be held in the city hall on Wednesday, March 17.

Mount Brydges Lodge has been invited to exemplify the second degree, while Sarnia Lodge, No. 126, will exemplify the third degree of Oddfellowship. Dominion Lodge, of this city, will open the proceedings.

A large number of Oddfellows are expected to be present, and a committee from all local lodges is now working on the affair. Mr. James Spry, of Dominion Lodge, is acting as chairman of the committee, D. D. G. M. Kaiser, of Strathroy, as honorary president, and Mr. J. L. Goodburne, of Chorazin Lodge, as secretary.

Following are the members of the Sarnia degree team: H. P., W. Mills; N. G., J. B. Williams; V. G., W. Batton; P. G., C. Blacker; chaplain, Geo. Williams; W., J. M. Wilkins; convenor, Roy Mills; R. of L., A. Corrick; I. G., T. Bulman; I. G., Geo. Skerrett; first P., A. Lee; second P., B. Ross; third P., F. Longley; first B. B., Geo. Price; second B. B., A. Wheeler; third B. B., H. Bowies; fourth B. B., M. Swafford; A. B., J. Winter; A. B., Geo. Murphy; A. B., A. Parsons; A. B., W. Sisson; S., A. Macklin; S., Wm. Simple; Pro., W. Grangger.

With very few changes the staff will go to Petrolea on the night of March 11.

The English city of Huddersfield has municipal ownership of tramways. Last year there was a net surplus of $31,700. The population of the city is about 100,000.

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the undersigned, and indorsed "Tender for Heating Apparatus for Glencoe, Ont., Public Building," will be received until 4:30 p.m. on Monday, March 22, 1909, for the work mentioned.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the postoffice, Glencoe, Ont., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, where all necessary information can be obtained. By order,

NAPOLEON TESSIER, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March 3, 1909.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the department. 7u-ty

Tenders for New Fire Hall Supplies

Sealed tenders will be received by the city clerk for the following supplies required for the new fire halls, up to Wednesday, March 10, at 4 o'clock p.m.:

(a) Twelve bedsteads, 12 mattresses, 12 pillows.

These must be the same as those now in use in the Central fire hall.

(b) Six rubber playpipes, 8 ladder straps, 10 pairs of rubber boots, 10 rubber coats, 10 helmets, 4 hydrant gates, 6 rubber covers, 2 electrical gongs, 2 electric keys, 2 electric relays, 18 disk Lichance batteries, 100 feet of one-inch hose with nozzle, and 6 Hilton automatic couplings.

Specifications and sample goods may be seen at the Central fire hall.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. S. BAKER, City Clerk.

ALD. J. GARRATT,
Chairman No. 3 Committee.
4u-3,6

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In the estate of John Ferguson, late of the Township of Westminster, farmer, deceased: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chapter 129, Section 38, and amending acts, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the above-named John Ferguson, who died on or about the 23rd day of January, 1909, are required to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to Duncan Ferguson, Belmont P. O., Ontario, executor, or to the undersigned solicitors for the executor, on or before the 15th day of March, 1909, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, and full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the security, if any, held by them, duly verified. Dated at London, this 10th day of February, 1909. PURDOM & PURDOM, solicitors for the executor. 8Sc-12,18,M6

CAUGHT BY HEAD-HUNTERS.

Chicago, March 5.—The Tribune today prints the following special cable:

"Manila, March 4.—There is a rumor that Lieut. Harry L. King, of the First Cavalry, and a detachment of that regiment, who have been mapping the interior of Northern Luzon, have become the victim of head-hunters."

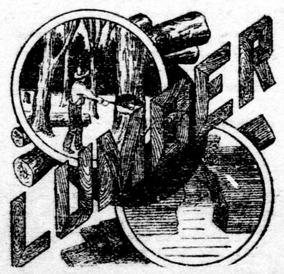
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an act to incorporate a company to be named THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, with the following powers: (1) To construct, equip and operate a line of railway from a point in or near the City of London to the Town of Sarnia, passing through the Townships of London, Lobo, East Williams, Adelaide, Warwick, Plympton and Sarnia; also from a point in or near the City of London to a point on Lake Huron, in the County of Huron, passing through the Townships of London, Lobo, East Williams, West Williams, McGillivray, Stephen, Hay, Stanley and Goderich, with power to build branches or extensions from the main lines not exceeding in any case fifteen miles, such branches not to extend beyond the limits of the Counties of Middlesex, Lambton or Huron. (2) To construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines along its railway, and to collect tolls for the transmission of messages thereon. (3) To acquire and utilize water and steam power for the purpose of compressing air or generating electricity, and to dispose of surplus power not required for the purposes of the company. (4) To acquire electricity or other power or energy, and to transmit the same to any place in the municipalities through which the railway is authorized to be built, and to dispose of any surplus not required for the purposes of the company. The said railway and works are declared to be for the general benefit of Canada. IVEY & DROMGOLE, solicitors for the applicants. London, Ont., Feb. 2, 1909. 83-i-t

NOTICE

The executive council of the National Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire beg to inform the citizens of London that on the 26th January, 1909, the Municipal Chapter of London was dissolved and the charter granted to that chapter was rescinded, cancelled and declared null and void, and recalled. Some of the reasons for dissolving the chapter, briefly stated, are that certain of its officers and members determined to pursue a course in respect to the erection of the monument which involved a breach of the trust committed to them, and a total disregard of the permission granted when the work was undertaken. That the proceedings of the chapter have been irregular and in defiance of the governing body of the order, and have caused serious dissensions in the chapter and the resignation of some of its officers and members, and caused much public discussion calculated to bring discredit upon the order and deprive it of the confidence and support of the citizens of London, that no further work could safely be intrusted to that chapter, and its further existence would be prejudicial to the interests of the order in London. Notwithstanding the dissolution of that chapter, its officers have failed and neglected to account to the order for "The Monument Fund," or to give any information respecting it, and so far as the officers of the order can ascertain, it is not in the hands of two of the trustees of that fund.

The Municipal Chapter of London no longer exists, and its late regent and officers are no longer members of the order, and have no authority to use the name of the order or interfere in its business or affairs. Any action which they have assumed to take since the cancellation of the charter, or may assume to take in the name of the order, is wholly illegal, and the order is in no way responsible for it. MARY HELENA COLLETT, secretary National Chapter. Toronto, March 4, 1909. b

PLENTY OF



here to fill your needs. Lath, Shingles and Cedar Posts, too. We can also supply you with Door and Window Frames, Sash and all kinds of Interior Trim. May we have the opportunity of figuring with you?

Geo. H. Belton

Yard, Mill and Factory,
RECTORY STREET, North of G. T. R.

A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL

To All Women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhœa, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or growths, also Hot Flashes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back, Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box 123 Windsor, Ont.

EUROPE

SEVENTY TOURS.
FOR 1909, COVERING ALL EUROPE.
ALL TRAVELLING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

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The skull consists of 22 separate bones, eight of which form the cranium, the remainder entering into the composition of the face.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.
Corrected to January 10, 1909.

Arrive from the east—*3:48 a.m., 10:55 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:28 a.m., *6:30 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:10 p.m.
Arrive from the west—*12:09 a.m. *3:30 a.m., *11:28 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:20 p.m.
Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., *3:40 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9 a.m., *11:33 a.m., 2:00 p.m., *4:25 p.m. *6:55 p.m.
Depart for the west—*3:50 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m., *8:15 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.
Arrive—10:25 a.m., 4 p.m., *6:50 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:20 p.m., *8:10 p.m.

STRATFORD BRANCH.
Arrive—*3:25 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:33 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.
Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:26 a.m., 2:43 p.m. 4:55 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.
Arrive—10:10 a.m., 6:10 p.m.
Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:50 p.m.
Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday.

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.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Arrive from the east—*11:30 a.m., 8:00 p.m. *10:52 p.m. From the west—*4:30 a.m., †8:35 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—*11:33 a.m., ‡8:15 p.m., *11:00 p.m.
Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday. †From Chatham only. ‡To Chatham only.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.
Depart—5:40 a.m., *7:10 a.m., 9:43 a.m., 2:30 p.m., *3:40 p.m.
Arrive—8:45 a.m., *12:20 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 p.m., *9:20 p.m.
* To and from Walkerville, without change. Trains not "starred" to Port Stanley.

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SPOKANE, WASH.
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During the months of March and April the Wabash will sell one-way second class colonist tickets at very low rates from all stations to
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ALL THE NEWS THAT IS NEWS

A DAY IN THE SPORTING WORLD

SIDE LIGHTS ON MANY SPORTS

JEFF WEIGHS ABOUT 250 POUNDS THE BIG FELLOW LOOKS GOOD

Al. Kauffman Will Not Likely Get a Chance at the Champion of Champions---Some Figures of the Fighter's Condition.

New York, March 6.—Jim Jeffries put in nearly all of today receiving old friends, but he still declined to say whether he would fight Jack Johnson or not. The big fellow visited a gymnasium in the afternoon, and went through some informal training stunts. When stripped he allowed a number of intimate friends to inspect his huge frame. To them he looked to weight nearly 250 pounds. He showed some abdomen still, and his back, chest, arms and legs were well protected with flesh. His muscles did not show as in the days five years ago when he was in active training, but at the same time there was every evidence that he still possessed the remarkable strength which made him the greatest fighter in the world.

Jeff stands 6 feet 1¾ inches in his socks. His chest measurement today is 44 inches (normal), and 49 inches (expanded). He is 38 inches around the waist, and 18½ inches around the neck, while his left and right biceps are 17 inches and 16 inches respectively. His thigh is 27½ inches in circumference and his calf is 17 inches. His forearm is 14 inches, and his wrist 8½.

How He Has Developed.

In comparisonn with his condition when he won the heavyweight championship from Fitzsimmons, Jeffries is about one inch larger in the chest, four inches at the waist, 1½ inches around the neck, biceps about one-half inch more, also the forearm, while the calves and the wrists are unchanged. But the big fellow is 40 pounds heavier than when he beat Fitz.

With Jeffries at his best, and meeting Johnson within the next year, it is argued by competent ring judges that the boilermaker would outclass the negro in every respect—in science, generalship, punching and ability to take punishment. Jeffries, in his second fight with the nimble Corbett, actually outboxed him before he scored a knockout. Johnson, according to many good critics, is not far behind Corbett in point of boxing science, but he never was a knockout artist. True, he put Burns down in the first round, but he could not score a knockout, though the mill lasted fourteen rounds before the police stopped it. Johnson was 20 pounds heavier than Burns, too.

Jeffries has kept these facts always in his mind, and it can be said that if he finally makes a match with the negro, it will be with a feeling of absolute confidence in his ability to win decisively.

Kaufman Will Be Ignored.

Billy Delaney and his heavyweight, Al Kaufman, are about to come here from the coast for the purpose of renewing their challenge to Jeffries. The sporting public will not take much stock in Kaufman, however, until he has beaten decisively such men as Jim Barry, Sam Langford and Stanley Ketchel. When Kaufman whipped Fred Bradley, a fourth rater, at the National A. C. last fall, he did not convince anybody that he was a first-class man. In ignoring Delaney and Kaufman, Jeffries shows good sense.

Jeffries does not talk much about the matter, but it is just possible that he believes Johnson may be defeated by Sam Langford when they meet at the National Sporting Club, London, in May. In the event of such an upset, Jeffries will probably announce his permanent retirement, for he would not consent to take on Langford, who is four inches shorter and would be perhaps 60 pounds lighter.

What He Says.

"I have never said that I would fight Johnson," said Jeffries to his questioners yesterday. "I'd be a fool to issue a challenge to the negro now. Why, I'm not within 25 pounds of my best form, and how do I know that I can ever be the same as when I held and defended the championship? I never intended to fight again when I retired five years ago, but I have received so many requests from friends all over America to come back to the ring, that I have decided to do a little training, just to see how it will benefit me.

"You know, I've been living at ease out in California. I have taken only ordinary care of myself since leaving the ring, and naturally I've taken on a whole lot of flesh. When I put on the gloves for the first time a month ago I was as slow as a cart horse, and it looked then as if I was all in. But I've been exercising daily ever since, and now I feel fine. I am engaged for twenty weeks, and will keep on working every day, but I cannot say how good I'll be at the end of that time."

"Will you fight Johnson if you can get right?" was asked.

"I don't know whether I can get right, I tell you," replied Jeff with a laugh. "It's all guesswork with me. I wouldn't care to fight this big negro and get licked, for then I'd be in a fine pickle, wouldn't I. I tell you it's too early to talk fight, and I cannot look into the future, you know."

"What do you think of Johnson?"

"I have no opinion, boys. They say he's a big, clever fellow, but Burns never amounted to much. Still, a man to be able to beat Johnson would have to be ready."

"Do you intend to discuss a match when Johnson arrives here next week?"

"Why should I? I have not said I'd fight him yet, have I?"

"But Johnson says that he will take you on for a $5,000 side bet," said a bystander.

"Say, New York looks finer than ever, doesn't it?" ejaculated Jeff, as he edged away from the cross-examination. But the queries were fast and furious, just the same.

A Mere Yarn.

"I'll say one thing," exclaimed the big fellow, finally. "That yarn about my smoking 200 cigaretes a day was a joke. I never had one in my mouth. And another thing: when I was in Omaha I never said a word about fighting Johnson. A sporting writer asked me a lot of questions and said many things himself, but I didn't open my mouth except to get a breath of fresh air. But he sent out a fake interview which was a bird."

"How has your light training affected you" was asked.

"Well," said Jeffries, "it's taken some flesh off and it's bettered my wind. I can box at a pretty fair clip, and feel as strong as an ox. I like to work, you know, and as I'm feeling great I think I'll keep on."

"Jeff isn't saying that he'll fight Johnson," said Berger, his sparring partner, "but you can bet he will when the time comes. What do you suppose he's started training for? He doesn't confine all his work to the stage. He's doing a lot after the show—skipping the rope, punching the bag and working on the road. Just as soon as he knows that he can get down to 225 or 230 pounds you'll hear him say that he'll fight again. He's boxing with me all the time, and say, don't think for a minute that he cannot box and punch. He's pretty fast even now, and his bellows are improving steadily. Wait until you see him strip, and then you'll say it will not take much hard work for him to be in his old shape."

Jeffries took a ride about town in the afternoon and saw an army of old friends. He was congratulated on his appearance, and was reported going to declare himself in regard to Johnson, but did not commit himself one way or another. He said that he was glad to see the boxing game revived in this city, and accepted an invitation to occupy a private box at the National A. C. when Gannon and Thompson box. In all probability Jeffries will take a road run today, and will also indulge in light exercise. In spite of the long journey from California, he was in excellent spirits yesterday, and went to bed last night well satisfied with his reception.

COVERPOINT JOLTS

Some industrious correspondent in Toronto has conjured up a semi-demi-pro. baseball league in which London is to be one of the centres of industry. So far as this city is concerned, we will have none of it. We have tried the best and the worst, and we will not do any experimenting until a real ball circuit is formed with real towns in it. Until that time, we will remain with our own City League that furnishes us first-class ball, and satisfies the natives. No tank-town leagues for yours truly.

* * *

Judging from the regularity with which the Wanderers trim that Renfrew collection of pro. hockey players, they would last about long enough to get started for the Stanley Cup game. They can be eliminated as dangerous contenders.

* * *

The entry list for the King's Plate has been announced, and the boys who bet will dope them out from this time on. The Seagram string will again be strong, while Johnny Dyment has a good pair to draw to in Courttown II. and Fort Garry. London is represented by two from Hon. Adam Beck's stable, Generous Moor, and Moor Shot. It should prove one of the best races in the history of the plate.

* * *

The Kingston Soldiers went down 11 to 8 to St. Michael's in Toronto on Thursday evening, but if they do as they did to the T. A. A. C. they should easily win the John Ross Robertson mug for this season. The Irishmen surprised the hockey fans by getting away with the first one, as it was figured they were outclassed.

* * *

Stratford was neatly trimmed at Lindsay last evening, and will have to step very fast to win from the eastern seven. There will be no quitting from the Lindsay Midgets, but they will carry the battle right to their opponents, so hockey fans will see the best brand of the great winter game when the teams hook up for the last session.

* * *

Rube Waddell, in asking for a divorce, says that his wife used to "sick" dogs on him. As she did not take an axe and let daylight into the vacuum at the top of his head, she must be voted the most patient little person discovered since wearing skirts became the fashion. The Great Tack is humorous sometimes, when he does not intend to be.

* * *

Now that big Bill Taft is secure in his seat, the great American nation can turn to its favorite form of exercise, and figure out the batting averages of Hans Wagner and Ty Cobb, and also devote a little time to James Jeffries.

* * *

By the nine gods, Jimmy Bell swore that he was through with baseball for ever. It looks as if he will stick to his resolution. He was a fine ball player in his day, and it is too bad that he must give it up. However, we have a number of other players in the game, and we must worry along without the demon batter.

* * *

This has been a great year for the London Curling Club. They had three rinks in the winning class in the Thistle Club bonspiel, and got two trophies, and another set of prizes. Jack Richardson's rink had to acknowledge defeat by Skip Cameron's St. Thomas four, in the McNee Trophy exercise, but Tom Gillean won the Bank of Toronto Trophy from Skip Ross, of the Thistles, by a score of 17 to 5, and Skip Fred Allen the other day won the Tecumseh Trophy from Skip McDonald, of the Thistles. The London skip was down 10 shots with the game half way through, but he scored fast during the last half and won. In addition to these honors the club also won the Western Ontario Tankard. Skip Tom Gillean and his side-partner, Skip Fred Allen, won from ingersoll by 10 shots, from the Thistles by 7 shots, from Paris by 10 shots, and from Sarnia by 26 shots. This is a fine record.

* * *

In the games played by the Canadian curlers in the Old Country the representatives of the Dominion won twenty-three of the twenty-six. The glory of the trip was added to by the winning of the International Cup by McDiarmid's rink at the bonspiel in Switzerland. The record in the Old Country is as follows:

	Shots.
Jan. 22 and 23—Ice Rink beat Canadians by	8
Jan. 25—Canadians beat Scotia-Canadians by	67
Jan. 26—Canadians beat Mid-Lothian Prov. by	64
Jan. 27.—Canadians beat Glasgow Prov. by	36
Jan. 28—Canadians beat Royal Caledonian Club by	42
Jan. 29—Canadians beat West Lothian Prov. by	44
Jan. 30—Canadians beat East Lothian Prov. by	64
Feb. 1—Canadians beat Royal Caledonian Prov. by	64
Feb. 2—Canadians beat Stirlingshire and Forth by	56
Feb. 3—Canadians beat Upper Strathearn by	33
Feb. 3—Scottish Central beat Canadians by	2
Feb. 4—Canadians beat Dundee and Perth by	46
Feb. 8—Canadians beat Royal C. C. by	30
Feb. 9—Canadians beat Pebbles by	5
Feb. 9—Biggar Prov. beat Canadians by	6
Feb. 10—Canadians beat Lanarkshire by	47
Feb. 11—Canadians beat Loch Leven by	52
Feb. 12—Canadians beat Inverness by	25
Feb. 13—Canadians beat N. E. Prov. by	13
Feb. 15 — Canadians beat Balmoral by	9
Feb. 17—Canadians beat Dumfries by	47
Feb. 17—Canadians beat Galloway by	8
Feb. 18—Canadians beat English Prov. by	21
Feb. 19—Canadians beat Renfrewshire by	44
Feb. 20—Canadians beat Border Provinces by	30
Feb. 22—Canadians beat Tenth Province by	91

DUTTON WON.

In a splendid game of exhibition hockey Dutton defeated the Olympics, of St. Thomas, by a score of 5 to 1. The referee penalized McLean, of the locals, and Shaw, of the visitors, for rough playing. The following was the lineup:

Olympics.	
Taylor	Goal
Cowley	Point
Hood	Cover
Page	Right
Pracey	Left
McMichael	Centre
Shaw	Rover

Dutton.
Campbell
D. Duncanson
J. Duncanson
Hill
Smith
Mann
McLean

Referee—Harvey.

Baseball Brevities

Harry Wolverton will continue as manager of the Newark team.

Red Calhoun has signed a contract to play first base for the Jersey City team. The Skeeters' infield will be made up as follows: Calhoun, first base; Londrigan, second; Foster, short; Courtney, third.

Baltimore wanted Phil Lewis, of Brooklyn, and offered a nice sum for his release, but the Superbas' owners would not sell the erratic infielder.

One by one the holdouts are falling in line, Catcher Jack Butler, who raised a noise in Rochester, finally came through with his John Hancock.

Newark News: Kid Mahling will have to beat out Frick and a youngster named Green for the short field at Toronto this year. Green is a Baltimore boy who played for Frederick last season.

Newark News: Pitcher Kellogg, of whom Conie Mack said nice things, has been purchased by Toronto. Kellogg was an early spring recruit here a few days ago.

Cleveland can boast of the oldest battery in existence. The members of this battery, who for years have defied the Osler theory, are Pitcher Cy. Young and Catcher Jim McGuire. Cy will be 42 years of age on March 19, while McGuire has already celebrated his 46th birthday, making their combined ages over eighty-eight years.

A Hot Springs dispatch says: Jack Thoney is confined to his room with a slight attack of the grip. As the fleet-footed outfielder is already down to weight, Manager Lake is not worrying, as it will require only a few days' work to put Thoney in shape.

Boston Globe: If George Browne makes good with the champion Chicagos, it will not reflect upon George Dobey's judgment, because Browne was of no use to the Boston team so long as he was dissatisfied, and all the time longing for a chance to get away.

President McCaffery left last night for New York to attend the Eastern League schedule meeting, which will be held in the Victoria Hotel at 10 o'clock this morning.

Fred Donahue, the former Providence second baseman, who was sold by Boston to Fort Wayne, received a contract from that club a few days ago calling for $175 a month. Donahue tore it into bits and mailed it back to Fort Wayne. He has been offered $1,800 to play with Fresno in the California outlaw league, and will accept.

A Marlin, Texas, dispatch to the New York Sun says: "Another arrival in camp this noon was Charley Carr, the ball manager of the Indianapolis team. Carr needs about four men, and it is likely that he will grab a catcher, pitcher and an outfielder from the Giants. No deal will be made this month, however. Carr umpired the game this afternoon, and it ended in 5 to 3 victory for the nine led by McGraw.

Pitcher Bannister of the Rochester Eastern League Club, was yesterday sold to the Waterbury Club of the Connecticut League.

New York Herald: Young Bresnahan now realizes what it means to fail to touch second. "Phil" was on the Yanigans, and with two on bases he hit for three bases. It was his first long hit of the training session, and he was too ambitious and failed to touch second as he went by. He was called out, and his team eventually lost the game by the mishap.

NEW RECORD FOR LOW SCORING

No One Put Over Enough Pins to Cause Even Temporary Thrill.

Duquesne Garden, Pittsburg, March 5.—Never in the history of the American Bowling Congress tournaments has there ever been a day of such low scoring as the one that ended tonight here, not a man during the long day putting over enough pins to cause even a temporary thrill of excitement. Today is the last of Pittsburg week and from now on the stars of the outside cities will be in action every night.

The Webers, of Toledo, still head the five-men event with 2,686. McQuown and Seng are best in the doubles with 1,178, while Louis Ebner is still prospective individual champion, with 615. With the arrival of the O'Leary special train tomorrow things here will undoubtedly wake up.

The best work during the day here was performed by Dapper and Aul, a Pittsburg pair, who posted 1,048 in the doubles. In the singles William Vokolek put together 553 for the day's record. Neither of these marks have even a fighting chance for a purse. The largest crowd of the week turned out for the night games, chiefly due to the added attraction of two women's teams, the first to play in the women's championship. The feminine experts had trouble in averaging 500 in their games, although they were enthusiastically cheered throughout.

The good teams outside are quoted at a flat rate of 35, 20 and 12 to 1 in Pat Corrigan's book, the Cleveland bookmaker refusing to distinguish between the clubs in the way of betting.

JOCKEY MILLER SUES

Will Endeavor to Make Race Track Refund His Fines.

San Francisco, March 5.—The clash between Jockey Walter Miller and the New California Jockey Club over the fining of the rider, will probably be threshed out in the courts. Miller has given orders to an attorney to begin action to recover the amount of the fines, which were taken out of his fees by the secretary of Emeryville course.

Miller's fight will be closely followed by the balance of the jockeys who have been assessed at different times for violating the many rules. If the eastern star is successful, there is no doubt that all the other contributors to the association's coffers will try to get back their forced donations.

The manner in which the officials have been tacking fines on the riders this season has been a surprise to the turfites. Instead of the usual $25 assessment, the offending rider is told in stern tones that he is to have $200 deducted from his emoluments. This may be termed "shaking down" the little fellows, and it has created nothing short of a scandal, especially at Oakland, where it is almost an every-day occurrence for a boy to be brought before the powers and fined for some fault.

When this case gets before the courts it will also bring out the puzzling question: "Where does all the money accruing from fines and bidding up go?" It is always hinted by the racing magnates that this fund is for the benefit of maimed and destitute jockeys, but no case of a boy being saved from dire distress has even been known.

WADDELL WANTS DIVORCE.

St. Louis, March 5.—A petition for divorce was filed here today by George Edward (Rube) Waddell, the pitcher of the St. Louis Americans. In the charge he says Mrs. Waddell showed a "violent and ungovernable temper," and on one occasion caused the plaintiff to be attacked by a pair of vicious dogs, and was seriously wounded and lacerated.

THE PETS WON.

At the Westminster rink last evening, the Graham Pets defeated Nolan's team by a score of 3 goals to 1. Harry Peel refereed.

LINDSAY TAKES THE FIRST GAME

Defeats Stratford 7 to 2 in Contest for the O. H. A. Intermediate Honors.

Lindsay, March 5.—In the first of the home and home games for the Intermediate O. H. A. championship played here tonight, Lindsay succeeded in winning out by a score of 7—2.

The Stratford players and a large number of their friends arrived here at noon today, and a considerable amount of money was placed on the outcome of the contest.

The game was started promptly on time, and after eight minutes' of play Stoddard notched the first goal for Lindsay, and though the Stratfordites fought hard they were unable to get one past Newton, while Lindsay tallied two more during the first period, despite the clever work of Rankin.

In the second half, Stratford's hopes rose somewhat when Simpson succeeded in scoring after two minutes of play. Stoddard, however, soon evened up again, getting two in close succession. Stratford succeeded in netting another after a few minutes' play, through Simpson, who played a star game throughout. Cote and Stoddard each added another, ending the scoring of the game, with Lindsay 7; Stratford 2.

It was a great game all the way, despite the uneven score, with which Stratford's hard work during the week may have had something to do. Lindsay, however, had unquestionably the advantage of the play.

Referee Tracy, of Kingston, proved himself in every way satisfactory. His task was not difficult, as there was very little roughness, only five minor penalties being inflicted during the game.

The final test will be played in Stratford Monday night. As a result of tonight's game Lindsay is five points to the good, and Stratford will have to get a majority of six to win out. The line-up:

Lindsay.		Stratford.
Newton	Goal	Rankin
Sullivan	Point	Forbes
Koyl	Cover	Dunbar
Randall	Centre	Simpson
Stoddard	Rover	Easson
Bloomfield	Left	Varner
Cote	Right	Barlow

SOME GOOD TROTTING ON ICE AT GALT

Five Heats Were Necessary To Decide Class A Race.

Galt, March 5.—The Galt Trotting Association held a very successful matinee on ice today. The finishes were exciting, and it took five heats to decided Class A. The results were as follows:

Class A, purse $50:

Jennie Price, Howard, Brantford	2	2	1	1	1
Berlin Belle, John Davey, Berlin	1	1	2	2	2
Sylvania T., Miss Wilkes, Galt	3	3	3		
Mollie W., Fleming, Dundas	4	dr			

Time—1:14, 1:12½, 1:13, 1:14½, 1:14½.

Class B, purse $40:

Lon H., George Fields, Galt	1	1	1		
Jack Mitchell, J. Cromarty, Galt	2	2	2		
McCormick Bell, Dan Bailey, Guelph	3	3	4		
Bingen Pilot, Miss Wilkes, Galt	5	4	3		
Banner Boy, H. Lachs, Hespeler	4	5	6		
Harry Burns, Saxon Gee, Berlin	7	6	5		
Dr. Brown, John Patterson, Paris	6	7	6		

Time—1:16½, 1:15, 1:15.

Class C, purse $30:

Simonia Boy, A. J. Cardy, Galt	1	1	1		
Lady Lightfoot, F. S. Scott, Galt	3	4	2		
Dolly, A. Powell, Dundas	2	3	5		
Volla Prince, E. Getty, Galt	5	5	3		
Sady Rooker, W. Lawrason, Preston	4	2	7		
Susie Oro, Miss Wilkes, Galt	6	7	8		
Wilkes Moore, O. Harnott, Paris	9	8	6		
Daddy, J. Patterson, Paris	7	6	5		
Maud, W. Worthington, Guelph	8	9	9		

Time—1:17½, 1:17, 1:18.

Colt class, purse $20:

Dorrie, J. Cromarty, Galt	1	1			
Electric C., A. J. Cardy, Galt	2	2			
Chris Alto, W. Pickard, Galt	5	3			
Lady R., H. Rayner, Galt	4	5			
Paddy B., F. Blair, Galt	3	4			
Montrina Star, Pelton, Paris	6	dr			

Time—1:36½, 1:22¼.

Judges—James R. McIrvin, Brantford; F. Westbrook, Brantford; W. Pickard, Galt.

Official Starter—C. A. McIntosh, Galt.

Timers—J. McIrvin, Galt; W. D. Cowan, Galt.

Clerk of Course—F. Blair, Galt.

LAST NIGHT'S SCORES ON IDEAL ALLEYS

Shamrocks Defeated the Maple Leafs and Specials the Favorites.

The Shamrocks just won out from the Maple Leafs and no more in their game at the Ideal Alleys last night. Only two pins separated the two teams. Some good scores were made, McMurphy taking the high individual with 199, and Ross the high aggregate with 546.

In the second game the scoring was even better, Browne, of the Specials, making the fine score of 233, and a high aggregate of 604. It was largely through his fine work that the Specials' won from the Favorites by 71 pins. The teams:

First Game—Maple Leafs.

Roberts	168	146	145—	459
Ross	180	174	192—	546
Dawson	203	135	188—	476
Totals	551	455	475—	1,481

Shamrocks.

Beattie	144	127	162—	433
Abram	196	172	159—	527
McMurphy	159	165	199—	523
Totals	499	464	520—	1,483

Second Game—Favorites.

Scarsbrook	199	141	117—	457
Oliver	153	144	148—	445
Finch	171	192	183—	546
Totals	523	477	448—	1,448

Specials.

Lehman	140	106	188—	434
Smith	155	179	147—	481
Browne	178	232	192—	604
Totals	473	518	528—	1,519

WINNERS YESTERDAY.

Oakland, March 5.—Summaries—Deutschland, 6 to 1; Sainotta, 15 to 1; Old Settler, 9 to 1; Pajortia, 7 to 5; Keep Moving, 7 to 1; Gargantua, even.

Los Angeles, March 5.—Summaries—Uncle Walter, 16 to 5; Ed. Ball, 12 to 1; Ida May, 3 to 1; Prince Ahmed, even; Third Rail, 7 to 1; Platt, 8 to 1; Miss Fairbank, 15 to 1; Miss Lida, even.

NO PRO. LEAGUE HERE THIS YEAR

But In 1910 London May See a Good Baseball Team in a Good League.

The story that London would form part of a professional baseball league, composed of Hamilton, Brantford, Woodstock, Galt and one or two other cities, is news to the many followers of baseball in this city.

So far as can be learned none of the local baseball men have been approached with regard to it, and no steps have been taken to organize a stock company or other organization to control the local end of it.

In the meantime, the City League, composed of four teams, the Stars, Rockets, Ramblers and McClary's, have gone ahead and organized, and have made arrangements for Tecumseh Park. As there is no other suitable site for a baseball diamond available for immediate use, it is thought that there is no likelihood of a professional league here this year in any event.

For many years London did support a professional league team. The game has always been well patronized, and there is no doubt, if given a chance this city could support a good baseball team. They have done so as recently as George Black's internationals. London wants good baseball and when it gets it, will patronize it to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The baseball fraternity cannot be judged by the fiasco of last year, when some promoters endeavored to perpetrate a league of professional ball players on the city. If the same experiment were repeated the same result would accrue.

President Art. Sippi of the City Baseball League states that they are in the field to stay, and that he has heard nothing of a pro. league.

However, it was stated on good authority that an effort would be made to organize a league this summer to begin operations next year. It is understood that a good site is available for a baseball park, Winnett's Island, near Clarke's bridge, being considered as a likely spot. There are other sites also in view.

THE WATFORD LADIES DEFEATED STRATHROY

Watford, March 5.—The Watford young ladies defeated the Strathroy maids here on Thursday night by a score of 3 goals to 1.

Strathroy—Ethel Cox, goal; K. Pearson, point; Ethel Endicott, cover; Edna Haney, rover; May Healey, centre; Hazel Jackson, right; M. Calvert, left.

Watford—M. Dodds, goal; V. Brison, M. Roche, cover; D. Dodds, rover; M. Brown, centre; F. Willoughby, right; E. Dodds, left.

Referee—C. C. Dodds.

Timekeepers—Miss Cameron, Strathroy and A. Elliott, Watford.

Hockey at Watford.

Watford, March 5.—Watford defeated Strathroy here tonight by a score of 5 to 3. This was the fourth game of the series.

Wanderers Again.

Brockville, March 5.—The Wanderers defeated Renfrew in an exhibition game here tonight by a score of 6 to 5. At half-time the score was 2 to 1 in favor of Renfrew. The line-up:

Renfrew — Lindsay, goal; Gilmour, point; Pitre, cover; Rowe, rover; Mallin, centre; Liffiton, right; Hogan, left.

Wanderers—Hern, goal; Ross, point; Samill, cover; Glass, rover; Hall, centre, Johnston, right; Gardner, left.

THE BORDER LEAGUE

Sarnia May Enter, Making Three Teams Each Side of Line.

Detroit, March 5.—The Border Baseball League was formed here last night, Windsor, Chatham, Pontiac and Mount Clemens appearing with their $200 forfeit money. It is expected that Port Huron will be the fifth point, and the Chathamites are so enthusiastic over the outlook that they are very desirous of Sarnia being made the sixth club, giving the league three Canadian and three American teams.

The rivalry beween Sarnia and Port Huron would make league ball in those towns a big winner.

Until a constitution is adopted Messrs. Kessell, of Pontiac; Trombley, of Mount Clemens; Deneau, of Windsor, and Fremlein, of Chatham, are the committee placed in charge of the league's financial affairs and other matters.

The new league will work in harmony with the South Michigan, and should prove a valuable ally of that organization. The project is approved of by all of the South Michigan clubs.

Officers of the new league have not been decided on, but will be free from affiliation with any club ownership.

SPORTING WRITER DEAD.

Los Angeles, March 5.—S. B. Weems, a well-known Chicago, New York and Louisville newspaper man, died here Dec. 21 at the county hospital, and was buried by the county. Weems came here to write sportig news for a local paper, but contracted pneumonia, and nothing was heard of him for weeks. Inquiries were made about him several days ago, and it was learned that he had died in the county hospital. He had been in ill-health for some years, and last fall, while despondent, attempted suicide in Toronto.

JIM SCOTT IS GOOD.

Los Angeles, March 5.—The White Sox Yannigans are already complimenting themselves on having acquired one of the pitching finds of 1909 in Jim Scott, the Wichita twirler, who worked out with them yesterday and today as well, having missed the 'Frisco train. He is touted by Manager Watkins, of the Vernon team, who caught him last year, as having everything, including a spitter that dropped so much that the catcher could hardly hold him. Scott left to join the regulars tonight.

The Yannigans had morning and afternoon practice. Some of the new material looks promising to Manager Davis. Especially is this true of Outfielder Beall, of Logan Square, Matticks, of Pueblo, and Dalton, the Virginian who was with the Sox the last few weeks last year. All showed hard hitting ability, and excellent fielding judgment.

The team plays San Diego there tomorrow afternoon, and the entire squad will be taken along. Davis will manage from the bench, being still heavy. Beall is likely to play first base, and Lang, Manuel, White and Aitrock will pitch.

WALKERTON DEFEATED.

Durham, March 5.—Durham defeated Walkerton by a score of 9 to 7 in an O. H. A. game tonight. The ice was good, and both teams played well.

DERBYS LOST THIS.

The Lawson & Jones juniors defeated the Derbys of the Murray Shoe Company in a game of hockey last night at Simcoe street rink by a score of 3 to 2.

THE PRICE OF "BOVRIL" IS LOW

because the first processes in its preparation are carried out at our factories in the Argentine, and in Australia and New Zealand, where we have an unlimited supply of healthy cattle raised at lowest possible cost. The price of BOVRIL is small in comparison to its great value as a food.

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MANY ENTRIES FOR SAWING MATCH

Which Is To Be Held in This City This Month.

A big sawing match will be held in the Hotel Harrison yards on Wednesday, March 24, when the following prizes will be offered: First prize, $15 in cash and two saws; second prize, $10; third prize, $6; fourth prize, $4.

The rules and regulations are as follows: The log is to be maple, 20 inches in diameter, each pair of sawyers to take off a butt and a top cut on time; sawyers will draw for places.

The sawing match will start at 12:30 p.m. sharp. The timekeepers will be Wm. Collins, city; H. H. McColl, Ailsa Craig; Wm. A. Eastwood, secretary, and James Harrison, treasurer. Mr. J. D. McColl will be the official starter and manager.

The following entries have been received, and an interesting time is assured: Smith and Stoner, Arkona; McColl and Grey, Ailsa Craig; McGugan and McGugan, Lobo; Happer and Happer, Parkhill; Fraser and Gilmore, Mooresville; McDonald and Furlong, Toronto; Mitchell and McCray, New York State; Lang and Daniels, Strathroy; Doxtater and Nicholas, Oneida; McDonald and McClure, Lucknow; Mathars and Mathars, Parkhill; Stuart and Ross, Mitchell.

COAL STRUGGLE SEEMS AT HAND

Prospects for Peace Between Owners and Miners Not Very Bright.

Calgary, Alta., March 5.—The agreement between the miners of the Alberta coal miners' district and the Western Coal Operators' Association terminates on March 31.

The present indications are that there will be considerable difficulty in effecting a new agreement, and the trouble may eventuate in a strike of large proportions.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 5. — "I never borrow trouble," was the answer President Lewis made today when the head of the United Mine Workers was asked if he thought there would be a strike.

President Lewis arrived here last night and today was closeted with about half of the forty national organizers in the hard coal fields going over their demands and arranging to submit them to the operators.

At the close Mr. Lewis gave out a statement announcing that a conference has been arranged, between the anthracite operators and the miners' representatives at the Reading terminal on Thursday at 11 o'clock.

The miners as a whole have little hope of a settlement. The men look for a suspension on the expiration of the present agreement on March 31 until negotiations are concluded. They believe their demands will be declined at first, but hope at least to reach some compromise. The forty national organizers in the field are busy recruiting the union, thousands of its members having let their dues lapse since the last strike.

NOVEL MONUMENT.

Cleveland, March 6.—The little plot of land in Collingwood, upon which stands the ruins of the schoolhouse which burned a year ago, and snuffed out the lives of 170 children, will be purchased by the state, and will be held forever as a probable site for a monument. The legislature at Columbus made this possible by the final passing of the Schaefer bill. It now awaits the governor's signature.

DESTROYED BY AVALANCHE.

Rome, March 6.—News has been received here that an avalanche has destroyed a house in the village of Pradel, province of Bellum, Venetia, killing fifteen persons.

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Silver of Quality
For artistic charm, careful manufacture, style and long wear
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Tureens, bonbon dishes, trays, etc., known for beauty and quality are made by the
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You are Welcome to watch the Match Games every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Admission free.
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What is the Russell Proposition?

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The Russell factory is here, in the midst of its field, here to stand back of the car it builds—here to maintain its reputation — here to make good its guarantee.

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What does all this mean to you?

It means that when you buy a Russell you buy a car that is built to last; that every dollar you put into that car pays for quality, not importing expense; that no matter where you tour you will get intelligent care for your car.

And if you meet with an accident and need a new part, you can get it at once—no waiting for weeks—no customs delay or duty charges.

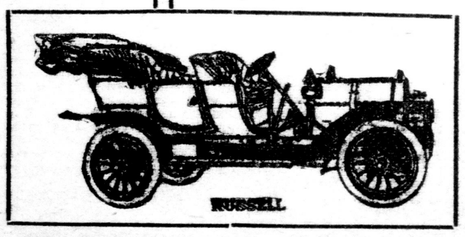
When you study the Russell proposition you will know why the Russell is "The Car of the Year."

Here are three of our fastest-selling models. Be sure to see them before you buy:

RUSSELL "FIFTY," Model K—$4,500. (fully equipped). Roadster and 7-passenger touring car. Silent, luxurious, powerful.

RUSSELL "THIRTY," Model H—$2,500. Touring car and roadster. The leading car of its type in the field.

RUSSELL "LIGHT FOUR," Model L (24-horsepower). Touring car—$2,000; roadster, $1,950. The highest grade car on the market at the price.



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ENGINEER SIFTON SAYS CITY SHOULD ERECT OWN PLANT COST NOT MORE THAN $235,000

Can Duplicate London Electric's Plant for $275,000 He Says, But Company Ask $506,000 --- Power at $29.86 on 5,000 h. p. Basis --- Services of Consulting Engineer Are To Be Secured.

The long-expected report of City Electrical Engineer E. I. Sifton was presented to the special power committee yesterday afternoon, and in it he advises the city to build and equip a power plant of its own, rather than purchase the plant of the London Electric Company. He values the present plant, for which the company asks $500,000, at about $275,350, and states that it will not be necessary to have a steam plant in reserve.

The estimated cost of distributing power by a city plant varies from $6 04 for 5,000 horsepower, to $10 50 for 1,000 horsepower.

On an average the cost of distribution is practically $5 per horsepower less than the offer made by the London Electric Company.

Should Have Its Own Plant.

Mr. Sifton was very positive in his advice to the committee to construct, equip and maintain their own power plant, adding that there was no fear of competition from any source whatever.

In the report he deals at some length with the four propositions of the London Electric, criticising them, and offering suggestions.

A comparative table is given, showing the cost of power at the Falls, at the transformer stations and to the consumer, with a comparison of the same, with the offer made by the London Electric Company.

$235,000 Is Sufficient.

As for the cost of a distribution station here Mr. Sifton considered that the $235,000 voted by the people would be sufficient to cover the ground for some time at least.

Mr. Sifton also recommended that as many of the wires as possible should be laid underground, and gave estimates of the cost of such a system. He also has a new scheme for lighting the streets, using short poles, saving the city at least $80,000 in this feature alone.

Engineer Explains.

When the committee received the report, Mr. Sifton read it, explaining what it meant to the members of the committee. There was little or no discussion on the merits of the report.

Ald. Beattie had a little argument with Mr. Sifton on the power factor.

On the motion of Ald. Saunders the figures will be submitted to a consulting engineer to report on.

Meter or Peak.

Ald. Beattie wanted to know whether or not the consumer would have to pay by meter or peak load.

"The consumer will have to pay on the basis of the peak load during the month," said Engineer Sifton. "All my figures are based on that."

"Well, suppose that we contracted for 3,000 horsepower, and could only sell 2,000 horsepower, would that affect the price to consumers?" asked Ald. Beattie.

"As I stated before, the consumer will pay at the peak load, and that will bring it up, I think, pretty close to what we contract for," Mr. Sifton replied.

Then there was some discussion about the load factor.

The Price.

Ald. Beattie desired to know whether or not that would affect the price of power. He pointed out that the power factor was about 50 per cent, according to Sir Henry Pellatt, and that would surely have some effect on the price.

Mr. Sifton did not think it would. He had figured on the basis of 24-hour power, and if the consumer used it for ten hours he would pay for 24 hours. The load factor would not affect the price laid down.

The Amount of Power.

Mayor Stevely asked Mr. Sifton if it would be wise to reduce the amount of power asked for.

Mr. Sifton answered that he did not think it would be wise so to do, as the reduction would affect the capacity of the transformer station. With the possibility of obtaining the contract from the London street railway, it would be wise to leave the contract with the commission as it was, for the present, at least.

"You would have to change the waterworks system to install this power, I believe," said Ald. Beattie. "Have you figured what this would cost?"

"I have not," said Mr. Sifton.

Waterworks Power.

"It would cost a million dollars for new pumps," said Mr. J. C. Judd, who was listening to the conference.

No person understood what this meant, and there was no attention paid to the remark.

Then there was another discussion on the power factor. Ald. Beattie declared that it would require 1,055-horsepower to get 1,000-horsepower here.

"That would raise the cost of power somewhat," said Ald. Beattie. "In this calculation I am figuring the power factor at 85 per cent, merely for the sake of argument, although I am informed that it might be as low as 75, thereby increasing the amount of power we would have to purchase to obtain 1,000-horsepower."

Mr. Sifton stated that this was so, and he figured that the cost would be $24 79, not $23 44, as in the tabulated statement. It practically meant that the citizens would have to pay for 5 per cent more power than they were getting.

If the power factor is 80, the cost per horsepower will be $26 43, which, if the cost of distribution were added, would bring the cost to the consumer up from $29 81 to $32 85.

Get a Consulting Engineer.

Ald. Saunders then suggested that a consulting engineer be employed to go over the figures, to correct them, if necessary, and report to the committee.

Ald. Beattie agreed, on condition that the consulting engineer be not connected with any interested parties, the hydro-electric commission in particular.

To this all agreed, and the motion passed.

Could Sell to London Electric.

In answer to the question of Ald. Beattie, Ald. Stewart reported that the city could sell power to the London Electric Company.

"Will you give us a price on power?" asked Mr. Judd.

"We have given figures now," said Ald. Stewart.

Those present were: Ald. Stewart, chairman; Ald. Fitzgerald, Ald. Parsons, Ald. Saunders, Ald. Beattie, Mayor Stevely, Secretary Baker and Engineer Sifton.

Mr. Sifton's report is as follows:

Introductory.

Before giving you my report I desire to state that if I were to follow my own inclinations, I would be very much biased in favor of giving the London Electric Company the best of the deal within reason.

Much of the London Electric Company's letter submitted with their propositions, is, I think, intended to create a feeling of sympathy for their prospective losses through competition, the cause of which competition I can only attribute to the usual chances all businesses must take through the development of new inventions at any time.

I have not, however, in giving this report allowed any considerations other than facts and business principles to influence my judgment.

In submitting same, I invite your criticism in detail and have throughout the entire list of recommendations and estimates borne in mind the probability and even desirability of having same submitted to other engineers for approval or condemnation and am willing to take my chances thereon.

PROPOSITIONS SUBMITTED BY THE LONDON ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Proposal No. 1.

That the corporation purchase the whole of the available capital stock of the company at $100 per share with accrued interest from December 1, 1908, to the time of taking over, and pay for the same at the option of the corporation, either in cash or in thirty-year debentures of the corporation bearing interest at 4½ per cent per annum, payable half-yearly, and the corporation to assume the debenture debt of the company, amounting to $100,000, and accrued interest thereon.

Proposal No. 2.

The London Electric Company will recommend the shareholders to sell to the corporation as a going concern their entire business, plant, powerhouse, poles, lamps, wires, franchise, and all apparatus now owned by the company in the city of London for the sum of $406,200 in cash or thirty-year city debentures bearing interest at 4½ per cent, and the city to assume the bonds of the company outstanding, amounting to $100,000, a total of $506,-200, with accrued interest since Dec. 1, 1908, to the time of taking over.

Proposal No. 3.

The corporation to purchase and take over the franchise, plant, machinery, fuel and business of the company as a going concern and pay for the same such a price and upon such terms as may be decided by a board of arbitrators, one to be chosen by both parties at the time the agreement is entered into, and thereafter each party to appoint an arbitrator and the decision of such arbitrators or a majority of them be final, provided that the basis of valuation by the said arbitrators shall be considered on the earning value of the said business being not less than six per cent per annum and as a going concern.

Proposal No. 4.

The London Electric Company will, if satisfactory arrangements can be made, enter into a thirty-year contract with the city of London to distribute Niagara power throughout the city, on poles, upon terms to be arranged later, at the following rates, which can be further subdivided.

2,500 h.p. at $17 50 per h.p. per annum.
2,600 h.p. at $17 00 per h.p. per annum.
2,700 h.p. at $16 50 per h.p. per annum.
2,800 h.p. at $16 00 per h.p. per annum.
2,900 h.p. at $15 50 per h.p. per annum.
3,000 h.p. at $14 75 per h.p. per annum.
3,200 h.p. at $14 50 per h.p. per annum.
3,300 h.p. at $14 25 per h.p. per annum.
3,400 h.p. at $14 00 per h.p. per annum.
3,500 h.p. at $13 75 per h.p. per annum.
4,000 h.p. at $12 50 per h.p. per annum.
5,000 h.p. at $10 50 per h.p. per annum.

The above rates do not include office expenses for keeping or collecting consumers' accounts or meter readings, but distribution of current only.

The Niagara current to be delivered to us at our power-house in this city shall be 2,300 volts A.C., and this will be distributed throughout the city for power and lighting at reduced voltage.

We trust your committee and the city council will consider our proposals carefully, and if any explanations or further particulars are required, we shall be pleased to wait on you and give all explanations necessary.

We also invite your whole committee and the council to name an early date to visit our power-house during the evening, when everything is running, and see for yourselves the large amount of fine machinery we have there. It will be a pleasure to show you around and explain our system to you. Yours truly,

LONDON ELECTRIC COMPANY,
Limited.

MR. SIFTON'S REPORT.

London, Ont., Feb. 27, 1909.

To the Chairman and Members, Special Power Committee, Corporation of London.

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit herewith report No. 2, as requested at your last meeting, Jan. 27.

You asked first: "That Engineer Sifton be instructed to report on the several offers of the London Electric Company. To prepare an estimate of distribution by municipality-owned distributing plant similar to offer No. 4, for comparison therewith and make such further suggestions and give such further information as will enable the committee to deal with the proposition submitted. Second, that the engineer be instructed to furnish this committee with an estimate of the cost of 1,000, 2,000, 3,000, 4,000 and 5,000 h.p. laid down at London, assuming the price of $23 50 per h.p. for 5,000 h.p. to be correct, and taking into consideration interest and sinking fund on the $671,000 for transmission lines, etc., and $31,000 for annual charges for repairs, etc., and also to give an estimate of the cost of transmitting 1,000, 2,000, 3,000, 4,000 and 5,000 h.p. by municipally-owned distributing plant covering the same area as the London Electric Company covered for power, incandescent and street lighting."

Considering first, therefore, the several offers of the London Electric Company, Limited, copies of which are hereto attached as printed in the daily paper, and which in brief form mean the following:

No. 1—Purchase of stock and debenture debt for approximately $506,200.

No. 2—Purchase of assets and debenture debt, $506,200.

No. 3—Arbitration for assets under conditions of earning 6 per cent on capital and as a going concern.

No. 4—Thirty-year contract to distribute power, light, etc., on poles at a cost per h.p. per annum from $17 50 to $10 50 for 2,500 to 5,000 h.p. respectively, not including office expenses or keeping of or collecting consumers' accounts or meter readings. Propositions 1, 2 and 3, have the same result so far as the Corporation of London is concerned. In that the city receives lease of land, buildings, boilers, engines, dynamos, switchboard, poles, wires, transformers, meters and good-will of consumers at a price approximately $500,000.

Nos. 1 and 2 are almost identical—the question of purchase of capital stock in total or the purchase of entire assets appears immaterial except on the grounds of any possible existing liability against the London Electric Company,-which the corporation would assume if they bought out the stock at par, and as regards the cancellation of existing rights, if any, under, under franchise.

No. 3 proposition (arbitration), will, I believe, under the conditions submitted be no better price nor any more advantageous to the city than a direct acceptance of either Nos. 1 or 2, owing to the terms set forth, namely: To arbitrate value on a basis of a going concern, and considering the earning value of said business be not less than 6 per cent per annum. Therefore, we have two propositions before us, namely: first, buying out the London Electric Company plant at about $500,-000, or second, arranging a basis of distribution as submitted in their proposition, No. 4.

Considering, therefore, the purchase proposition: Whereas their manager on behalf of the London Electric Company, Limited, at the meeting of the power committee on the 25th of January, refused to submit an inventory of any kind of their equipment and objects to an inventory being taken by myself, and whereas the official report of the Ontario power committee makes mention of the refusal by the London Electric Company, Limited, to allow admittance to their plant for the purpose of valuation (see page 19) by said commission's engineer;

Therfore, I am obliged to estimate the value of their plant and equipment upon such knowledge as is in my possession, gained through my inspection of their service to consumers and the required plant to supply such consumers if installed to give the results now obtained by them.

In estimating the value of such a plant I have assumed the correctness of the following information. Total maximum, operating electrical equipment at the time of their peak load, 1,775 h.p.; total operating steam engine equipment to operate same, 2,191 h.p.; total boiler equipment, 2,000 h.p., this equipment having a capacity to operate twelve thousand 16 C.P.; 60 Watt incandescent lamps (or their equivalent in other lamps), which allow approximately 30,000 incandescent lamps to be connected to their lines, all of such equipment being 133 cycle single phase; 1,040 volt primary wires with 208 and 104 volt secondary wires. I have assumed also 2,300 incandescent lighting customers, 150 power consumers, also that their distribution covers 361 arc lights located as per record of lights given me by city engineer, with seven additional arc lamps wired for and to be used for summer use only. Also that the maps submitted by the London Electric Company at my request showing the layout of their power and incandescent distribution service was correct. Allowing electric equipment installed to be 25 per cent in access of the maximum peak load, allowing an engine equipment 10 per cent in advance of this for efficiency of electric generating, and a boiler equipment of 2,000 h.p., we find for valuating purposes a plant consisting of 2,310 electric h.p. equipment, of 2,541 engine h.p. equipment, and 2,000 h.p. boiler equipment and a switchboard capacity suitable for same.

My valuations for such a plant covering departments as follows: engines, boilers, piping, condensers, pumps, foundations, chimneys, arc, incandescent and power dynamos, switchboards, buildings, coal storage, coal handling and firing, machinery, together with arc light distribution service of 368 lamps, incandescent light distribution service covering district as shown on map, power distribution service covering district as shown on map, to total $442,000. Such a plant if operating an average term of say ten years would require at least 5 per cent per annum to be allowed for depreciation considering the fact that renewals and repairs be made each year out of operating expenses. This leaves a net valuation of such a plant $275,350. Considering therefore, a steam plant and electric distribution service of a value of $275,350, having a capacity equal to that offered by the London Electric Company, Limited, at approximately $500,000, I can in no other way account for the difference of $225,000 except by crediting same to good-will.

Some Facts.

The foregoing applies as a valuation on the assumption that the corporation has a use for such a plant. Is that assumption correct?

First—The incandescent lighting service is 133 cycle, 1,040 V. primaries and 104 and 208 V. secondaries. This system is not suitable for direct adaption to Niagara power and would require the use of motors suitable for operation from Niagara service to drive the existing generators now driven by steam engines or else the installation of rotary frequency changers. The former method would entail about 20 per cent average load loss and the latter about 12 per cent, making a consequent proportional increase of the cost of power to the consumer. Any attempt to use the existing distributing service direct on Niagara power would require all new pole transformers and new house metering service as well as a very extensive change in the lines and distribution service, because as it exists at present there is a very noticeable lack of capacity for most districts.

Second—The power service being a direct current, 250 and 500 volt distribution necessitates rotary converters to be installed with their consequent losses of efficiency, together with the distribution losses which are necessarily excessive under this type of distribution unless immense quantities of copper is installed in a feeder service.

Third—The arc light at present supplied has also (to use same) a similar efficiency transformation loss and the lamps now in use in London have been superseded in efficiency very materially in the last few years.

Fourth—As a consideration, however, it may be argued that a steam reserve in combination with a peak load reducer plant, that a steam plant would be of value. I would favor this myself, provided the steam plant were so located as to be available as a district steam heating plant and provided it were constructed with electrical equipment suitable to develop a similar current to that received from Niagara supply. Otherwise as a steam reserve plant we find a 2,000 h.p. equipment of very small service when a 4,000 or 5,000 load is to be distributed unless the steam plant is augmented in unison with the power requirements.

City Doesn't Require It.

My conclusion, therefore, must be that the corporation of London does not require such a steam and electrical plant in any capacity whatever. This leaves the good-will and customers of the London Electric Company as the only desirable asset to be secured.

Cost of Distributing.

Before submitting report on proposition No. 4 from the London Electric Company, I will give you my results on cost of distributing service lines, and substation for arc, incandescent lighting and power:

Incandescent residence, store and public building lighting, service wires, meters, transformers, distribution lines, poles, insulators and installation, covering 2,300 services, and the same district as is now covered by London Electric Company, but with primary line capacity 100 per cent in excess of present requirements ..... $ 98,876

Arc lighting system for streets, covering installation of 400 street arc lamps, on bracket and cross street suspension, including cutouts, arresters, insulators, poles, wires, regulators, rectifiers, meters, switchboards installation, etc., with an extra station equipment of 50 light capacity 76,263

Power service alternating current, three phase 25 cycle covering all customers listed in my report, No. 1, under classification of probable consumers, including poles, wires, insulators, transformers, meters, switchboards, installation, etc., and having a primary line capacity 100 per cent in advance of present need 48,894

Making a total equipment of $224,033
Allowance for engineering and contingencies 10,967

$235,000

In the foregoing calculations we have assumed all prices as though the power were used 24 hours a day, 365 days in the year.

If we purchase 500 h.p. we are required to pay during any month of the year for three-quarters of this amount, namely 3,750 h.p. and owing to London having a waterworks load, street lighting load and a very small percentage of 24 hour power outside of the street railway, I have not the slightest hesitation in stating that a 10 per cent resale of power will be a means of reducing the cost of distribution shown in the table, almost by one-half, and if the waterworks system can be available for assisting to reduce the peak load, then a 20 per cent resale will not be at all improbable.

This 20 per cent resale would mean a reduction on the average of $6 per h.p. to the average consumer or in other words, practically eliminating the entire cost of distribution.

Further Data Regarding Distribution Service.

In all of the preceding calculations I have figured on the city distributing Niagara power without the introduction or use of a single piece of rotating machinery, and I feel that this system is and will ultimately show itself to be the most economical, reliable and efficient system that can be adopted.

Owing, however, to the fact that there are about 130 direct current electric motor users operated from the London Electric Company's lines on 250 and 500 volt direct current power service, I have therefore, made an estimate from the data collected in my report No. 1, of the value of such direct current electric motor equipments now installed by consumers on both the London Electrical Company's and the Helena Costume Company's service wires, the total valuation to install this apparatus new is approximately $30,190, but as a large number of these have been in use an average of about ten years, I have estimated a value of them as second-hand motors which totals $17,435. I do not claim that if this apparatus was discarded that the various customers would be able to realize $17,435 from their machines; in fact, one-half of this amount would be as much as we could expect them to realize considering the difficulties they would be under in disposing of same.

In an endeavor to accommodate such power consumers, I have figured the expense to the corporation to transform Niagara power with the necessary rotary converters or motor generators, and I find the following results: The total cost of a sub-station, machinery and switchboards necessary, the same being centrally located together with the distribution lines using poles and cross-arms already erected, would cost approximately $45,440, and would require an additional extra annual operating expense of $4,000 per annum, which includes operators, transformation losses, interest and depreciation.

Alternative Proposition.

As an alternative proposition I have figured the corporation to install a distributing system covering a district limited by Ridout, Wellington, Queen's avenue and Bathurst, in which district most of the direct current motors are located; leaving all direct current motors this limited district sub-station and equipment figures—a total cost of $35,818, with an additional annual operating expense including operators, transformation losses, interest and depreciation of $4,150.

The amounts eliminated from the cost of alternating current distribution service will necessarily be small, as there is no doubt whatever, the alternating current power service will require to be installed ready for new consumers throughout the entire districts.

Considering therefore, the above capital costs and annual costs and whereas there could be no objection found if the corporation decided to provide suitable direct current service, I am obliged to admit that it will be more economical for the corporation to make some allowance to such direct current motor users in the way of reduced power rate for a given term rather than to invest in the power apparatus required to serve such customers.

Underground Distribution Service.

Owing to the desirability of eliminating from our main streets the disfiguring poles and wires thereon, together with the advantages secured in safety against loss of life through direct results and indirectly through fire and other dangers, I have provided an estimate of the cost of underground service through the district as shown on the attached map. The district covered is approximately all of that district where store or factory fronts approach the street line, and where overhead wires on the street would interfere with the speed and efficiency of operation of the fire department. The total cost of this underground service including 6,400 feet of main line, high tension distribution mains shown in red; 16,200 feet of distribution low tension service lines shown in blue; nine central district transformer manholes shown as red squares; seven distribution manholes shown as red circles, together with approximately 160 distribution and service boxes. The above requiring 108,000 feet of conduit and the charge of drawing in the required power street light and incandescent light cables, at a total cost approximately $70,000. The overhead work eliminated by the installation of this underground service figures a valuation of $8,854, leaving a net additional capital expense for underground service of $61,146.

These figures submitted, I have secured through results of other corporations installing underground service where it was absolutely necessary to install same by opening up finished and expensive pavements and owing to the fact that through most of the district covered, the corporation has a system of sidewalks which can be readily lifted and replaced and which at the present time requires lifting, levelling and re-setting or substitution by new cement sidewalks, I am of the opinion that this underground service could be installed very much cheaper than the foregoing estimate, and I will take this occasion to state that I very strongly recommend the installation of as much underground service as the corporation can possible see fit to install and would further call attention to this feature. That, whereas, it will be practically impossible to connect up and expend the entire $235,000 during the first year of operation of municipal distributing service; that it is my opinion that the corporation can proceed to install the underground service shown in map attached, and will not require to ask the citizens for any additional capital until the elections to be held at January 1, 1911.

Conclusion.

Therefore, gentlemen, my recommendations as asked for must be:

First—Construct, equip and maintain your own distributing plant on the most efficient basis possible and there will be no fear of competition from any source.

Second—Prepare plans and specifications of underground service, also overhead service lines, and call for tenders as early as possible. Note — Two months' time I consider very short to prepare accurate plans and specifications of this work, showing in detail all work, obstructions, locations, etc.

Third—Secure during said two months the latest and best information to satisfy yourselves as regards the designs, types, etc., of the apparatus, lamps and methods which I personally have approved and figured on in the foregoing estimates.

Respectfully submitted. Your obedient servant,

E. I. SIFTON,
Electrical Engineer.

On pasture lands in Alaska grass grows six feet high.

THE TABLE OF COST.

Horsepower distributed	1,000 h. p.	2,000 h.p.	3,000 h. p.	4,000 h. p.	5,000 h. p.
A—Cost of power at Niagara	$ 10,400 00	$ 30,800 00	$ 30,000 00	$ 40,000 00	$ 47,000 00
B—Interest on $671,080, at 4 per cent..	26,843 20	26,843 20	26,843 20	26,843 20	26,843 20
C—Sinking fund on $671,080, at 4 per cent	11,965 42	11,965 42	11,965 42	11,965 42	11,965 42
D—Line loss and maintenance, annual.	31,378 00	31,378 00	31,378 00	31,378 00	31,378 00
E—Cost at city limits, A, B, C	$ 80,586 62	$ 90,986 62	$100,186 62	$110,186 62	$117,186 62
G—Municipal operating, annually	10,150 00	10,150 00	10,150 00	10,150 00	10,150 00
H—Interest, depreciation and sinking fund	2,990 00	2,990 00	2,990 00	2,990 00	2,990 00
I—Total cost, distributed power, A, B,					
F—Cost per horsepower at city limits	$ 80 58	$ 45 49	$ 33 89	$ 27 54	$ 23 44
C, D, H, and G	$112,726 62	$123,126 62	$132,326 62	$142,326 62	$149,326 62
J—Cost per horsepower, delivered to average consumer	$ 112 72	$ 61 55	$ 44 08	35 58	$ 29 86
K—Cost (horsepower) for distribution (J-F)	32 14	16 07	10 69	8 04	6 42
L—London Electric Company distribution offer	.....	.....	15 00	12 50	10 50
M—Additional charges, per horsepower, for meter-reading, collecting, and accounting			$ 1 37	$ 1 02	$ 82
N—15 per cent increase on account of inefficiencies of distribution			5 00	4 11	3 50
O—Total cost London Electric distribution offer, L, M, N			21 87	17 63	14 82
P—Extra cost to allow London Electric to distribute per horsepower, O, K			10 68	9 59	8 40
Q—Additional annual cost of same			$32,040 00	$38,360 00	$42,000 00

Note.—In the above table of the entire equipment, including Niagara line, transformer station, municipal equipment in sub-station, distributing service and all equipment appertaining thereto, are figured for 5,000-horsepower distribution.

If the transformer station and Niagara line were reduced to 3,000-horsepower, and the distributions proportionately reduced for 1, 2, 3, and 4,000-horsepower equipment, there would be corrections in the figures of each column under 1, 2, 3, and 4,000-horsepower, respectively.

EXPLANATION OF PRECEDING TABLE.

Line A. is approximated owing to the Hydro-Electric Company expecting to distribute at 120,000 volts at which pressure the price of power is to be arbitrated.

Line B. and C. figured at 4 per cent. on account of Government allowing 4 per cent on municipalities' moneys.

Line E. is total of lines A., B., C. and D.

Line F. is line E. divided by h.p. at top of each column respectively.

Line G. is an estimate of operation expenses of municipal distribution plant, at 5,000 h.p. load, not allowing for repairs, or addional service linemen.

Line H. shows interest, depreciation and sinking fund at 4 per cent on municipal distribution plant, at capital cost of $235,000.

Line I. shows total annual cost of distributed power delivered to customers and is total of lines A., B., C., D., G. and H., or E. and G. and H.

Line J. explains itself.

Line K. being the difference between cost at city limits and cost delivered. J.-F. shows the cost per h.p. to distribute.

Lines L., M. and N. totalled in line O. shows the figuring of the actual cost of distribution as proposed by London Electric Company.

Line P. is the difference between city's cost of distribution and London Electric Company's cost to the city for distribution, or line O. minus line K.

Line Q. makes the total per annum cost to the city on the respective amounts of distribution if distributed by the London Electric Company, Limited.

Deductions.

First—It is not advisable to allow the London Electric Company, Limited, to distribute Niagara power on the basis submitted, as it would mean a tax on each citizen who operates say twelve lights or one h.p. of $8 40 per annum on the average.

Second—The price of distribution plant and service wires being figured for 5,000 h.p. distribution, and whereas the areas covered by arc, incandescent and power wires are approximately fixed, I can see very little chance of reducing the cost of distribution service except through the capacities and numbers of transformers and meters and it will not be advisable to contract for this apparatus earlier than requirements call for.

HAINS TRIAL PUT OFF

Slayer of Annis Must Wait Until Other Cases Are Settled.

Flushing, N. Y., March 6.—Efforts made today by the district attorney of Queen's County to have an early date set for the trial of Capt. Peter C. Hains, accused of the murder of William E. Annis, were brought to nought by a decision of Supreme Court Justice Garretson postponing indefinitely the naming of a date for the Hains trial.

Captain Hains, heavily bundled up against the cold air, was brought from the jail to the court house here, the scene of the trial and acquittal of his brother, T. Jenkins Hains, for complicity in the murder of Annis, but was not taken into the courtroom.

Justice Garretson stated that as there were two men in the Queen's County jail who had been awaiting trial there for murder in the first degree for more than a year, he believed their cases should be disposed of first.

He set the date for these trials for March 22 and 23 next, and said he would postpone indefinitely the naming of a date for the Hains trial.

Gives Reason Why Doctors Fail to Cure Sick Women

Because they fail to notice exactly what is wrong with many a sick woman, doctors are frequently criticised very severely. For instance, disease in the kidneys is one of the last ailments for which a doctor looks when treating women. This is a great mistake.

Women are very prone to kidney trouble and in fact many physicians attribute a woman's languor and ill-health to a derangement of the genital organs, when it's simply plain kidney disease, and nothing else.

Many so supposed female complaints are either bladder or kidney diseases. Sick kidneys, of course, make associate organs sick also. The result is back pains, bearing down sensations, utter weariness and headache. But Dr. Hamilton's Pills go right to the spot. They put life into the kidneys that makes a worn-out woman feel like new.

Indirectly the blood and nervous centres are assisted by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and the result is a proper performance of the function and a painless fulfillment of nature's command.

Thus it is that a woman can gain much happiness and abundant good health by the regular use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

You can rely on Dr. Hamilton's Pills with implicit confidence. Their effect is wonderful. Sold by all dealers. Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for $1.

IS HARRIMAN AFTER THE PERE MARQUETTE?

Rumored That It Will Be Added to Baltimore and Ohio System.

Detroit, March 6.—The Pere Marquette Railroad is in the hands of J. P. Morgan, to do with as he sees fit. That this road will soon be disposed of to some other great system, undoubtedly Harriman's Baltimore and Ohio, we are fully convinced. The deal simply awaits the outcome of the negotiations for a settlement of the financial difficulties of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, said a Pere Marquette official, who asked that his name be withheld, this morning.

It was announced this week that the plan proposed for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton settlement was rejected because of protests by large holders of 4½ per cent collateral trust notes. Terms of that proposed settlement are now made public, and in them J. P. Morgan's control of the Pere Marquette is disclosed.

"It was proposed that the Baltimore and Ohio, which road is bargaining for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, should guarantee the principal and interest on the four per cent notes of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton which mature in 1913," explains the Pere Marquette officials. "In return for this the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton was to relinquish $11,000,-000 of the common stock of the Pere Marquette, which the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton secured in June, 1904."

NEW FIRM OF BROKERS IN TORONTO

Opening of F. R. Bartlett & Co., Limited, Offices at Royal Bank Building.

A new brokerage firm has been added to the list of Toronto business concerns under the style of F. R. Bartlett & Co., Limited, bankers and brokers, with offices occupying the entire fourth floor of the Royal Bank Building.

They are launching into a regular banking and brokerage business, handling only A1 stocks and gilt-edged investment securities, making a specialty of the stock of the Bartlett Mines, Limited, which is one of the best-known mines in the New Gow Ganda Field.

Being well and favorable known in financial and mining circles in Toronto and other parts of the Dominion, and having first-class connections in New York and London, England, there seems to be a bright and rosy future ahead for the two young men, Messrs. F. R. and J. W. Bartlett, who are members of the new firm.

Mr. F. R. Bartlett has been for eleven years connected with the Dominion Bank, being for the last three and a half years, manager of their north end branch in Winnipeg. Mr. J. W. Bartlett has a long experience as a mineralogist, knows thoroughly the Cobalt and Gow Ganda silver fields, and is the controlling factor in the Bartlett Mines, Limited. With the knowledge and experience of these two men the new company is wonderfully well equipped to serve the public, and their clients are sure of a service which cannot be surpassed.

THE COAL OPERATORS WOULD ABOLISH DUTY

Want Free Entrance Into Canada for Bituminous Coal.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 6.—In an attempt to persuade Congress to establish reciprocal coal trade with Canada, practically every coal operator in the Western Pennsylvania district has signed his name to a petition addressed to the House of Representatives.

Such an agreement, they say, would mean an immense increase in the output of bituminous coal, as under the existing conditions the entire middle portion of Canada would draw directly from the western coal fields of this state. The high duty on coal at present makes such trade almost prohibitive, and it is the wish of the operators that this duty be removed, so that bituminous coal, for which Canada has great need, may be poured into Canada from the local mines.

The petition concludes:

"The position of the operators signing the paper is that if the Canadian Government does not abolish its duty on coal the present tariff be not disturbed."

READY FOR EMERGENCY

The Imperial General Staff Points Out the Necessity.

Ottawa, March 6. — Sir Frederick Borden presented a return to Parliament yesterday, containing the correspondence between the Imprial and Canadian Governments relating to the organization of an imperial general staff.

A memorandum from the war office points out the necessity for the maintenance of sea supremacy, the desirability of a broad plan of military organization for the Empire, making allowance for local conditions, organization of an armed force into two parts, first having local defence as its object and second designed for service of the Empire as a whole.

There being no guarantee that contingents will not be required, timely provision should be made for an emergency which is the paramount factor in the speedy conclusion of war.

Assenting to the general principles of the plan, Sir Frederick does so cordially because "the great principle of complete local control by the responsible minister concerned and officers of the local section of the imperial general staff is fully safeguarded."

CLOSED THE MINE.

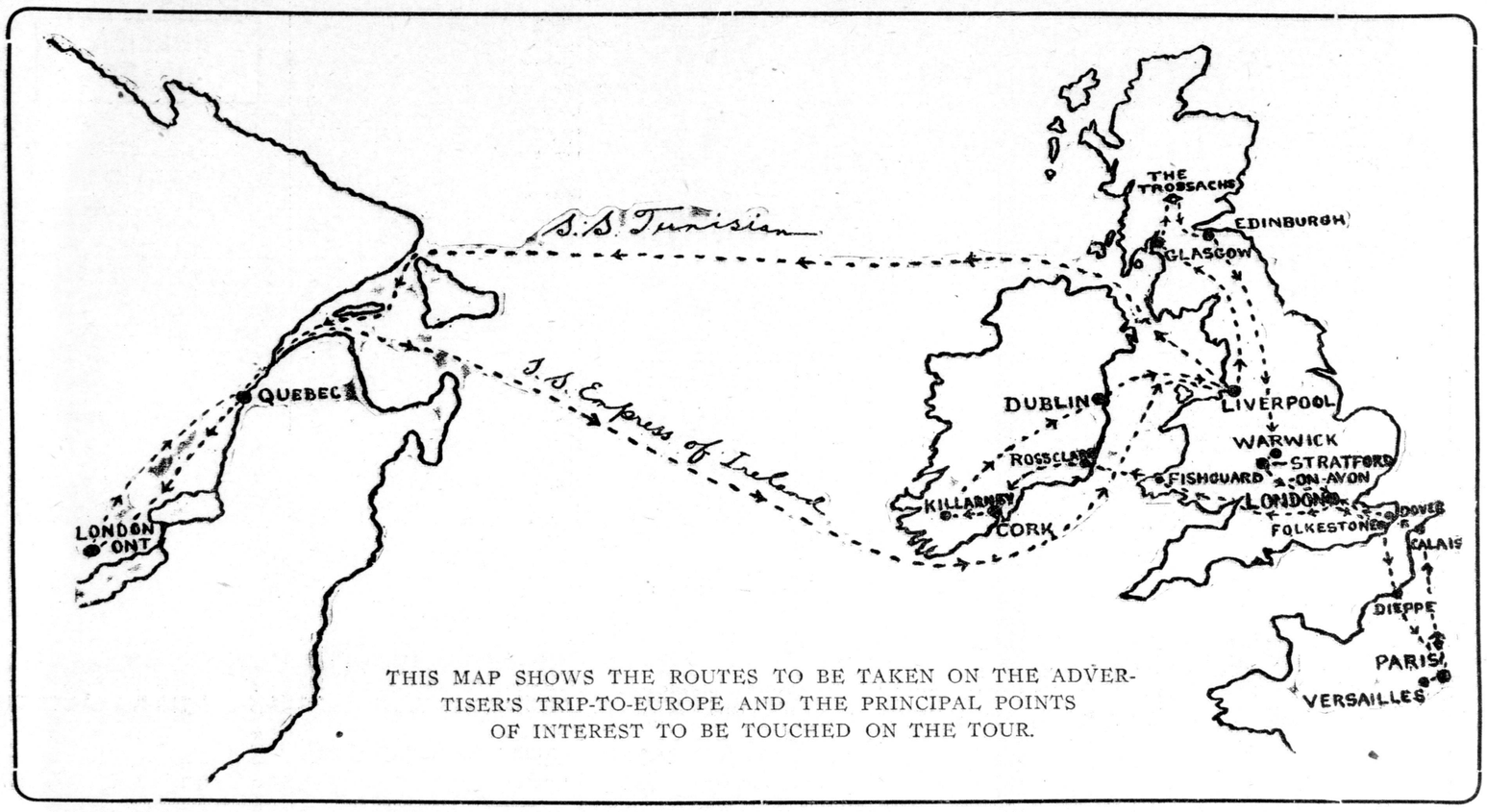
Glace Bay, N. S., March 5.—The Dominion Coal Company yesterday closed down their mine at Dominion No. 6, and as a result about 500 men will have to seek employment elsewhere. The mine is closed down for an indefinite period, and only sufficient men to attend the pumps are now employed.

Today the horses were taken out of the works and brought to Glace Bay. The mine was opened about five years ago. The men out of work at No. 6 are members of the United Mine Workers of America, and a strike is threatened. At the other collieries work is fairly brisk.

To cure its office boys of loafing a firm at Beloit, Wis., has equipped the push cart they use with devices for registering the distance covered in trips and the speed made.

ADVERTISER'S FREE TRIP TO EUROPE!

The Advertiser offers to eight ladies, chosen by its readers in London and the surrounding counties, a month of unalloyed pleasure abroad. The intention is that the guests shall so enjoy their trip that it will prove a delightful and lasting remembrance. Every detail has already been provided for. The chosen members of the party will only be required to leave all anxieties and worries behind them and to trust to The Advertiser's assurance of worthily performing its duty as host. The exhilarating sea trip should be a fitting preparation for the exciting and absorbing experiences that will follow. Ocean travel under such circumstances will mean the joy of living. The itinerary, on landing, has been planned to exclude a single dull moment. The two largest and most interesting cities in Europe and several of the most noted historical places in four countries will be visited.



THIS MAP SHOWS THE ROUTES TO BE TAKEN ON THE ADVERTISER'S TRIP-TO-EUROPE AND THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF INTEREST TO BE TOUCHED ON THE TOUR.



GUY'S CLIFF, WARWICK, ENGLAND

MONTREAL
QUEBEC
LIVERPOOL
GLASGOW
LOCH LOMOND
LOCH KATRINE
EDINBURGH
WARWICK

Itinerary of The London Advertiser's European Trip

CANADA

July 1, Thursday. Leave London by C. P. R. Pullman Palace Sleeping and Parlor car for Quebec.
July 2, Friday. Leave Quebec by Palatial C. P. R. steamer Empress of Ireland.
July 8, Thursday. Arrive at Liverpool and travel by rail to Glasgow.

SCOTLAND

July 9, Friday. Travel via the Trossachs to Edinburgh.
July 10, Saturday. | Edinburgh, with carriage drive.
July 11, Sunday. |
July 12, Monday. Leave Edinburgh for Warwick and Stratford-on-Avon.

ENGLAND

July 13, Tuesday. In Warwick and Stratford-on-Avon and on to London.
July 14, Wednesday. |
July 15, Thursday. | In London—Carriage drives two days,
July 16, Friday. | and visiting all places of interest.
July 17, Saturday. |
July 18, Sunday. |
July 19, Monday. Travel via Dieppe to Paris, France.

FRANCE

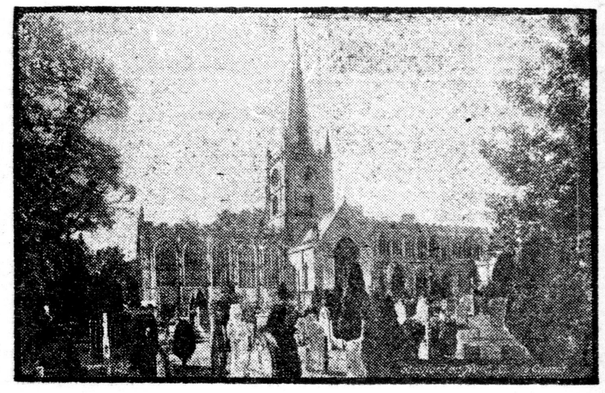
July 20, Tuesday. |
July 21, Wednesday. | In Paris, carriage drives, two days, including Versailles.
July 22, Thursday. |
July 23, Friday. Return to London.

IRELAND

July 24, Saturday. Travel via Fishguard and Rosslare to Cork.
July 25, Sunday. In Cork, visiting Blarney Castle.
July 26, Monday. Leave by train for Killarney.
July 27, Tuesday. In Killarney. Leave Tuesday for Dublin.
July 28, Wednesday. In Dublin; leave at night by steamer for Liverpool.
July 29, Thursday. Arrive at Liverpool and leave via Allan Line Steamer Tunisian for Quebec.

CANADA

August 5, Thursday. Arrive at Quebec.
August 6, Friday. Home again.



TRINITY CHURCH, STRATFORD-ON-AVON
Where Shakespeare Is Buried.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON
LONDON
PARIS
VERSAILLES
CORK
BLARNEY
KILLARNEY
DUBLIN

SUGGESTIONS AND ADVICE: Organize your work, and allot to your friends certain districts, to cover all the ground. Remember that the yearly subscriptions are the ones that will tell most in your total. Show that you intend to win, and your friends will display corresponding enthusiasm in helping you. If you are in business, remember that it will redound as much to the credit of your employers as to yourself; so ask them to help you. Don't be disheartened if you think that a competitor is too far ahead to be overtaken. Keep a list of all promises of ballots, and don't be afraid to jog people's memories. Remember, it takes more time to get and tabulate 1,000 ballots than it does to secure a new subscriber. Success will only be obtained by hard work, which must be kept up until the last moment. Keep your mind steadfastly on the object you are striving for. Above all, work hard, and even if you are not successful, you will be surprised at the number of new friends you have made.

PROVINCIAL DETECTIVE GREER IS CALLED INTO THE KINRADE CASE

Well-Known Sleuth Will Try to Fathom Mystery.

KINRADE HOUSE GONE THROUGH

Dispatches From Virginia Say Detectives Are Following Up a Clue There.

Hamilton, March 5. — Ernest Kinrade, the oldest son of the stricken family, was closeted with the detectives in the office of the chief of police for some time this afternoon. Later, Detectives Bleakley, Coulter and Miller went up to the Kinrade house, which has been uninhabited since the removal of the family to Toronto on Tuesday. Ernest Kinrade met them at the house, and they all went in together.

The presence of Provincial Detective Greer here set tongues wagging again as to new developments, though he denies that he is on the case. The two provincial detectives called at the office of Lees, Hobson & Stephens, solicitors for Mr. T. L. Kinrade. Afterwards Mr. Greer had a conference with Crown Attorney Washington at the Wentworth county courthouse.

Can't Identify.

The trouble both in the Kinrade and the Smith cases is the indefinite identifications. Half a dozen persons had a glance at the burglar who did the shooting last night, but nobody can tell anything beyond the fact that he was a big man wearing a grey suit.

Constable Smith rested easily this morning. Dr. Langrill, medical superintendent of the hospital, says the wound will not prove dangerous. His wife and one of their three children saw him for a few minutes. He is still unable to give any description of the man who shot him, as he was crouching in the dark at the time.

Again the three detectives engaged on the Kinrade murder case scattered to different parts of the city this morning, tracing up ragged ends of clues and stories that may lead to something.

Hamilton people are beginning to ask: "Will the Kinrade murder mystery go unsolved, and add another to the city's list of mysterious and unexplained crimes, including the Barton murder, and the killing of Police Constable Barron six years ago?"

The shooting of Policeman Smith last night vividly recalls the latter occurrence to the mind of Hamiltonians.

However, the detectives have no notion of giving up the search in the Kinrade case yet. When they started out on their respective beats this morning they expressed every hope of important developments shortly.

Constable Smith stood the ordeal or a vital operation well.

The bullet was located by means of the skyograph and Dr. Bingham extracted it. It was of a large calibre.

The lead had struck the officer on the right temple and had split in halves, one piece penetrating the skull, and the other portion taking an upward course remained between the scalp and the skull.

Smith is naturally very weak, but he rallied well.

TEMPERANCE PEOPLE WERE DISPLEASED

With Reception They Received At the Hands of Premier Whitney.

Secretary D. A. McDermid, of the London Temperance League, returned last evening from Toronto, where he had been attending the temperance convention in that city.

In conversation this morning he admitted that there was considerable feeling displayed over the three-fifths clause by delegates, and declares that some of the constituencies are in no amiable frame of mind towards Sir James Whitney.

"The Sunday car advocates were not the only deputation that were sat on by the Premier," said Mr. McDermid. "It seems that Wednesday was not a good day for deputations. We did not fare very well when we went to the Premier on the three-fifths clause, and we were given a not very favorable hearing.

Considerable Feeling.

"Among the delegates there was considerable feeling. Two years ago there were 45 municipalities where local option failed to carry on account of the three-fifths majority, although there was a vote in favor of local option. The next year the number was 29, and last year there was also a large number. No vote can be taken for three years in these places, although there is a great sentiment in favor of local option. Take Goderich, for instance. The vote for local option was very heavy. Some of the delegates from constituencies like these were not very favorably impressed with the reception given us by the Premier."

Sunday Cars.

"What about Sunday cars?" was asked.

"We did nothing," Mr. McDermid replied. "We were down on the temperance question, and we did not pay much attention to the cars, especially as the deputation in their behalf were not given much encouragement by the Premier."

DEACONS' BOARD ENTERTAINED CHOIR

Of First Congregational Church To Drive.

The choir and ushers of the First Congregational Church were treated to a drive last evening by the deacons' board of the church. A party of nearly 50 drove to the home of Deacon W. J. Walker, Pine Villa, Westminster, where they were royally entertained. Games, music and singing provided a most enjoyable programme, and an abundance of refreshments were served.

The evening closed with a cordial vote of thanks on motion of W. T. E. Wrighton and Miss Scott to Deacon Walker and his family for their great kindness in entertaining the choir for the third time. The happy company then departed for their homes.

THE POWER PRICES AT THE BORDER

Engineer Sothman Tells Towns How Much They Should Take.

Windsor, Ont., March 6.—At a public meeting held last night, P. W. Sothman, chief engineer of the Ontario hydro-electric commission, furnished a detailed estimate of the amount of Niagara power for which Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich can safely enter into a contract with the Government commission.

He said that for Walkerville the estimate is 1,274-horsepower, and for Sandwich 60-horsepower. His own opinion is that the city will be able to sell 1,500 or 2,000 horsepower by the time the transmission line is built. The amount of power for which the commission has contracted at the Falls probably will be insufficient at the end of ten years. If Windsor enters into a contract, Niagara power will be brought to the border by the winter of 1910. Mr. Sothman was unable to furnish an estimate of the cost of distributing power in Windsor, owing to the illness of Engineer McBride, who had charge of the work.

THREE MONTHS OR GIVE INFORMATION

Magistrate Love Has a Cure for Silent Indian Listers.

Charles Walsh might have been the Sphinx for all the information he would give concerning where he got his liquor when he appeared in court this morning on a charge of being drunk. Walsh is an Indian lister, and was arrested last night.

"Where did you get your liquor?" asked the court.

Walsh looked stolidly at the magistrate for fully a minute, but never answered.

"Oh, well," said the court, "I will remand you for a week, and if you don't feel like telling then, why we will see about sending you down for three months."

Donald Galbraith and Mary Nelson were arrested on Richmond street last night for being drunk. Galbraith was fined $3 and Mrs. Nelson was remanded for a week.

CZAR WILL HAVE ANOTHER TRY

Russia Preparing for a Conflict With Japs, Says Admiral Evans.

Colorado Springs, Col., March 6.—"As far as any war between the United States and Japan is concerned, all such talk is buncombe," declared Rear Admiral Evans, who arrived yesterday. "The Japanese have their hands full in taking care of the Russian situation. Russia is now preparing for what seems to be an inevitable conflict. It is rebuilding its navy, getting its army into shape, and constructing a double-track railroad across Siberia. Russia will not be satisfied until it has another try in the field with Japan."

Admiral Evans scouts the idea that the school controversy in California will lead to war with the Japanese.

"You might as well talk about an attack on a Chinese laundry causing war with that nation," he said. "Why should Japan seek war with the United States? Certainly Japan has no right to interfere with California in that state's regulation of schools.

"Of course, the terms of our treaty with Japan should be observed. Roosevelt handled that feature excellently. I don't believe the possibility of war has been given serious consideration by either country."

WARNS ROOSEVELT AGAINST THE FEVER

Professor Starr Predicts He Will Perish in Central Africa.

Chicago, March 6. — "Mr. Roosevelt will never return to the United States alive, if he carries out his announced intentions of exploring the dark regions of Africa in quest of big game."

This is the opinion of Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, whose prophecy is based upon his knowledge of the dangers of that country, particularly the insidious forests through his expedition to the Congo Free State.

The ex-president, according to the professor, will invade a section of country where few white men have dared to venture heretofore, on account of the fatal nature of the prevailing epidemics and the "sleeping sickness."

"His danger," said the professor, "will not lie in the ferociousness of animals which dwell there, but in the fevers which every explorer has come to fear, and which have taken the lives of many adventurers. I have visited Africa, and have known the extent of these. I had a fever peculiar to that portion of the country. I visited nine different times and narrowly escaped with my life.

"The ex-president has not the temperament that a man needs who would withstand the dangers of the climate he plans to brave."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES BURNS, ETC.

LOCAL CHAPTER WILL FIGHT

If National Chapter Interferes With Monument.

TROUBLE OVER THE SELECTION OF DESIGN

Results in the Formal Rescinding of the Charter of the Daughters of the Empire.

As was announced some days ago in The Advertiser the national chapter has annulled the charter of the local executive, so the official announcement to that effect, which appears today, has not caused any particular excitement. The members of the London chapters are not assured of the right or power of the national executive to take such action, and until that power has been demonstrated conclusively they will pay no attention whatever to the matter. If the national executive wish to put their case definitely it will be necessary for them to take action through a lawyer.

Very Arbitrary.

To the citizens interviewed by The Advertiser, the action of the national executive in publicly giving notice that "on the 26th of January, 1909, the municipal chapter of London was dissolved, and the charter granted to that chapter was rescinded, cancelled and declared null and void, and recalled," seems a very arbitrary action, and one that can have no possible effect other than to stir up contention, and go a long way towards the disintegration of the order.

There is little doubt that the major part of the citizens of London sympathize with the ladies who have worked so faithfully to see that a monument may become a reality, and are more than willing to accept and approve of the design decided upon by them, and as all the money has been contributed by London citizens, they look with very decided disfavor upon the attitude of the national chapter in criticizing the design accepted, and practically trying to force their views upon the London branch by means of such coercive powers as they possess.

Practically a Unit.

"The means they have taken to carry out their designs is almost wholly unwarranted," said a citizen today, "in view of the fact that the London chapters are practically a unit in favor of the design decided upon. The local chapters acknowledge the rule of the order that the national chapter is supreme in all matters, governed by the constitution, but the local chapters hold that they have in no way violated the terms of the constitution. The monument was to be erected to the Queen and soldiers according to the permission given, and hence the action taken by the national chapter is wholly unwarranted and arbitrary, and even despotic in its tendency."

They Have the Money.

What the outcome will be it is difficult to say, but as far as the monument goes the money for its erection is in the hands of the London ladies, and they will maintain the right to do with it as they see fit despite the attitude taken by the national chapter, and will, if necessary, defend their actions.

It is not likely, it was stated, that the other local chapters will remain connected with the national chapter, as after the present difference it would be very difficult to act in unity with them. But till the monument is an assured thing no definite action will be taken by the local chapters, unless they are compelled by the action of the central chapter to defend their rights.

WINTER SCOUTING

Interesting Military Feature Being Carried Out From Capital.

Ottawa, March 6.—Today and tomorrow an interesting feature is being carried out between Prescott and Ottawa. It is an experiment in winter scouting by two teams of seven, one from Ottawa and one from Brockville. The parties left the respective points at 7 o'clock this morning upon snowshoes, and with supplies on toboggans, and they will bivouac tonight in the snow somewhere on there 62-mile tramp. It is supposed they are the advance scouts of two armies approaching in opposite directions upon Kemptville. The leader of the Brockville seven is Capt. C. T. Wilkinson, of the Forty-first Regiment, and their umpire is Major Maunssell, of the headquarters staff, Ottawa. The leader of the Ottawa team is Major Morrison, D. S. O., 23rd F. B., their umpire being Capt. Newton, A. D. C.

TEXAS STOPS RACING.

Austin, Texas, March 6. — The State Senate last night passed the Robertson anti-bookmaking and anti-racing bill, by a vote of 18 to 12. The bill is sweeping. For two days past the minority has exploited dilatory tactics, but the majority was determined to remain in session all night if necessary to pass the bill.

The bill has already passed the House, and it is predicted that the governor will sign it.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODES.

Dayton, Ohio, March 6. — The boiler of a locomotive exploded nine miles north of this city on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad late yesterday, killing the fireman, E. G. Tripp. The engine was pulling a southbound train. The engineer was painfully scalded, but not otherwise hurt.

CHINESE STUDENTS.

Bingtau, March 6. — Nine Chinese students, residing in the Shan Tung Province, in which this city is located, have completed their preparations to go and finish their studies in foreign schools. Four of the nine will enter American institutions of learning, three will go to England, and two to German universities.

ELEVATORS DESTROYED.

Orangeville, March 6.—The fine windmill elevator of Clarke & Hannah, having a capacity of 30,000 bushels, was destroyed by fire yesterday, together with 15,000 bushels of wheat. The building was constructed entirely of wood, and as a result nothing could be done to check the fire. The grain was mostly covered by insurance, while the building was partly insured.

Cheerful Babies

are the ones free from distressing stomach and bowel disorders, teething pains, etc. Suffering babies cannot be cheerful. STRONG'S CARMINATIVE will relieve suffering. It's a mild, safe remedy for infantile digestive troubles, peevishness, nervousness, etc. Relieves colic and other distresses due to gas in stomach and bowels, teething pains, etc. Cures diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera infantum promptly. Indorsed by the medical profession. Price, 25 cents.

Strong's Drug Store
184 DUNDAS STREET.

A single trial of STRONG'S BAKING POWDER will prove its superiority better than any amount of argument. Try it. 25 cents pound.

HOUSE OF COMMONS TO CLOSE EARLY

Sir Wilfrid Will Have More Dispatch in Business From Now On.

Ottawa, March 5.—In the Commons today, R. L. Borden, on orders of the day, asked when the waterways treaty would be presented to the House.

The Premier replied that a dispatch had been received from the Imperial Government. It would be given to the House on Monday next.

Mr. Borden also inquired as to the negotiations between the Dominion and the province regarding jurisdiction over the inland fisheries.

Sir Wilfrid said negotiations were still on.

The Premier's motion taking Wednesdays for Government business was adopted today with but little opposition. This means that from now on private members have Mondays only, and indicates a desire on the part of the House to bring the session to a close at as early a date as possible.

SIXTEEN DROWNED AT BIRKENHEAD

Liverpool, March 6.—Sixteen men were drowned this morning in the flooding of a coffer dam used in the construction of a new dock at Birkenhead. Three men rescued from the wreckage were badly injured.

WEST NISSOURI PUPILS

Order of Standing of the Scholars in School Section, No. 7.

The following is the order of standing of pupils of No. 7, S. S., West Nissouri:

Class V.—Harriet Vining, Andrew Gibson, Allan Hogg.

Class IV.—Willie Henderson, Willie Vining, Eva Hueston,* Harold Dundass.

Class Junior IV.—Hope Nicholson.

Class III.—Lovena Henderson, Ira Craig.

Class II.—Johnnie Ramsay, Lloyd Craig, Arthur Hannahson, Rita Garner,* Jessie Hogg.*

Class Part II.—Beatrice Vining.

Class I.—Jean Hannahson, Clifford Jones, Jimmie Henderson, Austin Craig.

Names marked with an asterisk were absent for one examination.

MISS HARRIS, B.A., Teacher.

USED BOGUS TICKETS

Detective Alleges They Were Accepted by Grand Trunk Conductors.

Toronto, March 6.—Daniel Corrigan and Frank McCallum, the two G. T. R. conductors, together with two Hebrews named Henry Rosenbes and Joseph Woods, were charged in the sessions yesterday with conspiring to defraud the railway company by carrying passengers between Toronto and Montreal without paying fares.

The principal evidence today was supplied by W. H. Allen, a private detective, who had got into the confidence of a Toronto tailor named Lavigne, who had been accustomed to travel with the conductors with tickets and together they purchased passages at $4 apiece from Rosenbes in Toronto and travelled to Montreal on Jan. 8.

In Montreal next day they purchased bogus tickets from Joseph Woods at the same price and returned to Toronto. The tickets were made out of Imperial Bank checks of the same color as the regular railway tickets. The trips were made each time with Conductor McCallum.

Both of the conductors are well known. McCallum has been an employe of the G. T. R. for over twenty years, while Corrigan has just completed 38 years' of service.

RESIDED IN LONDON TOWNSHIP 56 YEARS

Death of James Robb, of the Sarnia Road.

James Robb, a resident of London Township for 56 years, died at his home on the Sarnia road this morning after a brief illness. Mr. Robb was 80 years old, and came to this country from Blairgowrie, Scotland, when he was quite a young man. Besides his wife he is survived by one son, Charles, at home, and three daughters Harriet A., at home; Miss Mary, in Toronto, and Mrs. George Shortt, of Eramosa. The funeral will be held on Monday to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, the services being conducted by Rev. George Dewey.

MUST GET HUSBAND TO CLAIM $50,000

Kentucky Court of Appeals Puts Girl in Strange Situation.

Lexington, March 6.—Under a decision of the Kentucky court of appeals handed down today, it becomes necessary for Miss Frances McClelland to obtain a husband before she is legally able to secure a legacy of $50,000 bequeathed her by the late noted turfman, Byron McClelland, her uncle.

This decision of the appellate court was a reversal of the Fayette County Circuit Court, which tribunal decided that the young woman had the right to the legacy at any time, the suit being a friendly one to properly construe the will. The higher court held, however, that the bequest was contingent and that she had no vested interest in it until the day she married.

Miss McClelland, whose father was the trainer, John McClelland, formerly in charge of "Lucky" Baldwin, is now a student at a female school in this city. She was adopted by Byron McClelland and his wife several years before his death, and still resides with Mrs. McClelland in this city.

East London Items

ENJOYABLE CONCERT AT LONDON JUNCTION

Under Auspices of Choir of St. George's Church.

A most enjoyable concert was held at London Junction last night, under the auspices of the choir of St. George's Church. The programme was under the direction of Mr. E. Nuttycombe, and included the following numbers: Chorus by the choir, solo by Mr. Brock, a duet by Misses Nuttycombe, reading by Miss Kate Heighway, duet by Miss E. Angus and Mr. Jones, solo by Mr. Jones, an orchestral selection and a cantata entitled "Meadowsweet," in which the principals were Miss E. Angus, Miss B. Fisher and Mr. Jones, supported by the choir.

PROMNENT SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS

To the Committee for the Fourth Section of the G. T. R.

Local railwaymen, employees of the Grand Trunk, and members of the Grand Trunk Railway Insurance and Provident Society, are at present electing seven members to the committee for the fourth section of the road.

There are twelve candidates in the field and, the seven elected will act as delegates to the annual general meeting to be held in two weeks. The ballots will be forwarded to J. H. Stewart, the secretary of the executive committee in the fourth section.

Those in the field are: E. J. Ram, patternmaker; J. Loughlin, carpenter; Stewart Jamieson, shed foreman; Thomas Short, the stationmaster, and Ernest Skinner, clerk, all of this city; E. Leadley, the lost-freight agent, at South Parkdale; W. H. Stewart, foreman, Hamilton; J. Gray, agent at Hamilton; A. E. Savage, train baggageman, Niagara Falls; J. J. Whittaker, train baggageman, at Windsor; W. A. Crawford, chief clerk, Sarnia Tunnel; John Peart, agent at St. Thomas.

At the last meeting of the trustee board of the Centennial Methodist Church, Mr. Bert Weir, the organist, was given an advance in salary for his good work. Some very nice things were said of Mr. Weir by the trustees.

Miss Daisy King, of Mamalon street, entertained about 25 of her friends at her home Wednesday evening. The party spent a very pleasant time in music and games.

Mr. Joseph Raymond, of Raymond Bros., leaves this week for the west, where he will take up land. Mr. Raymond has arranged for a home near Weyburn, Saskatchewan. He will be 50 miles from the nearest town, and has purchased groceries valued at $160 from an east end grocer. Mr. Raymond is taking supplies sufficient to last him some months. As coal oil is worth about 45 cents a gallon in his new home, and 12 cents here, Mr. Raymond will take a barrel with him. It is said that there is a rush to the west this year, and that within a few weeks settlers will be going out in earnest.

STANDING IN TRIP-TO-EUROPE

Continued From Page One.

about two thousand votes separate the first and second candidates in one district, while in another there are only about three hundred coupons separating the first three names in the list. A gratifying feature is that several who were towards the foot of the list have been adding largely to their ballots, and will likely be a force to be reckoned with when the next standing vote is published.

The fight is on in earnest now, and there will be a lot of hard work done in all the districts during the next few weeks.

PARDON BEFORE DEATH

Granted at Last Moment to Suffering Inmate of Kingston.

Kingston, March 6.—Suffering from cancer of the stomach, and expected to die at any moment, a pardon has been granted to an inmate of the penientiary named Anderson, of Ottawa.

GOING TO PITTSBURG

The Ideal-National Bowlers Leave for Tourney Tomorrow.

The Ideal-National combination bowling team will leave for Pittsburg tomorrow at 11:38 a.m., G. T. R., where they will engage in the bowling tournament now being held in that city.

FROZEN TO DEATH

Grim Tragedy on the Macleod River in British Columbia.

Vancouver, March 5.—Word has been received from Bakerville that R. Peden, F. Aken and J. Goldie report the discovery of two men frozen to death on the McLeod River, a point about sixty miles from Barkerville. It is believed here that the bodies are those of Charles Baker and James McCurdy, who left Barkerville about six or seven weeks ago, accompanied by two hardly old-timers, Messrs. Spittal and Henderson, bound for Tete Janue Cache. Mr. Peden's party was on its way to Barkerville with dog teams to fetch a third consignment of supplies for the Gaskell party, who are cruising timber on Goat River. It is thought that Baker and McCurdy had left the company of Spittal and Henderson and were returning to Barkerville when they met their death through exposure, as they had neither food nor blankets when found.

GUILTY OF MURDER

Two Italians Who Shot Edward Green, Peddler, of Montreal.

Perth, N. B., March.—Leon Seppepil and Tony Arosha, Italians, were convicted of the murder of Edward Green, a Montreal peddler, by a jury tonight. They will be sentenced tomorrow. The murder for which they were convicted took place Dec. 20, at Beaver Brook, on the line of the G. T. P. Green and another peddler were walking from one camp to another in pursuit of their trade, when they were fired on from behind a pile of logs, Green being instantly killed. Pansarsky escaped, although the bullet pierced his clothing across the breast. The murderers were tracked through the light snow all day Sunday, and on Monday were found in a shack badly frozen, having lain in the snow all night. The contents of Green's valise, consisting of many watches and other jewelry, were found along the trail at different hiding places, but $3,000 in cash he was known to have had has not yet been recovered. Panarsky identified Seppepil in court as the man who aimed at him. The prisoners took the stand in their own defence, but their stories were very contradictory. Judge Landry charged strongly against the prisoners.

TO LECTURE ON FOREST.

Ottawa, March 6.—Mr. A. Knechtel, Inspector of Dominion forest reserves, has gone west to lecture on the protection of the forests, conveying his lessons by lantern views, throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

WOULDN'T HEAR HARDIE.

Oxford, Eng., March 5.—At a meeting of the University Fabian Society in the town hall here tonight, James Keir Hardie, the Socialist member of Parliament, who was to have been the principal speaker, was unable to gain a hearing owing to the hostile demonstrations of the undergraduates.

Amidst scenes of the greatest disorder, firecrackers were exploded, automobile horns were blown, there were shouts and bursts of song by the students, eggs and oranges were thrown, and the platform was stormed. Many free fights occurred during the demonstration.

The proctor of the university vainly appealed to the undergraduates to give Mr. Hardie a hearing, but they refused to do so, and the meeting was eventually broken up.

TORONTO'S BIRTHDAY.

Toronto, March 6. — Big Ben, the massive bell that tolls the hours from the tower of the city hall, rang continuously from 12 to 12:05 o'clock at noon today to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the incorporation of the city of Toronto. The bells in the fire halls also recognized the city's birthday in the same way. Flags are hoisted on all the public buildings of the city in honor of the day.

Folks say Omond's Devonshire Cold Cream is in many ways quite the best yet. The tube idea is so good—convenient to use and avoids waste—and the perfume is delightful.

Every lady is invited to sample it at

THE LITTLE DRUG STORE
468 Dundas Street. Phone 1429.

Well Prepared and Clean

Our coal is well prepared and screened. You will know what the best coal is like, if you try our coal.

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MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

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

STUDIOS — HEINTZMAN'S, DUNDAS and 870 Wellington; phone 2671. J. Lamont Galbraith, voice production and song and speech. Ave Galbraith, advanced pianoforte.

J. PARNELL MORRIS, ORGANIST AND choirmaster, Dundas Centre Methodist Church. Voice culture, solo singing, piano, organ, theory. 445 Colborne. Phone 1561.

MISS JEAN ROBB, ELOCUTIONIST and soprano vocalist, teacher of elocution. Accepts concert engagements. 250 Queen's avenue.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, PIANO, organ, harmony, counterpoint and singing. Studio, 423 Waterloo. Telephone.

VERNE L. HEWER, CONCERT BARITONE — Vocal instructor, Alma College; leader Wellington Methodist choir. Absolute voice production, breathing and singing. Headquarters, Hewer's Male Quartette and Concert Company, 211 Dundas street, London.

Joint Savings Accounts at THE BANK OF TORONTO

Are proving to be a very great convenience to many of our friends. With these accounts—

Either of two persons of the household may deposit or withdraw money.

Interest is paid on all balances twice a year.

In the event of the death of either party, the survivor may withdraw the money.

CAPITAL $4,000,000
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British North America
A Strong British Bank, with Connections Throughout the World.

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Agents in Canada for the Colonial Bank, London and West Indies. We have special facilities for handling business with Great Britain and foreign countries.

Drafts on France, Germany, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India, China, Japan and West Indies bought and sold.

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NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.
T. H. PURDOM, K.C., President.

BARGAINS FOR NEXT WEEK AT
Parsons' Fair and Hardware

A 40c quart of Mixed Paint, 35c
$1.00 Leather Halters 85c
Mrs. Potts' Irons, nickel-plated 90c
15c Breast Straps.... 2 for 25c
Victor Sifters 10c
Sweat Pads 25c
Canvas Gloves..... 2 pairs 25c
Muleskin Mitts, pair 19c
60c Willow Clothes Baskets, each 45c
6 dozen White Bowls, each 4c
Oak Room Moulding, foot 1½c
Royal Canadian Wringers, each $3.00
Cold Blast Lanterns 50c
Lantern Globes 5c
Lamp Chimneys 5c
Complexion Soap, box 8c
Safelight Matches, 3 boxes 10c

PHONE 1134.

Tea Spoons, 89c Doz.
Dessert Spoons, $1.98 Doz.
Table Spoons, 19c Each
Dessert Forks, $1.98 Doz.
Table Forks, $2.48 Doz.

These goods are exactly the same in the centre if broken in two as they are on the outside, and are a very heavy weight. 25 years guarantee with each piece.

COWAN'S Hardware
127 DUNDAS STREET.

DAINTY, DELICATE LACE

Delicate lace needs great care in cleaning. We give it this care, as our patrons will testify.

R. PARKER & CO.
Dyers and Cleaners.
400 RICHMOND ST., LONDON, ONT.
xt

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

BUSINESS BRISK ON LOCAL MARKET

Offerings of Oats Were Speedily Taken Up.

APPLE PRICES ARE STILL GOING UP

And the Class of Fruit Being Sold Is Very Poor—Today's Quotations.

With fine weather, the market today was fairly well filled with farmers, but purchasers were in the majority. The result was brisk business, and sales were made readily in all lines.

A number of loads of oats were brought in, and were picked up readily. Some spirited bidding took place among the buyers, and prices still range from $1 30 to $1 32 per cwt.

No wheat was offered to day, but the prices remain unchanged.

One load of corn brought $1 25 per cwt., and a load of barley $1 20. Seed peas are quoted at 90 cents a bushel.

The hides, tallow and wool market is steady, but the hides are of inferior quality. This is generally the case, however, each spring.

Poultry is still up in the air and chickens are quoted at 15 cents per pound.

Live Hog Prices.

There will be no shipment of live hogs on Monday, but the buyers will be on the market Wednesday morning, when it is expected, prices will be a little higher.

Dressed pork was plentiful this morning and sold at $8 75 to $9 per cwt. A few hogs sold at $9 25.

Potatoes were fairly plentiful, and sold briskly at 60 to 65 cents per bag. Carrots have dropped a notch, 25 to 30 cents a bushel being the prevailing prices.

It is almost impossible to secure apples, and as a result the prices have gone up to $3 35 to $4 75 a barrel, and the apples offered are of very inferior quality.

Beef was a little weaker today and sold from $5 50 to $7 per cwt.

Following are the prices:

Grain.			
Wheat, per bu	$1 00	to	$1 05
Oats, per cwt	1 30	to	1 32
Corn, per cwt	1 15	to	1 25
Barley, per cwt	1 15	to	1 20
Seed peas, per bu	90	to	90
Peas, per cwt	1 25	to	1 30
Buckwheat, per cwt	1 15	to	1 20
Beans, per bu	1 10	to	1 60
Rye, per cwt	1 05	to	1 10
Hides and Wool.			
Wool, washed, lb	15	to	17
Wool, unwashed, lb	8	to	9
Hides, No. 1, lb	8	to	8
Hides, No. 2, lb	7	to	7
Hides, No. 3, lb	6	to	6
Tallow, rendered, lb	5	to	6
Tallow, rough, lb	3	to	4
Sheepskins, each	75	to	1 25
Calfskins, No. 1, lb	10	to	11
Calfskins, No. 2, lb	9	to	10
Poultry Dressed.			
Turkeys, per lb	18	to	21
Geese, each	1 25	to	1 40
Geese, per lb	10	to	11
Ducks, per lb	9	to	11
Chickens, each	55	to	70
Chickens, per lb	15	to	15
Old fowl, per lb	10	to	12
Poultry, Alive.			
Turkeys, per lb	17	to	18
Geese, per lb	9	to	10
Ducks, per lb	9	to	9
Chickens, per lb	12	to	13
Old fowl, per lb	9	to	9
Live Stock.			
Select hogs, cwt	6 50	to	6 50
Fat sows, cwt	4 25	to	4 50
Stags, per cwt	2 00	to	2 00
Export cattle, cwt	4 50	to	5 00
Milch cows, each	30 00	to	55 00
Vegetables.			
Potatoes, per bag	60	to	65
Turnips, per bag	30	to	40
Beets, per bu	35	to	45
Parsnips, per bu	40	to	50
Onions, per bu	50	to	65
Celery, 12 bunches	25	to	45
Cabbage, per dozen	20	to	55
Carrots, per bu	25	to	30
Sage, per dozen	15	to	15
Savory, per dozen	15	to	15
Lettuce, per dozen	40	to	50
Green onions, per dozen	30	to	45
Radishes, per dozen	40	to	45
Dairy Produce.			
Butter, creamery, lb	26	to	28
Butter, roll, lb	24	to	25
Butter, crock, lb	23	to	24
Eggs, packed, dozen	22	to	24
Eggs, fresh-laid, dozen	24	to	26
Honey, strained, lb	10	to	12
Honey, in comb	12	to	14
Butchers' Meats.			
Beef, forequarters, cwt	5 50	to	6 25
Beef, hindquarters, cwt	6 00	to	7 00
Mutton, per cwt	7 00	to	9 00
Veal, per cwt	8 00	to	9 00
Lamb, per cwt	10 50	to	12 00
Dressed hogs, cwt	8 75	to	9 00
Pork, hindquarters, cwt	10 00	to	11 00
Pork, forequarters, cwt	9 00	to	10 00
Fruit.			
Apples, per barrel	3 35	to	4 75
Apples, per bag	1 00	to	1 50
Hay and Straw.			
Hay, per ton	10 25	to	11 50
Straw, per ton	6 00	to	6 50
Straw, per load	4 00	to	5 00

PRODUCE.

DRUMBO.

Drumbo, March 6.—Following are market prices here: Wheat, $1.02; oats, 45c to 47c; peas, 90c to 90c; barley, 55c to 60c; buckwheat, 55c to 60c; hogs (alive), $6.60.

INNERKIP.

Innerkip, March 6.—Innerkip market prices are as follows: Wheat (standard) $1; oats, 42c; barley, 55c; peas, 80c; corn, 70c; flour, per ctw, $2.50; bran, $1.15; shorts, per cwt. $1.25; hogs, $6.60.

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NORWICH.

Norwich, March 6.—Local market quotations are as follows: Wheat, standard, $1; oats, 43c; barley, 52c to 55c; hogs (alive) $6.30; butter, 23c; eggs, 22c; hay, $10.

GODERICH.

Goderich, March 6.—Goderich market quotations are as follows: Fall wheat, per bushel, $1; spring wheat, per bushel, $1; rye, per bushel, 48c to 50c; buckwheat, per bushel, 48c to 50c; oats, per bushel, 40c to 42c; peas, per bushel, 83c to 85c; Barley, per bush, 45c to 50c; screenings, per ton, $20; flour, family, per cwt, $2.60; flour, patent, per cwt $3; bran, per ton, $24; shorts, per ton $25; hay, per ton, $9; wood, per cord, $5 to $6; butter, per lb., 21c to 24c; cheese, per lb., 15c; eggs, per dozen, 22c to 25c; potatoes, new, 30c to 35c; cattle, ordinary to good, per cwt., $3.50 to $4; cattle, export, per cwt, $4.50 to $5; hogs, $6.40; lambs, $4.50 to $5.50; sheep, per cwt., $3 to $3.50; ham, per lb., 17c; bacon, per lb., 15c to 20c; lard, per lb., 15c; tallow, per lb., 4c to 5c; hides, per cwt, $6 to $6.50; sheepskins, 40c chickens, 10c; turkeys, 12c to 14c.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, March 6.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red western winter, 8s 5½d. Futures steady; May, 8s 3¾d; July, 8s 1⅝d; September, 7s 9⅞d.

Corn—Spot quiet; new American mixed (via Galveston), 5s 8d. Futures quiet; March, 5s 6½d; May, 5s 8d.

COTTON.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 5.—Cotton—Futures closed steady. Closing bids: March, 9.47c; April, 9.46c; May, 9.47c; June, 9.41c; July, 9.42c; August, 9.37c; September, 9.28c; October, 9.29c; November, 9.24c; December, 9.24c; January, 9.22c.

Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 9.85c; middling Gulf, 10.10c; no sales.

New York, March 6.—Cotton—Futures opened steady; March, 9.51c bid; May, 9.49c; June, 9.41c; July, 9.44c; October, 9.29c; November, 9.24c bid; December, 9.25c; January, 9.22c.

New York, March 6.—Cotton—Futures closed steady on near months and barely steady on distant. Closing bids: March, 9.48c; April, 9.45c; May, 9.46c; June, 9.37c; July, 9.30c; August, 9.32c; September, 9.25c; October, 9.25c; November, 9.21c; December, 9.21c; January, 9.20c.

Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 9.85c; sales, 100 bales.

OIL.

PITTSBURG.

Pitsburg, Pa., March 6.—Oil opened and closed at $1 78.

DAIRY.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., March 5.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 22c to 28c; dairies, 20c to 25c.

Cheese—Strong; daisies, 15½c to 16c; wins, 14½c to 15c; Young Americans, 16c to 16½c; longhorns, 16¼c to 16½c.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 5.—Butter—Fancy, fresh, steady, other grades easy; receipts, 4,857 packages; creamery, 21c to 21½c; common to special, 20c to 20½c.

Cheese—Firm and unchanged; receipts,

COFFEE.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 5.—Coffee—The market for futures opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points, in response to lower European cables, and added slightly to its loss during the day under realizing. It is said the declines in the Santos market reported recently suggest that shipments from that port will be continued, notwithstanding the additional export tax. The market closed easy, net unchanged to 10 points lower. Sales were reported at 14,500 bags, including March, $6 85 to $6 90; May, $6 85; July, $6 40; September, $6; October, $5 75; February, $5 80. Spot coffee steady; No. 7 Rio, 8¼c; No. 4 Santos, 9c; mild coffee steady; Cordova, 9¾c to 13c.

SUGAR.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 5.—Refined sugar has advanced locally 10c per cwt on a strong outside market. Wholesale quotations today were: Montreal granulated, barrel, $4 80; do, yellow, $4 20; Paris lumps, 100-lb boxes, cwt, $5 55; do, 50-lb boxes, $5 85; do, 25-lb boxes, $5 85; Acadia granulated, bags, $4 50; Beaver granulated, bags, $4 30.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 5.—Sugar—Raw was strong; fair refining, 3.30c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3.80c; molasses sugar, 3.05c; refined steady. Molasses—Quiet.

PRODUCE.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported by S. N. Spencer, Stockbroker, Market Lane, for The Advertiser.

Chicago, March 6.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1 15½	$1 16¼	$1 15½	$1 16¼
July	1 03½	1 04½	1 03½	1 04⅜
Corn—				
May	67⅜	68¼	67⅜	68⅛
July	66⅝	67¾	66⅝	67⅝
Oats—				
May	56	56½	55⅞	56½
July	50⅛	50½	50⅛	50½
Pork—				
May	17 50	17 70	17 50	17 70
July	17 60	17 72	17 55	17 72
Lard—				
May	10 07	10 25	10 07	10 25
July	10 20	10 35	10 20	10 35
Short Ribs—				
May	9 20	9 37	9 30	9 27
July	9 40	9 50	9 40	9 50

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 5.—Produce prices today: Butter, dairy, per lb, 26c to 28c; do, solids, 24c to 25c; eggs, dozen, 27c to 28c; do, new-laid, 30c; turnips, per bag, 30c to 50c; potatoes, 70c to 75c; onions, per bag, 85c to $1; ducks, 15c to 16c; spring turkeys, 16c to 18c; old turkeys, 14c to 15c; spring chickens, dressed, 16c to 18c; geese, dressed, 12c to 14c; old fowl, dressed. No. 1 stock, 10c to 11c.

BEANS.

DETROIT.

Detroit, March 5.—Beans—Spot, $2 40; May, $2 45, both nominal.

GRAIN.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 6.—The grain markets continue with an easier tone, although sellers are not anxious to press sales at the lower levels. Business is therefore rather quiet at the close of the week. There is still a good demand for coarse grains. The flour war continues. Western grains are easier. Local dealers' quotations are:

Wheat—Ontario No. 2 white or red, $1 07 to $1 08; No. 2 mixed, $1 07 to $1 08 outside; Manitoba wheat, spot, No. 1 northern, $1 20; No. 2 northern, $1 17, on track at Georgian Bay ports; all-rail, No. 1 northern nominal, at $1 25; No. 2 northern, $1 22, delivered at Ontario points.

Barley—No. 2, 59c to 60c; No. 3 extra, 57c to 58c; No. 3, 55½c to 56c.

Oats—Ontario No. 2 white, 46c to 47c outside; No. 2 mixed, 45c to 46c outside; No. 2 western, 48c on track at lake ports.

Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 74c to 74½c; No. 3 yellow, 73c to 73½c; Canadian, 69½c to 70c, Toronto freights.

Flour—Manitoba first patents, $5 70 to $5 90; seconds, $5 20 to $5 40; strong bakers, $5 10 to $5 20; Ontario winter wheat patents, $4 to $4 10, in buyers' sacks, outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 60c to 61c.

Rye—No. 2, 69c to 70c outside.

Peas—No. 2, 92½c to 93c outside.

Millfeed—Bran scarce, at $24 per ton in bags, outside; shorts, $25 in bags, outside.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 6.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 5,000 head; market steady; beeves, $4 15 to $5 25; Texas steers, $4 40 to $5 50; western steers, $4 10 to $5 60; stockers and feeders, $3 40 to $5 50; cows and heifers, $3 60; calves, $9.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 18,000 head; market slightly higher; light, $6 40 to $6 50; mixed, $6 15 to $6 40; heavy, $6 25 to $6 50; roughs, $6 25 to $6 35; good to choice heavy, $6 35 to $6 60; pigs, $5 25 to $6; bulk of sales at $6 15 to $6 50.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 2,000 head; natives, $3 30 to $5 75; westerns, $3 50 to $5 80; yearlings, $6 to $7 10; lambs, natives, $5 70 to $5 85; westerns, $5 75.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, March 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 150 head; firm; prices unchanged. Veals—Receipts, 200 head; active and 25c lower, $7 to $7 90.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,700 head; fairly active and steady; prices unchanged.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 10,000 head; steady; sheep active, lambs slow, prices unchanged.

TODAY'S STOCKS.

COBALT STOCKS.

Noon quotations on Cobalt mining Edward Cronyn & Co., members of the stocks, telegraphed The Advertiser by Toronto Stock Exchange:

Toronto, March 6.—Standard Mining Exchange quotations: Beaver, 19¼; Meehan, 15; Rochester, 19½; Chambers, 81; Kerr Lake, 12; Scotia, 49; Reserve, 286; La Rose, 640; Leaf, 13; Cobalt Lake, 14; Little Nip., 33; Queen, 60; Coniagas, 6½; Nipissing, 904; Temiskaming, 147; Foster, 37; Otisse, 94; Trethewey, 154.

[Special to H. C. Becher & Co., from Harris, Winthrop & Co.]

New York, March 6.—The week ends with more or less uncertainty hanging over the market, pending the commodities decision, which is hoped will be handed down on Monday. An unfavorable decision will probably bring about quite a flurry, after which the market will be a good purchase. If favorable, the short interest will take fright, and a very sharp advance result.

We do not believe that with cheap money, fair crop prospects and reasonably low prices, that the market will get very much of a decline, and should be bought on all good declines.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Ont., March 6.

	Asked.	Bid
Packers B	..	84
Bell Telephone	148¼	145
Canada General Electric	112	..
Canada Gen. Electric, pref	..	108
Canadian Pacific Ry	..	166½
City Dairy, com	..	26
City Dairy, pref	99	..
C. N. W. Land	103	..
Consumers Gas	207	..
Crow's Nest	120	..
Dominion Coal, com	55	..
Dominion Steel, pref	..	112
Dominion Telegraph	..	106
Electric Development	..	59
Halifax Tramway	..	117
Intercolonial Coal	78	71
Illinois Traction, pref	..	92¾
Lake of the Woods, com	..	100
Laurentide Paper, com	..	112
Laurentide Paper, pref	..	116
McKay, com	72¾	72½
McKay, pref	..	70½
Mexican L. & P., com	..	76½
Niagara Navigation	..	130
Nipissing	9.75	9.25
Northern Navigation	..	101
N. S. Steel, com	..	55
Prairie Lands	..	100
Rio Jan. Tram	96¼	96
Richelieu & Ontario	80	..
Sao Paulo Tramway	..	156
St. L. & C. Navigation	116	114
La Rose	655	..
Toronto Electric Light	135	..
Toronto Railway	..	122
Twin City	106	105¾
Winnipeg Railway	169	..
Penman, com	49¾	..
Shredded Wheat	..	30
Bank Commerce	..	175
Dominion Bank	244	..
Bank of Hamilton	..	200
Imperial Bank	..	230
Merchants Bank	161	163
Bank of Montreal	247	244
Bank of Nova Scotia	..	283
Bank of Ottawa	215	..
Standard Bank	..	220
Traders Bank	..	137
Agricultural Loan	..	120½
Canada Landed	..	148
Canada Permanent	161	160
Central Canada	160	..
Colonial Investment	..	68
Dominion Savings	..	70¾
Hamilton Provident	127	124
Huron & Erie	..	190
Landed Banking	..	122
London & Canadian	..	108
National Trust	179	165
Ontario Loan	..	133½
Real Estate	..	95
Toronto General Trusts	..	160
Toronto Mortgage	..	129
Commercial Cable bonds	..	85
Electric Development Bonds	..	86½

Closing Sales: Electrical Development, preferred, 86, 14, 100, 50, 50 [illegible] at 60; do, bonds, 3,000 at 86½; Mac[illegible]; 10, 25, 25, 25, 5, 25 and 25 at [illegible]; ferred, 2 at 72, 18 at 71; [illegible]; 100 and 50 at 122½, 25 at [illegible]; Bell Telephone, 10 at 145; [illegible], 25, 200 and 5 at 155¾, 25 at [illegible]; Dominion Steel, common, 25 and 25 at [illegible], 25 and 25 at 32⅛, 25 at 32¼, 25, 25, 25 and 15 at 32½, 25 at 32⅝, 25 at 33, 25 at 33¼, 25 at 33⅜; do, preferred, 10 and 25 at 107, 15 at 107½, 25 and 5 at 108, 25 at 108½, 25 at 109½, 25, 25 and 10 at 110, 100 and 10 at 110½, 50 at 111, 50 at 111⅜; Rio, 100 and 1 at 96½, 25, 5 and 25 at 96½, 20, 75 and 25 at 96⅛, 25 at 96¼, 25, 25 and 50 at 96; Standard Bank, 20, 10 and 10 at 229¾, 10 at 229½; Bank of Commerce, 25 at 175; N. S. Steel, 25 at 55½; Canadian Pacific, xd., 2 at 167½; Bank of Hamilton, 5 at 202; Canada Permanent, 8, 3 and 40 at 161; Ogilvie, 25 at 114¾; Twin City, 25 at 106¾.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 6.

	Asked.	Bid.
Bell Telephone	..	144½
B. C. Pk. Ass'n A	84	83
B. C. Pk. Ass'n B	85	83
Canadian Pacific	..	167
Detroit Elec Ry	62	61¾
Dom. Coal, com	55	54¾
Dom. Coal, pfd	..	100
Dom. I. and S., com	33¼	33⅛
Dom. I. and S., pfd	113	112½
Duluth, com	..	19
Halifax Elec. Ry	112	110½
Havana Electric	39¼	..
Havana Electric, pfd	84½	83
Illinois Trac.	94¾	93¾
Lake of Woods, com	102	101½
Lake of Woods, pfd	120	..
Laurentide Paper	..	114
Mackay, com	72½	72¼
Mackay, pfd	72	70½
Mexican L. and P.	80	77
Minn. and St. Paul	..	114¼
Montreal Power	110½	110⅜
Montreal Railway	208	207
Montreal Steel pfd	108	..
Montreal Telegraph	160	147
N. S. Steel and Coal	55¾	55½
Ogilvie Mill, com	115	114¾
R. and O. Nav	79⅝	78⅝
Rio de Jan	96⅝	96
Sao Paulo	..	152½
Toledo Railway	13	..
Toronto Railway	123	122½
Tri City, pfd	..	88
Twin City Railway	106	105½
Ogilvie B bonds	108	107¾
Penman, com	49	48
Penman, com	49	48
Penman, pfd	85	..
Bank of B. N. A.	..	151
Bank of Commerce	175	174¾
Dominion Bank	242	..
East Town Bank	..	159
Merchants Bank	161½	161
Molsons Bank	208	207½
Bank of Montreal	245½	245
Quebec Bank	126	124
Union Bank	226	215½
Quebec, com	135	134⅝
Asbestos	47¾	47
Asbestos	93	92¾
Tex. com	60	59¼
Can. C Cotton bonds	51	50
Dom Tex. bonds	98	97⅓
Montreal bonds	120	..
Quebec bonds	100½	100
Converters	93	..
C. C. Cot bonds	..	97
Dominion Coal bonds	..	93
Dom. Cotton bonds	100¼	..
Dom. I. and S. bonds	89¾	..
Halifax Tram bonds	..	89½
Keewatin Mill bonds	104	101
Lake of Woods bonds	..	103
Laurentide Paper bonds	114	107
N. S. Steel bonds	..	..
Nova Scotia bonds	..	108
Ogilvie Mill bonds	..	114
Rio de Janeiro bonds	91¾	109½
Textile bonds A	91½	..
Textile bonds B	..	..
Textile bonds C	..	94
Winnipeg Elec bonds	..	91½
Reserve bonds	288	102

Closing Sales: Power, 25 at 111⅜, 200, 200 and 5 at 111½, 200 and 5 at 111¼, 300, 200 and 5 at 111, 100 and 25 at 110¾, 5 at 111¼, 250 at 110¾, 75 and 150 at 110, 25 at 110¼, 105, 50, 60 and 25 at 110½, 5 at 110¾, 8 at 111¼, 2 at 111; Quebec Railway, 100 at 47,

Local Items

—Mrs. Harry Carrothers, of Hubrey, has been the guest of friends in London this week.

—Mr. C. Kenzie, of Southwold, has secured a position in the London Asylum for the Insane, and intends moving his family here soon.

—Mr. Wm. S. McDougall and Mrs. H. Mawhinney wish to thank their many friends and kind neighbors for the many kindnesses shown them in their recent bereavement.

A Fancy Price.

Mr. Dan McKinley, of Lobo, has sold his valuable span of chestnut horses for $590 to a wealthy resident in British Columbia.

A Juvenile Party.

A most enjoyable time was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Thomas last night, when Roy and Gordon Thomas entertained about 50 of their young friends. During the evening a splendid programme was rendered, and after an hour or so spent in playing various games, the guests partook of a dainty supper.

The Marie Hall Recital.

The violin recital given Thursday evening in the Auditorium by Miss Marie Hall and assisting artists, under the auspices of the Woman's Music Club, proved one of the most artistic musical events of the winter. The present season has been one of the most successful in the club's history, and that London appreciates the good work done by this progressive organization, and their ability to provide the public with educative, as well as entertaining concerts was shown, not only by the size and enthusiasm of the audience Thursday evening, but likewise by the hearty manner in which they patronized their previous offering of February, "In a Persian Garden."

Hayes—Stewart.

On Wednesday, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Sauerman, Chatham, Miss Minta Stewart, of Moosejaw, was united in marriage to Mr. Hugh Hayes, of Ridgetown, Rev. Dr. Daniel officiating. Mr. Sauerman gave away the bride, and Mrs. Wentworth Stewart, of this city, was matron of honor. Miss Irene Laird, Dresden, cousin of the bride, played the wedding march. After returning from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Hayes will make their home in Ridgetown.

Increase in Traffic.

Grand Trunk officials report that during the last few days there has been a noticeable increase in traffic, particularly on all the branch lines. At the present time 100 cars of wheat per day are going through the city from Sarnia, where it comes in by boat from various points. The officials report that much produce of all kinds is moving, and already the advance shipments of some of the spring orders that the wholesalers have are being sent out. If the weather holds good the railroads expect to be very busy in another week or so.

Woman's Auxiliary Meeting.

At the monthly meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Cronyn Memorial Church, held yesterday afternoon, Canon Hague gave a most inspiring address on the first ten verses of the nineteenth Chapter of the Acts, dealing specially with the second verse. Mrs. Orr told of the work among the Japanese in Vancouver; Mrs. Dreaney of the work among the Jews in Montreal, and Mrs. Brown, of the junior members wishing to help to educate a missionary's child. Mrs. Nash read "My First Trip by Dog Train," written by Rev. A. J. Vale, Hay River, Mackenzie River Diocese, in which, among many things, he tells of men who travelled 420 miles by dog train to meet the packet, with the thermometer 49 degrees below zero, and a head wind, that being the only mail in the year by which return mail can be sent. Mr. Vale has succeeded Rev. Thomas J. Marsh, who is well-known to many Londoners, and was one of the missionaries here at the time of the Missionary Loan Exhibition a few years ago.

A. O. U. W. PRESENTATION

Locket and Address for Bro. Wilson of London Lodge.

At the regular meeting of London Lodge, No. 18, A. O. U. W., which was held Thursday evening, after the initiation and regular business were concluded, Bro. C. E. Wilson, P. M. W., was presented with a locket and an address.

The presentation was made on behalf of the officers and members of London Lodge by Dr. H. A. Stevenson, who eulogized Bro. Wilson for the large increase of members during the last year. The acknowledgment was given in a few well-chosen words.

The feature of the evening, however, was a game of carpetball between Westminster Lodge and London Lodge, which resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 35 to 31. Bro. Hodgins, of Star Lodge, acted as referee, to the satisfaction of all Bro. W. Arbuckle captained the winning team.

The remainder of the evening was spent in a social way, including addresses from the visiting members. A dainty lunch was provided by the ladies of the lodge.

FLASHLIGHTS OF KINRADE HOME

Detectives Take Many Photographs at Scene of the Murder.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Hamilton, Ont., March 6. — Accompanied by a photographer, Detective Bleakley and Detective Coulter again visited the Kinrade home this morning. The photographer took flashlight photographs of the interior of the house and views of the backyard and lawn from the windows, while the officers again surveyed the backyard and measured the distances from various points. These actions have given rise to a rumor that the detectives are now working on the theory that the murderer mounted the back-fence and escaped by a lane at the back to Bay street, and thence to the mountain.

Toronto, March 6. — The fact that the Ontario Government is offering a $500 reward for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Ethel Kinrade, of Hamilton, was duly announced in the Ontario Gazette today.

RAILWAYMEN ON LOOKOUT FOR TRAMPS

Hamilton Murder Results in a New Order on the Grand Trunk.

As a result of the recent events in Hamilton, an order has been issued by the Grand Trunk to all conductors and brakemen to keep as sharp a lookout as possible for tramps, and to use every means of preventing them from stealing rides. Conductors and brakemen on freight trains have been bothered more or less all winter by men stealing rides, some of them being particularly daring and abusive. The railroads have found it necessary to have a special force of private detectives in many cities to keep watch around the yards to prevent tramps from getting into their cars, and also from stealing. In this city the C. P. R. have had more men arrested this year for stealing rides, and for hanging about the yards than they ever did before, and Magistrate Love has invariably fined the men, as he believes that the railroad has lost considerable by the depradations of tramps.

Sums have now been received amounting to a total of $225,000 for the Koch endowment, to be applied against tuberculosis as Dr. Koch may direct.

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A SEALED VERDICT.

Toronto, March 6.—The jury which heard the evidence in the civil assizes in the action brought by William Laird against the Gordon McKay Company for $10,000 damages for the loss of six fingers, returned a sealed verdict to Mr. Justice Teetzel this morning, awarding Laird $1,200 damages.

It has cost one transatlantic cable company over $125,000 so far this year to repair cables broken by trawlers.

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F. R. Bartlett.
John W. Bartlett.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

BAY MARE STRAYED FROM 369 HAMILTON road, Friday, March 5. Kindly notify J. Neary, 369 Hamilton road. 7u

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The Sterling Slicer

Slices all kinds of Fruits any thickness. Just the thing to slice your fruit to make marmalade. Call and see them.

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HOME MADE BREAD
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Regular Dinner from 11:45 to 2 o'clock. Supper, 5:30 to 8.

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Catalogues and prices mailed free on application.

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NORDHEIMER PLAYERPIANO

The Piano That Anyone Can Play.

This wonderful instrument has become so popular with people of musical taste that we have been unable to meet the demand for it.

Having just received several of these pianos we will be pleased to demonstrate their almost human capabilities to anyone interested.

A fine collection of Player Music to choose from.

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The greatest heat-producing, comfort-creating

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by the many so-called good coals. OUR COAL MAKES WARM FRIENDS.

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When our coal is dumped into your cellar it is a sign it's going to be a warm winter—inside your house anyway. Suppose you give us an order for a ton or so today. Then you needn't care about storms, blizzards or any old kind of weather.

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JOHNSTON BROS. XXX BREAD

Send us a trial order today, either by 'phone or mail, for this favorite bread. Once you try it you will have none other.

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Order Hamilton's

Hamilton's Porter is fully aged. It is the best. Ask for Hamilton's when you are buying.

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Merchant Tailor,
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Ever Need the Doctor in the Night?

Of course you have—generally in a hurry, too.

If you have a HOT WATER BOTTLE of guaranteed quality you have an emergency "doctor" that will prove an unfailing help till the real physician arrives.

Our HOT WATER BOTTLES are the guaranteed kind—to be relied on always.

$1.00 to $1.75

Cairncross & Lawrence

216 Dundas St., London, Ont.
Chemists and Druggists.

City and District

—Hewer's Entertainment Bureau, of this city, booked the popular comedian Ern Sanders for a concert in Innerkip last night.

—Mr. Custance, Mr. and Mrs. Reid and family, wish to thank their many friends for their kindness and sympathy in their bereavement through the death of Mrs. Custance.

—Rev. J. E. Moore, of Little Britain, Bay of Quinte Conference, formerly of London Methodist Conference, is in the city, on his way to Siloam, to attend the funeral of the late Rev. R. Thompson, he having been a lifelong friend of the deceased.

Funeral of Mrs. McVey.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Ann McVey was held yesterday from the family residence, lot 22, con. 1, London Township, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, and was largely attended. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. George Dewey, of the Empress Avenue Methodist Church.

Successful Students.

Three pupils of Miss Irene Gray, A. L. C. M., tried and passed successfully the recent examinations at the London Conservatory of Music: Miss Naomi Blanch, junior piano; Miss Velma McPherson, junior, with first-class honors, and Miss Doris Tanner, primary, with first-class honors.

Coldstream Institute.

The Coldstream branch of the Women's Institute will hold their next regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Elihu Marsh, on Tuesday afternoon, March 9. A good programme, consisting of addresses and music is being prepared. All ladies cordially invited.

Anniversary Sunday.

Sunday the anniversary sermons of the Hyde Park Methodist Church will be preached, when Rev. F. E. Malott, M. A., will speak at 3 o'clock, and the Rev. Mr. Johnston, of the Presbyterian Church, Vanneck, at 7:30 p.m.

Rev. Mr. Thompson's Funeral.

The funeral of Rev. R. Thompson was held this morning from Siloam Church, where the services were conducted by Rev. A. K. Birks, assisted by Rev. Mr. Moyer, to the Grand Trunk station. Interment was made at Wyoming this afternoon. The pallbearers were Revs. W. L. Rutledge, E. B. Lanceley, G. N. Hazen, W. H. Baird, H. A. Graham and W. Anderson. The floral offerings were very beautiful and included wreaths from friends and pastors throughout the district.

Our Repair Department

Is in charge of experts. Don't allow your watch to become ruined through neglect. Leave it today, it will pay you.

SUMNER

THE JEWELER,
380 Richmond Street.

CHOIR AND USHERS WERE ENTERTAINED

By Session and Board of Managers of Chalmers Church.

A very pleasant evening was spent in the schoolroom of Chalmers Church last evening, when the choir and ushers of the church were entertained by the session and board of managers. Rev. Walter Moffat presided, and at the conclusion of a splendid supper, provided by the ladies, gave a brief address, and then called on the following to respond to the toasts, "The Session," Messrs. William Michael and W. McCoombs; "Board of Managers," F. Duguid, C. Duguid, Mr. Mapletoft and Mr. Kerr; "The Choir," Messrs. Cruikshank, Corbin, McGilp and Reid; "The Ushers," Messrs. Harold Legg and R. Dickson.

During the evening, Mr. Reid, who was recently appointed choirmaster, was formally introduced to the members.

The ladies in charge of the banquet were Mesdames McCoombs (convener), Moffat, Atkinson, Mapletoft, Duguid, Millikan and Michael.

WHY IS PERFUME LIKE SLEEP?

Because perfume is a scent, a cent is money, money is a medium, a medium is an incomprehensible person, an incomprehensible person is a crank, a crank is a handle, a handle is something fastened on, something fastened on is a tin can tied to a dog's tail, a tin can tied to a dog's tail is a nuisance, a nuisance is a fashionable long-trained dress, a fashionable dress is style, a style is a fence, a fence is a boundary, a boundary is a line, a line is a division, a division is a separation, a separation is a divorce, a divorce is a lawsuit, a lawsuit is a complication, a complication is crazy patchwork, crazy patchwork is a little of everything, so is boarding-house hash, boarding-house hash is a mystery, a mystery is a well-kept secret, a well-kept secret is a miracle, and a miracle is a pair of The Tait-Brown Optical Company's Toric glasses, because they relieve nervous headaches, give comfort to the wearer and induce healthy sleep.

A naval seaman has once every day to salute the quarter-deck of his ship, even if no officer is upon it. "Salada" Tea is in such popular flavor that many people feel like saluting a packet wherever seen. 120

KINDERGARTENS ARE NOW OVERCROWDED

Children Under 5 Years of Age Must Be Kept at Home.

For some time the local kindergartens have been greatly overcrowded, and matters have reached such a stage that in order to relieve the congestion, No. 1 committee of the board of education at a meeting held yesterday afternoon decided to rigidly enforce the rule that children under the age of 5 years cannot be admitted. It was reported that at the present time there are many children attending the kindergartens who are not five years old, and when they are kept out, it is thought that much of the overcrowding trouble will disappear.

Quebec Celebration.

On motion of Trustee Westervelt, it was decided to purchase a stereograph for use in the city schools. Views of the Quebec celebration will be used first, and from time to time they will be supplemented by other views of historical or geographical interest. The stereograph will be sent from school to school, so that all pupils may see the pictures.

Savings Banks.

The question of establishing savings banks accounts for the school children was left over until next meeting, when Trustee Gunn and Manager Gerrard, of the Bank of British North America, will explain the plan fully.

A number of maps will be purchased at once for use in the public schools, and tenders will be called for for kindergarten supplies. Miss Laidlaw will take an inventory of the stock on hand at present.

It was reported that Miss Fleming is still in the hospital, and her place is being taken by Miss Mortimore.

Those present were Chairman Weekes, Trustees Westervelt, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, Dr. Teasdale, Dr. Mugan, Principal McCutcheon, Inspector Edwards and Secretary McElheran.

POULTRYMEN WELL SATISFIED

With Additional Grant to Prize List for Western Fair.

A very large number of the members of the London Poultry and Pet Stock Association turned out at their regular monthly meeting held in the Albion Block last evening. The president, Mr. William McNeill, occupied the chair. In referring to the better accommodation poultrymen were seeking from the International Exhibition at Toronto, the president said that material improvements were anticipated. The new building would be 75x275. Poultrymen asked that accommodation be provided for 5,000 entries to be exhibited in one tier. This, however, he thought would cost more than the board were prepared to appropriate. They had set aside $26,000 for the building, but to provide what the poultrymen asked in its entirety would cost at least $40,000. They had decided to ask that accommodation be made for 5,000 birds to be penned in single tier, with two birds in a coop, or double tier with one bird in each coop, and a committee was appointed to wait on the directors.

The Western Fair.

As regards the Western Fair, they had not been able to get all that they had hoped for, but considering the financial position, the board had tried to meet them with a spirit of liberality. It was not possible for the directors to do as much as they might wish, he felt that the fair did not receive from the city the encouragement they should. The grounds and buildings had to be maintained throughout the year by the board, who only used them for two weeks, and during the rest of the year they were under the control and for the use of the city.

The city should contribute not less than $5,000 each year to the support of this fair, so that the board would be relieved of the expenses of maintenance and improvements to grounds and buildings.

More Prize Money.

The members of the poultry committee had succeeded in having the grant to their prize list increased by $150, and this enabled them to provide a third prize of 25 cents in all classes, and in addition to provide for prizes in the new classes which had been added, viz.: Rhode Island Reds—they wished to add two other classes, but had not enough money.

Ald. Saunders said that in regard to the matter of not having the names of exhibitors appears on the coops, while on exhibition, he knew many thought that some action should be taken, but it meant more expense to arrange matters in this way, and they would, in order to meet it, have to cut down their prize list. He did not see any advantage to be derived.

In the dog show, in the cattle ring, in the sheep and swine pens, and, in fact, through all the classes of live stock, the owners led their own stock into the ring to be judged, and there was no reason why poultrymen should be open to suspicion of unfairness because they did not allow their names to appear on the pens in which their birds were caged.

The Pigeonmen.

Mr. McNeill, the president, here stated that the pigeonmen had put in an appearance the last minute, asking for an increase in appropriation for prizes, and for the addition of some classes. They were, however, like some of the members of this association tonight a little late in getting there, too late to accomplish anything this year; probably another year, if they look after the matter in time they may succeed.

The Annual Banquet.

Mr. James McCormick, chairman of the committee re annual banquet, said they had about completed all arrangements, and an interesting programme would be provided. The banquet would be held on Friday evening, the 10th of March next, in their rooms, Albion Building. Tickets, which were placed at 75 cents each, could be obtained from the committee, or from the secretary, Mr. Richard Oke. Two new applications for membership were received, duly balloted for, and accepted.

Fine Birds.

Black Orpingtons were under review for the evening, and at the conclusion of the business of the meeting, a number of fine specimens were introduced from the yards of Kemp & Waterman, Hamilton & Scoyne, W. T. Lawrence, and Richard Oke. A fine young cockerel was the one shown by Mr. Oke, his bird being scored by the president, Mr. William McNeill. The other birds were scored by Mr. Oke. After the scoring was completed, the strong and weak points of the birds were explained in detail by the judges, and much valuable information given along lines which will enable breeders to even further improve in breeding closer to perfection this magnificent variety of table and utility fowl. The average of five of the birds scored was about 91, while the average of the rest ran over 85. Several of the birds were young and not matured, and the scores were considered very good. The fowl to be under review at the next monthly meeting was decided on motion to be the Barred Plymouth Rock. Breeders of this popular utility fowl are requested to bring their best specimens.

INGERSOLL CREAM CHEESE

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

"Spreads Like Butter."
Sold only in 15c and 25c blocks
For sale by all Grocers.
Manufactured by
The Ingersoll Packing Co., Ltd.
Ingersoll, Ontario, Canada.

J. A. WILSON, 143 DUNDAS STREET
Agent. ywt

Attractive, Sound Teeth

The appearance of your teeth is largely a question of the amount of time you give them daily. The hasty, careless use of the brush, will do little to prevent a careless appearance. The best of teeth need an occasional examination by a trustworthy dentist. This will preserve their beauty as well as their intended purpose.

A good reason to get acquainted with my operations — my patients desire to continue my services when needful.
214 Dundas Street.

Dr. Hutchison

It will be a great pleasure to give you a brief idea, just what your teeth need at this time.
Phone 1372.

THOS. GILLEAN

1/4 Off Sale

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

A big week has been recorded in our annual Quarter-Off Sale. Scores of people are daily taking advantage of this extraordinary opportunity to secure first quality Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Cut Glass, Silverware, etc., at sacrifice prices. Remember the entire stock is included in this sale

ONE-QUARTER OFF EVERYTHING



Ladies' Diamond Ring, $7.50

Solid Gold 14-k Rings, with single stone Diamond. Regular price $10.00. Quarter-off sale price **$7.50**

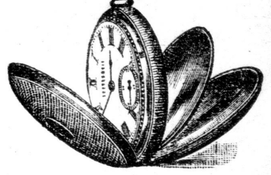
Ladies' 3-Pearl Rings



Ladies' Solid Gold 14-k, Three Whole Pearls, a beautiful ring. Regular price $4.50. Quarter-off sale price **$3.40**

Five-Pearl Solid Gold Rings. Were $5.00, now **$3.75**

WATCHES



Boys' Nickel Stem-winder Watches, were $1.50, now **$1.15**
Boys' Nickel Stem-winder Watches, warranted; were $3, now **$2.25**
Boys' Sterling Silver Watches, Waltham or Elgin; were $5, now **$3.75**
Gent's Silverine Watches, Waltham or Elgin movements; were $6, now **$4.50**
Gent's Sterling Silver Watches, Waltham or Elgin movements; were $10, now **$7.50**
Gent's Gold-Filled Watches, Waltham or Elgin movements; 25-year case; were $10, now **$7.50**

Thos. Gillean 402 Richmond St.

ROSS' FURS MANUFACTURER AND RETAILER

Spring is coming, when a nice Up-to-date Mink Stole, Throw or Neckpiece is required to give tone and finish to tasteful dress.

Our selection embraces a large variety in design, which we are now offering at manufacturers' prices, which will save money.

Our Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Department will be opened about March 16.

The Celebrated Printz-Biederman Tailor-Made Garments will be the special feature.

196 DUNDAS STREET

PARNELL'S BREADS!

Have you tried this firm's famous Bread? If you have not, you are missing the treat of your life.

This Bread is made under the most scientific methods of this modern age, under the management of Mr. F. E. Parnell, their popular manager, who always welcomes new customers.

Our policy is "Quality goes in before the name goes on."

We have ten obliging delivery men, who are always willing and anxious to supply you; or you can ask your grocer for it.

We are manufacturers of the famous "Takoma Bread."

Inspection of our bakery invited.

PARNELL'S BAKE SHOPS

75-77 BRUCE ST. PHONES 929 and 1390.

Colonist Excursions to Pacific Coast and Mexico

Daily until April 30. The Grand Trunk Railway System will issue one-way, second-class colonist tickets at low rates to Vancouver, B. C., Spokane, Wash., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore., Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., Mexico City, etc.

Full information from Grand Trunk agents. 5c

Saddle horses for hire. Thoroughly broken. Hueston's Liveries

In disposing of an estate valued at $2,000 the will of Jennie Linn, of Philadelphia, directs that the deed to her cemetery lot is to be placed in the casket and buried with her.

A card with photo and signature makes identification easy in Europe.

Of all the gold in the possession of man, 70 per cent is in the shape of coin.

WONDERS OF LAST 20 YEARS; AUTOMOBILE, WIRELESS, AIRSHIP

Wonders of the Camera—Women Have Their Own Bank—Possibilities of the Future Newspaper.

If a man could wake up from a Rip Van Winkle sleep this morning and look over the newspapers and the illustrated magazines, he would have good cause to believe he had died and gone to another world. Science and industry are moving at such a rate that the aspect of the world changes almost from year to year, but we do not realize it, because the camera reproduces all the wonders that are and makes them familiar. Even the children in the backwoods know how an aeroplane looks as it flies through the atmosphere.

There were automobiles a decade ago, of course, but who would have thought of the motor car that goes two miles a minute — literally the fastest thing on wheels or on wings in the world?

"Houseboat on Land" Heads Advance.

Another new thing in the line of automobiles is the "houseboat on land," built by Baron de Sennevoye. It is really a motor car cottage, luxuriously furnished and fitted up, in which the baron and his friends can travel about the country with all the comforts of home. There are cooking facilities, a place to sleep, and warmth and shelter from the rigors of the weather. If you had such a car you could tour the continent almost as cheaply as you could live in your own house.

Motor cars are also made waterproof now, and they can ford streams even if the working parts of the machinery are submerged. The automobile balloon ascension, in which a full size car serves as a basket, is more curious than useful, perhaps, and yet it shows how great has been the development both in ballooning and motoring.

In the dramatic rescue of the passengers of the liner Republic a short time ago the world received its most thrilling realization of wireless telegraphy. It was Jan. 23 that the Florida smashed into the Republic during a heavy fog a hundred miles at sea east of New York. Both boats were disabled and the Republic was slowly sinking. A few years ago the chances were that one, or perhaps both, would have been lost with all on board. But the wireless apparatus of the Republic was put in operation and within a few minutes the plight of the two ships was known not only on the coast but to other ships in the ocean, and there was an immediate rush to the rescue. Save for three people killed in the collision every soul was brought to shore alive and without especial discomfort.

Camera's Eye Excels Man's.

Almost as wonderful as wireless telegraph itself is the fact that the camera reveals the Hertzian waves by means of which the messages are transmitted through space. The effects recorded by the camera are quite invisible to the human eye.

But strange as automobile and wireless pictures may be, the flying machine is the newest and most wonderful wonder of the world, and all the pictures which show man flying like a bird are so startling that we almost think we are dreaming when we see them for the hundredth or the thousandth time. It really is an epoch-making event in the history of the world that man has learned to fly—a thing he has dreamed of ever since he was capable of dreaming.

Within the year or two the development of the heavier than air machine has progressed so rapidly that nothing astonishes us, and we are prepared to believe that within a few years we all will be flying. The scientists tell us that they doubt if the aeroplane will be a practical or commercial possibility, within the coming generation, if ever. But who that remembers what the Wright brothers have done will listen to the logic of the scientists? They formerly told us that men could not fly, but our eyes have seen, and now we expect further to astonish them by the sight of navies and fleets of freight and passenger craft skimming through the heavens with a speed that will put the swallows to shame. The wireless, too, and the X-ray machines were impossibilities.

Exposition Marked the First Epoch.

The first exhibition of aeroplanes and airships, held at Paris in the latter part of December, showed a multitude of machines in which men have flown or hope to fly. The exposition marked the first epoch in aviation, and in the future the aeroplane show will become as common as the automobile show or the electrical show. Indeed, it may not be another decade before the auto will be an out-of-date institution, as little to be regarded as last year's bonnet or the stage coach of pioneer days.

The flying machines of the type built by the Wright brothers are mere models and rough suggestions of what the finished airship of the future will be. The essential point now is that they do their work—they fly. The time for polished brass and upholstered mahogany finish is yet to come. The aeroplane is not so crude as the earlier locomotives were, and already they are beginning to make the "heavier than air" machine with some degree of luxury.

When the aeroplane is a safe and comfortable means of transportation, of course it will carry women and children, the same as railroad trains do at present. The first woman to fly was Mrs. Hart O. Berg, who accompanied Wilbur Wright in his machine, and declared that "it was simply delightful" to be a rival of the birds.

The authorities on aerial navigation are divided upon the question as to whether the machine of the future will be a small one or two man affair, or a huge craft that will hold many passengers. In the former case we would all be obliged to learn to fly, for the machines of the Wright type are difficult to manipulate. It is as hard to learn how to use one as it is to learn to skate, or to ride a bicycle, and the "school of aviation" will be one of the possibilities of the future. If the development leads to the big machines, then, of course, they will be run by professional pilots and engineers like the ocean liners of today. All the passenger need do will be to pay his fare, get aboard and ride—or fly—to his destination, leaving all the responsibility upon the crew and officers of the craft.

Women Now Have Own Bank.

In the old days, when women were not even permitted to own property, our grandmothers would have been astounded at the idea of a bank for women only. There is one in New York. It is open day and night, so that actresses and newspaper women and others who work at night can have the benefits of a bank. Not only are the ordinary banking facilities furnished but there is a reading and writing-room, and six dressing-rooms for the use of customers.

The safety deposit vault is a comparatively new institution, and the one in New York which bears Andrew Carnegie's name is wonderful for the precautions taken to prevent loss by burglary. The doors at the two entrances are massive pieces of steel, so heavy that they have to be opened and closed by electric motors. There are four time locks on each door, and the bolts which lock them weigh 100 pounds apiece, and there are forty-eight of them in all. All the most precious things in the world might be locked in this vault, one would think, and be safe from a whole world of burglars, even if the police force of New York went on strike for a fortnight.

Within a few years it has become the custom to build for railroad kings and financial magnates private cars that are models of luxury, but it has remained for a real royal personage to outdo them all. The private car which an English railway has just completed for King Edward is a veritable palace on wheels. It is sixty-seven feet long, nine feet wide, and about thirteen feet high. It has an entrance balcony, a smoking-room, a day saloon, a bedroom and attendants' room.

Possibilities Exceed Wildest Imagery.

There will be wonderful developments in photographs, no doubt, and perhaps many things which we are now unable to see and do not know are in existence will be rendered visible by the camera. Colors will be photographed, one might venture to guess, and the camera artist will obtain results in his work which now seem impossible.

And what about the newspapers themselves Marvelous as has been the transformation wrought in the last few decades in the merely mechanical production of a daily journal, the promise of the future is far more wonderful. The gayly-colored supplements of the Sunday papers of today involve an intricate and expensive process, which it would be impossible to undertake as a daily enterprise. Inventions which are already being perfected will, however, reduce this process to so simple a stage that it will soon be possible to give the public every morning a paper in which the illustrations will show in all their natural colors.

The papers of tomorrow will not present a street scene, for instance, in the dull gray monotony of a half-tone, but with the utmost fidelity will reproduce it in all the variegated scheme of color which it actually offers to the spectator. In the same way photographs of prominent persons will stand out from the pages of the journal with all the vividness of an oil painting and in a manner far more faithful to life.

Possibilities of the Future Newspaper.

A newspaper picture in this day, which is almost already with us, will be a genuine work of art, for it will be life itself. But it will not be solely in the pictorial department of tomor-

(Continued on Page Seventeen.)

WOMAN WHO AMAZED EUROPE

Miss Violet Gordon Charlesworth, Who Duped Bankers and Brokers—How She Was Discovered.

Another woman adventurer with an extraordinary career has stepped into the limelight with a series of exploits which entitle her to rank with the fascinating Mme. Humbert and the captivating Cassie Chadwick. This time the scene is laid in England and the heroine of the comedy is Miss Violet Charlesworth, alias Miss Trevor, alias Miss Gordon, alias heaven knows what else. There are four important points which distinguish her from her French and American rivals. Miss Violet is young, extremely fascinating, and has so far escaped the arm of the law. Finally she endeavored to get rid of her troubles by a bogus death, planned in a most sensational and dramatic manner.

Her list of victims includes bankers, stock brokers, jewelers, automobile manufacturers, and, in fact, every class of mankind who generally are reputed to be the most difficult to dupe and with the widest experience of swindlers, both fair and otherwise. The money which she succeeded in laying her small hands upon runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars, although the exact amount will never be known.

It is twenty-five years ago since the charming Violet made her debut in the world in the town of Stafford. Her father was an industrious mechanic, who was secretary of his local union, and her mother came from the same rank in life with no particular characteristic save a pronounced devotion to the Methodist church.

When she was about 20 years of age she disappeared from her home and started on the meteoric career which has amazed all Europe with the disclosures which came at its melodramatic climax.

Cuts a Wide Swath in London.

As soon as she reached London she had commenced to speculate on the stock exchange. In an inexplicable manner she appeared to have an intimate knowledge of the vagaries of stocks and made a specialty of dealing in American railways. She astounded her stockbrokers with the shrewd business sense which she displayed, and at first was uniformly successful. She made large sums of money with which she indulged her taste for motor cars, jewelry, and fine raiment. The incredible gullibility of her victims is shown in the fact that her stock brokers, one of the largest and most reputable firms in England, were accustomed to cash Miss Gordon's checks on the understanding that they were not to be presented to the bank, but would be redeemed personally.

Presently she accumulated a sister, who was introduced to the world as Miss Lillian Charlesworth. About this time, too, she dropped the Gordon from her name, or, rather, transposed it, for occasionally she would sign herself Miss Violet Gordon Charlesworth.

At last her flowery path began to be beset by thorns. Bills poured in upon her in a flood. Almost every prominent automobile agent in London had accounts against her running into many thousands of dollars. There were also other thousands due to accommodating jewelers who, however, were losing patience. The simple-minded stockbrokers were moving restlessly in their fatuous chairs and poor Violet was at her wits' end. She determined to try to get out of her difficulties by a startling expedient.

With her "sister" and Albert Watts, a chauffeur, she left London on an automobile trip through North Wales. She reached Penmaenmawr and, leaving that town one bright moonlight night, disappeared. Six hours later the chauffeur and Miss Lillian were brought back to the town apparently disabled and with an automobile most decidedly so. They had a terrible tale to tell. It appeared that the automobile, dashing along a cliff road, had swerved and plunged into the wall. The unfortunate Violet had been thrown through the glass window screen and hurled to her death on the rocks far below. The chauffeur and Lillian escaped with severe shock and minor injuries.

It was a beautiful and tragic story and at first all England wished to weep. But a few sidelights thrown on the history of the lost Violet caused doubts to arise. Watts, the chauffeur, under rigid examination, began to falter in his tale and allow discrepancies to appear. Finally rumors began to grow that Miss Violet had been seen at different places through England and Scotland subsequent to her supposed death, and that if she was a ghost she was a substantial one. A bright red cloak was the great clew, and newspaper reporters, policemen and amateur detectives began a feverish hunt for women in red cloaks.

London Reporter Clears the Tangle.

At last a London reporter hit a trail which eventually cleared up the tangle. Miss Violet had always been an enthusiast over Scotland and things Scotch. She had adopted a Scotch name and history and had loved to dress herself as a bonnie Highland lassie and bemoan the unhappy fate of the romantic house of Stuart. The reporter decided that Scotland would be the place she would be most likely to hide herself in and he picked up a decided clew in a small north of England town where he found that a scarlet cloaked woman had stopped for a day in order to have the telltale garment dyed. The scent grew hotter and finally landed him in Oban.

At a hotel he discovered Miss Violet or her double. The woman declared her name was Margaret Cameron McLeod, and with the utmost indignation disclaimed any knowledge or connection with the missing Charlesworth. She even went so far as to write a letter to the London papers complaining that she was being persecuted and threatening to put the matter in the hands of her lawyers if she suffered any further molestation. It was a good bluff, but it failed to work. Miss Lillian was brought up from England to identify the indignant person, but after a conference between the two she declared that, although the likeness was remarkable, really most remarkable, still Miss McLeod was not Miss Charlesworth.

The persistent reporter, however, refused to give up. A sudden friendship sprang up in an extraordinary manner between Miss McLeod and Miss Lillian, and the pair finally started south for the Charlesworth home. The reporter went, too, and his patience and persistence was rewarded, for the battery of questions and cross-examination which kept the woman under continual fire proved too much for her, and she finally surrendered at discretion and admitted that she was the missing Violet.

No move as yet has been made to take legal action against this extraordinary young woman and all England is now asking the question: What is to become of Miss Violet Charlesworth Gordon Trevor?

Genius and Drink; Some Illustrious Victims

Poe, Sheridan, Porson and Theodore Hook, Slaves of a Bad Habit, Which Had No True Relation to Their Essential Faculty — Worn Out Before Middle Age — Stories of Their Debauches.

Richard Whiting, author of that great novel "No. 5 John Street," writes:

How Edgar Poe lived for some part of his life and how he died need hardly be mentioned now—though a good deal was said about it in the centenary celebrations on Jan. 19—except for its bearing on that question of the drink habit which is one of the problems of our time. It may be hoped that we shall hear nothing now of his mastery by one of the vilest of all temptations as something in the nature of things. To the last Poe was intemperate rather than a confirmed debauchee of drink. A little upset him, and many who could have carried twice his load have gone to their graves without a word of reproach. His defeat, such as it was, may have been partly the mischance of an evil heredity, but probably it was far more an effect of environment. His youth—and he barely attained to middle life—was passed in what was still a drinking age. When Poe was young most men, geniuses or the others, took to their cups as a relief from the fatigue of labor or the strain of anxiety. The early days of the last century were the days of the two-bottle standard, when they drank hard and laid down their lives for their failing. Porson stands at the head of a list that might be spun out to any length. Poe, like every man of genius, was sensitive—not in the sense of the terminology of psychical research, but in the common everyday sense of the tendency to what a modern writer has called a "sort of a sinking." It was his fate to be tremulously alive to impressions and to register them for the benefit of the quiet man by the fireside. The height of his occasional fits of elation and sense of the joy of life was the measure of the depth of his fall into the opposite mood when the time came for that. He took to the bottle by the mere force of example, simply because they all did it. In the present age the sufferer would try a walking tour or a round of golf, and we should hear no more of the matter. They were simply the slaves of a false association of ideas which extended to every mood. They drank because they were sad, and they drank because they were merry; they drank for good luck, and they drank for bad. Thomas Hardy, in a letter published on the recent celebration, suggested that Poe would probably have been a greater poet if he had lived longer in England, where much of his boyhood was spent. It might, perhaps, be put the other way. He would probably have drunk less if he had contracted the saner habits of his native Massachusetts in good time.

Sheridan's Tippling.

They were giants, not to say monsters, of this kind of depravity when the nineteenth century was young. Sheridan one night went tipsy to Drury Lane when the "School for Scandal" was acting, and asked for the name of the piece. Wroughton gravely told him. "And who was it," he said, "that acted the old fellow, Sir Peter—what d'ye call him?" "Matthews, sir." "Never let him play again; he looks like an old pastry cook." On the first night of his comedy the author was found helplessly drunk in the street and taken to the watch-house. We know how it ended—writs and bailiffs and all the rest of it, and notes like this left on the banker-poet Rogers, and no doubt on many another friend:

"I find things settled so that £150 will remove all difficulty. I am absolutely undone and broken-hearted. I shall negotiate for the plays successfully in the course of a week, when all shall be returned. I have desired Farebrother to get back the guarantee for thirty. They are going to put the carpets out of the window and break into Mrs. S.'s room and take me—for God's sake, let me see you!

"R. B. S."

He wrote notes of this kind, it is to be feared, as easily as he wrote plays. It was past midnight when this came to hand, but Rogers and Tom Moore walked from St. James' Place to Savile Row together to assure themselves that the threatened arrest had not yet been made. A servant spoke to them out of the area, and said that all was safe for the night, but that sale bills would be posted on the house next day. Early next morning Moore was the bearer of Mr. Rogers' draft for £150 to Savile Row. He

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SKETCH OF CHARLES DARWIN; A FAILURE AT COLLEGE

But He Became the Foremost Scientist of the Nineteenth Century — Greatness Allied With Gentleness — A Character Even Nobler Than His Intellect.

One hundred years ago on February 12, Charles Darwin was born at Shrewsbury, England. His father was a successful doctor, his mother was the daughter of the famous potter, Josiah Wedgewood, and a long series of staunch yeomen ancestors led up to the man of genius who was to be buried beside Newton in Westminster Abbey. Darwin, as all the world knows, has given in his "Autobiography" a simple, matter-of-fact record of those early years which prefaced his long absorption in his written works. In this record he shows that both to his father and to his schoolmasters he seemed to be of very common clay. "You care for nothing," Dr. Darwin once observed to him, "but shooting, dogs, and rat-catching, and you will be a disgrace to yourself and all your family."

"CAPTURED BY C. DARWIN, ESQ."

At Edinburgh University Charles Darwin studied the profession of his father, who thought that he would eventually become a successful doctor. Finding, however, that his son was not wholehearted about medicine, he sent him to Cambridge to become a clergyman. Up to this Darwin's chief enthusiasm had been shooting, but at Cambridge he developed a passion for collecting beetles. "I was very successful in collecting," he writes, "and invented two new methods; I employed a laborer to scrape during the winter moss off old trees and place it in a large bag, and likewise to collect the rubbish at the bottom of the barges in which reeds are brought from the fens, and thus I got some very rare species. No poet ever felt more delighted at seeing his first poem published than I did at seeing in Stephens' 'Illustrations of British Insects,' the magic words, 'Captured by C. Darwin, Esq.'"

THE CAPTAIN'S OFFER.

This kind of enthusiasm did not tend towards Holy Orders, and Charles Darwin, who had been a failure at school, a failure in the study of medicine, a failure in the pursuit of humanities, seemed likely to be a failure as a student of divinity in spite of his pass degree. Just at this period he was informed that a certain Captain Fitz-Roy would share his own cabin on the "Beagle" with any naturalist who would volunteer to go with him without pay. Charles Darwin appealed eagerly to his father, who was exceedingly sceptical about the project. "If you can find," he said, "any man of common sense who advises you to go, I will give my consent." Charles forthwith wrote to refuse the offer of the captain of the "Beagle," but the next morning, fortunately for the whole world, went off to his uncle's place for some shooting. Josiah Wedgwood thought very differently from Dr. Darwin in regard to the captain's offer, and as he was considered by his brother-in-law to be "one of the most sensible men in the world," Charles was allowed to accept the appointment. The arrangements were soon complete, but Darwin heard afterwards from Fitz-Roy, who was a zealous disciple of Lavater, that he had very nearly been rejected because of the shape of his nose. "The voyage of the 'Beagle,'" writes Darwin, "has been by far the most important event in my life, and has determined my whole career; yet it depended on so small a cricumstance as my uncle offering to drive me thirty miles to Shrewsbury, which few uncles would

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AN ARGUMENT FOR SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

Mr. John Dearness Ably States the Case for Reform—Absurdities of English Orthography and How They Came About—Great Scholars Who Favor Simplification—Advantages of Proposed Changes.

Appended is the text of an address delivered by Mr. John Dearness, vice-principal of the Normal School, at the last meeting of the Baconian Club, and which elicited an interesting discussion, largely favorable to the views of Mr. Dearness:

Our letterwriters, typewriters, telegraphers and printers, could accomplish about one-fifth more work in the time, if we had been fortunate enough to have had a phonetic alphabet and wise enough to use it phonetically. By taking a little trouble anyone can verify this statement. For example, I find that in the ten stanzes of the well-known poem, Casablanca, the printer has used 993 letters. To write the same poem in Pitman's system, recording every vowel and consonant sounded, and that without any contractions, requires only 791 letters. The latter number has to be increased more than 25 per cent to equal the former. Four pieces of prose, similarly examined, gave an average difference of 22 per cent, hence the estimated saving of one-fifth may be considered not far from the fact. If some statistician would tabulate and summarize the hours spent by the armies of writers and printers and telegraphers, it would be easy to estimate the gain that would result from the introduction of an ideal system of spelling.

Then, too, were a strictly phonetic system of spelling in practice the time and tears laid by childhood on the altar of the present system would be almost wholly saved, because learning to read would be learning to spell without additional effort.

A German Philosopher's Opinion.

Jacob Grimm was in his recent day easily the prince of the world's grammarian-philologists. No one else has ever had a view at once more extensive and intensive of the numerous streams that have formed and are yet forming the languages of Europe. German patriot as he was, and ardent admirer of his mother tongue, yet it was of English that he said:

"No other modern language, directly by the renunciation of the old sounds and the loss of almost all the inflections, has acquired a greater force and vigor than the English; and from the unteachable, yet learnable, fulness of its free middle tones has flowed a substantial power of expression such as perhaps never yet stood at the command of any language. Its entire structure and completeness, at once wholly intellectual and wonderfully perfected, has proceeded from an astonishing union between the two noblest language streams of modern Europe—the Germanic and the Romanic. It is well-known how they are related in English, the former predominantly giving the material basis, the latter the intellectual conception. In fact, the English language can rightfully be called a world-language, and seems destined in the future in yet greater measure than heretofore, to rule in all the ends of the earth. When we consider its richness, intellectuality and adaptability, no one of all the other living languages can be placed at its side, not even our own German language."

And yet it was this same savant who declared in effect that the continental nations of Europe might congratulate themselves that the English have not discovered that a whimsical mode of spelling stands in the way of the world-spread of their language.

Our Whimsical Spelling.

Whimsical is the appropriate adjective to apply to the conventional spelling of many of our words. The child who has learned to spell "go" is not helped thereby to spell "toe," nor to spell the name of unbaked bread which must not be spelled "d-o," nor, "d-o-e," but "d-o-u-g-h." His big sister's lover is not her "b-o," or her "b-o-e," or her "b-o-w," not even her "b-o-u-g-h," but her "b-e-a-u." One writer has given examples of twenty-one different ways in which the sound of "a" in "cake," and twenty-four in which the sound of "ee" in feet, are represented in English words. A child to become a perfect speller, must learn not only the hundreds of ways of representing our half-a-hundred sounds, but must also learn in which words to employ each of the multitude of variations.

The Best Scholars Favor Reform.

Some people appear to think it a kind of sacrilege to propose or practise a change in the conventional spelling of a word. Many of the greatest English scholars have had no reverence for the spelling in vogue. The largest organization of teachers in Great Britain, with an enrollment of 10,000 members, about the time that the German States Governments were working on the reforming of German spelling, passed resolutions declaring the reform of English spelling to be desirable and calling upon the British Government to appoint a commission to investigate the matter. Bishop Thirlwall, the illustrious author of the History of Greece, said: "I look upon the established system of spelling, if an accidental custom may be so called, as a mass of anomalies, the growth of ignorance, equally repugnant to good taste and common sense." It was Lord Lytton who declared that "Our accursed system of spelling . . . is a lying, roundabout, puzzle-headed delusion by which we confuse the instincts of truth." Pages might be filled with similar objurgations. Suffice it to say that a list of eminent British scholars who have voiced the need of spelling reform, have proposed means of accomplishing it, or have expressed sympathy with the movement, would include the names of William E. Gladstone, Dr. Morrell, Professor Max Muller, Otto Trevelyan, Professor W. W. Skeat, Sir James Murray, Professor R. G. Latham, Dean Bradley, James Bryce, Dr. Frederick Furnivall, Richard Morris, Dr. Meiklejohn, Sir William Ramsay, Professor Stanley Jevons and many others. The editors-in-chief of the six leading dictionaries in Britain and the United States, are officers of the simplified spelling organizations.

Apparently the more one knows about the science of English spelling the more pronounced he is in favor of reform. I can not name a single eminent philologist who does not advocate or sympathize with it. What is usually called English orthography might be more appropriately called English cacography. The collection of irregularities gathered together in the ordinary spelling-book makes it a lazaretto of verbal deformities, chronic sufferers with dropsy, goitre and various other swellings and malformations.

Our Limited Alphabet.

An ideal method of spelling requires an ideal alphabet; that is, one in which every sound in the language is represented by its appropriate letter, and every letter is the sign for only one sound. Such a system would enable a learner to read, at least mechanically, as soon as he learned his letters, and enable him to spell as soon as he learned to read. By such a system an expert teacher could teach an apt learner to read and spell in a week. How does the case stand with English? The Unabridged Standard Dictionary employs 54 characters to represent as many different sounds used in correct English speech. To represent these we have an alphabet of only 26 letters, 3 of which are duplicates. And while this fact puts strictly phonetic spelling out of the range of practicability it ought clearly to increase the consistency and regularity with which we select the letters and the necessary combinations of letters which we do use. How comes it that with an alphabet which suffers from leanness we have a spelling that is excessively corpulent?

The History of Our Present Spelling.

The history of English spelling is an interesting story, but too lengthy to enter on here. As the Norman nobility in England were severed from their French connection by the events of the long war between the two countries, they began to speak and write the language of the peasantry, but with a French twist. The first English books were printed in Germany, and the early printing presses set up in England were manned by foreigners, who, knowing little of either the spelling or pronunciation of English, are said to have eked out short lines by inserting "e's." There has never been any central authority corresponding to the French Academy to which the English-speaking peoples could refer disputed literary matters. Until the middle of the eighteenth century there was not even a great individual authority to give weight to any particular form. When Dr. Johnson's dictionary was published in 1755 it became at once the standard for English spelling, and with but very slight modifications has remained the standard to this day. Dr. Johnson, although an able literary critic, lacked the philological knowledge and the phonetic skill necessary to the determination of the best orthographical representation of English words. Anglo-Saxon and the other Teutonic languages were little studied in his day, therefore it is not much wonder that such errors were standardized as "island" for "iland", "rhyme" for "rime," "foreign" for "forein" (O.E.), "sprightly" for "spritely", "could" for "coud", "shamefaced" for "shamefast", "crumb" for "crum", "height" for "hight", "ache" for "ake", etc. But even in the derivatives from the classics there were many and glaring inconsistencies. So we have "proceed" but "precede", "succeed" but "secede", "comparative" but "comparison", "compete" but "repeat", "receipt" but "deceit", "repair" but "prepare", etc.

The stems of these pairs of words, coming as they do from the same root, should be spelled in the same way. Some people profess to be willing to write 'ugh" at the ends of several words to be reminded that the parents of such words were pronounced a thousand years ago, with a kind of cough or grunt. What of the ten to one who never learned the history of the "ugh" and the hundreds of other silent and to them useless letters? Those who are interested in the history of words, and the history is really extremely interesting, can find it in the literature of philology. Professor Skeat, of Cambridge University, the greatest living specialist on English words, declares that there is not today a single professed student of the history of the English language who attaches the smallest importance to the historical argument against the improvement of our conventional spelling. Indeed, our present spelling conceals, or what is worse, misrepresents, the history of many English words.

The movement on foot in Great Britain and the United States to simplify English spelling and by degrees phoneticize it as far as practical deserves our study and sympathy. The proposed changes bid fair in the end:

1. To make it easier for foreigners to learn to read and write the English language;

2. To make it easier for our own children to learn to read and spell;

3. To improve and standardize pronunciation—good pronunciation is not less desirable than good spelling;

4. To save the children much time now spent on spelling which can be utilized in more educative work, and

5. To economize to some extent the time of all who have to write or print our noble language.

DEATH IS PAINLESS.

The fear of death, which has been so enormously exploited in dramatic literature, sacred and otherwise, is said to be almost without existence in sickness. Most patients have lost it completely by the time they become seriously ill.

Death and sleep are both painless, according to Dr. Woods Hutchinson, and cause neither fear nor anxiety by their approach. It is one of the most merciful things in nature that the overwhelming majority of the poisons which destroy life, whether they are those of infectious diseases or those which are elaborated from the body's own waste products, act as narcotics and abolish consciousness long before the end comes.

While death is not in any sense analogous to sleep, it resembles it to the extent that it is in the vast majority of instances not only not painful but welcome. Pain-racked and fever-scorched patients long for death as the weariest toiler longs for sleep.

While many of the processes which lead to death are painful, death itself is painless, natural, like the fading of a flower or the falling of a leaf. Our dear ones drift out on the ebbing tide of life without fear, without pain, without regret, save for those they leave behind. When death comes close enough so that we can see the eyes behind the mask his face becomes as welcome as that of his "twin brother," sleep.—American Magazine.

ROBERT BURNS, THE REALIST; THE WORLD GREATLY IN HIS DEBT

An Appreciation of His Poetry—Wrote English as a Foreign Language, But in His Native Element in Scotch—His Work the Beginning of Modern English Literature—What He Gained From His Low Estate and Intimacy With Nature.

It was a hundred and fifty years this week since the birth of Burns, and if we were to say that we could mark the beginning of modern English literature with that event, every Scotsman in the Lowlands would spring from his chair and protest that it was impossible, because Burns was a Scot. We are quite aware that Burns was a Scot. It is only as a Scot that he counts. The moment he tried to be English he dropped his distinction, and ceased to be a writer of much significance. Like so many of the Irish poets, he wrote English as a foreign language, always moving stiffly in it, as one unaware of the intimate value of its words, so that his English verses seldom rose above the level of the album. Take his English at its very best. Take the famous and often quoted lines from "Tam o' Shanter":

"But pleasures are like poppies spread,
You seize the flow'r, its bloom is shed;
Or like the snowfalls in the river,
A moment white—then melts for ever;
Or like the borealis race,
That flit ere you can point their place;
Or like the rainbow's lovely form
Evanishing amid the storm."

It is all very pretty, but with what relief, with what sense of power renewed we reach the next line:

"The hour approaches Tam maun ride!"

Or what a change from the sickly, stuffy atmosphere of drawing-room verse it is to go back to the free air of gutter and tavern in the poem's opening lines:

"When chapman billies leave the street,
And drouthy neebors, neebors meet,
As market-days are wearing late,
An' folk begin to tak' the gate;
While we sit bousing at the nappy,
An' getting fou and unco happy,
We think na on the lang Scot miles,
The mosses, waters, slaps and styles,
That lie between us and our hame,
Where sits our sulky, sullen dame,
Gathering her brows like gathering storm,
Nursing her wrath to keep it warm."

After comparing these two passages within a few lines of each other in the same poem, no one could doubt that the Burns who counts—the Burns of poetry—is the born Scot and not the sham Englishman. If one had to make a selection from Burns, the surest way to begin would be to cut out everything he wrote in English. We may be told this would cut out the admired lines. "To Mary in Heaven." Let them go, then; they are not the true Burns. They do not compare in passion or expression with "The Banks o' Doon," or even with "Highland Mary." The poet is working in a material of which he is not master, and he is hampered by exactly those traditions and well-worn uses which it was his distinction to break through or throw aside. Let it be granted that Burns was, before all things, a Scots poet. No Scotsman could outdo us on that article of faith though he preached it through a week of Sabbaths. We will even say that the nearer Burns came to writing like an Englishman the less of a poet he was.

And yet we find in him for the first time some of the most distinctive notes of our modern English literature. There is in him the clinging to reality, the determination to see things as they are, and to report them without the embellishments of tender or poetic convention. In Collins' "Ode to Evening," and even in the spirit of Gray's "Elegy," we may trace the beginnings of the revolt against the frigid tradition of the classic school. It is a revolt that we specially connect with Wordsworth's name, and it was developed in such opposite writers as William Blake and Crabbe; but Wordsworth himself always owned his debt to Burns:

"Whose light I hailed when first it shone,
And showed my youth
How verse may build a princely throne
On humble truth."

Burns seldom reached the depths of passionate emotion. He never touched such strings as "A slumber did my spirit seal," or "I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree," and a few other poems that since his time have become part of our common inheritance. The nearest he came to passion was in the "Banks o' Doon," and the nearest he came to magic was in the haunting and exquisite lines:

"The pale moon is setting beyond the white wave,
And Time is setting wi' me, O!"

Certainly he has many charming and tender lovesongs—"Of a' the airts the wind can blaw," "O, my love's like a red, red rose," and "Mary Morison," which he ends with the very rare achievement of an epigrammatic form that does not spoil the beauty:

"If love for love thou wiltna gie,
At least be pity to me shown;
A thought ungentle canna be
The thought o' Mary Morison."

But it was not in depth of passion that he was greatest. It was in his intimate touch with outside reality in man, beast, and nature that he was the first of our poets, and has remained unsurpassed even by Wordsworth. Sometimes, it is true, our weak English throats have to gulp his words like burnt porridge, and when in the fate of the Auld Brig we came upon the line "And dash the gumlie jaups up to the pouring skies," we look round for the burbling Jabberwock to come whiffling past. But if we could drop out the three words borrowed from chilly

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Plays, Players and Playgoers--The Week in London Theatres

COMING ATTRACTIONS AT THE GRAND.

Today at 2:30......"Montana"
Tonight at 8:15......"Montana"
All Next Week....."Himmelein's Ideals"
Daily Matinees.

AS GOOD AS EVER

"Forty-five Minutes From Broadway" played a return engagement at the Grand last night before a crowded house. Frances Gordon as Mary, and Scott Welch as Kid Burns were, as on a former occasion, general favorites, and won repeated applause, while their songs called forth numerous encores. The play is one of which the audience never tires, and its humor and pathos are of a nature which appeal strongly. There was a change in the caste last night, the role of Mrs. Purdy being taken by Susan Chisnell. The attraction can come to London any time and it will be warmly welcomed.

MONTANA.

"Montana," a melodrama of the west, will be the bill at the Grand Opera House this afternoon and evening.

No part of the country affords such good material for a real American play as the west. Before attempting to write "Montana," the author made a trip to the Buckhorn Ranch, in the state from which the play takes its name, and remained there three years so as to be perfectly familiar with this subject at all times. The result is that in "Montana" actual characters as they are in the present day are depicted, and the scenic equipment gives an idea of what the country really is. While the play deals mostly on the question of cattle-stealing, there is to be found a story of romance, love and intrigue, blended with a vein of rich and wholesome comedy. The cast presenting "Montana," is said to have been selected with care, and is headed by the sterling young actor, Mr. Elmer Buffham. Children will be admitted to any seat at the matinee performance for fifteen cents.

HIMMELEIN'S IDEALS.

"Not the Inventor, but the Improver of Repertoire," is the title which justly belongs to John A. Himmelein, whose big company, "The Ideals," will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House next week, with daily matinees, commencing Tuesday. He has been exploiting in this field of amusement for the past eight years, and by keeping his finger close to the public's pulse at all times, he has been enabled to discover just what sort of dramatic provender they most desire. The same cities are played each succeeding season, and at the present time his name is a household word from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Ocean. Keeping faith with the public at all times is in a great measure responsible for this. He believes in telling the public just what he intends to do, and then doing it. It cannot be denied that this is an admirable business policy and one that is bound to bring success in any line. The company which



MARVELLOUS McCOY.
Principal Vaudeville Feature with "The Ideals," at the Grand All Next Week.

he brings this season represents all that is brighest and best in popular amusements, and will be found in every way right up to the standard. The company is headed by Sam Mylie, a comedian well-known to Londoners, who was last seen here in "The Show Girl," and "Isle of Spice." On Monday evening "The Princess of Patches" will be presented, to be followed with "The Gypsy Girl," "In the Heart of the Storm," "The Cutest Girl in Town," "The Creole's Revenge," and "For His Sister's Honor." The bills for the matinees will be: Tuesday, "No Mother to Guide Her"; Wednesday, "The Creole's Revenge"; Thursday, "The Gypsy Girl"; Friday, "In the Heart of the Storm"; and Saturday, "The Cutest Girl in Town." At the Monday evening performance the usual fifteen-cent tickets will be issued to the ladies.

AL. H. WILSON.

Al. H. Wilson, universally known as the "Golden-Voiced Singer," will bring his latest and most successful play, "When Old New York Was Dutch," to the Grand Opera House on Friday, March 19. Besides being the possessor of a singing voice of rare quality, Mr. Wilson is also a clever actor, who has attained his present enviable reputation by close and persistent study. He has a way of pleasing his audiences—carrying them along with him on a gentle ripple of laughter—as it were, that is denied to many who lay claim to histrionic ability of a higher order. "When Old New York Was Dutch," is a romantic drama containing plenty of humor mingled with sentiment and an abundance of brisk action, as well as effective dramatic situations. The scenic equipment is elaborate and complete, special attention having been given to the smaller details so necessary in a production of this character. Throughout the action of the play Mr. Wilson will sing several new songs, besides the one entitled, "Songs of the Camp," for the proper rendition of which he will be assisted by a chorus of trained voices.

Klaw & Erlanger have never had the real hold on the theatres of America that the newspapers have given them. The story was allowed to circulate because nobody felt inclined to deny it. Klaw & Erlanger are really in absolute control of less than forty first-class houses. They book for other theatres and have agreements with other circuits which gives them much power, but they are not the absolute dictators that they are reported to be.

John W. Ransome has been engaged by Liebler & Company to play the part of Jerry Fogarity, a district leader, in "The Head of the House," the new comedy by Edward T. Townsend and Frank Ward O'Malley, in which Ada Lewis will begin her starring tour early next month.

Thomas W. Ross' starring tour in "The Fortune Hunter," under the management of Cohan & Harris, will be inaugurated at Atlantic City, March 15. The cast includes Mary Ryan, Edna Bruno, Forrest Robinson, Sydney Ainsworth, Hale Hamilton, Walter Horton and Grant Mitchell.

Laurence Irving, son of the late Sir Henry Irving, arrived in New York last Thursday from London. He is accompanied by his wife, known to the stage as Mabel Hackney. They will appear in the vaudeville houses in the strong one-act play, "The King and the Vagabond."

Henrietta Byron, formerly of Fagan & Byron, the Fagan being Barney Fagan of old-time minstrel fame, is the chief support of Harry Bulger in vaudeville. The six musical Cuttys are really all brothers and sisters. They are William, John, James, Eleanor, Elizabeth and Margaret.

There was a newcomer in the cast of "Nearly a Hero," last Monday night in New York. Ada Lewis brought her engagement with Sam Bernard to an end and Jobyna Howland (Mrs. Arthur Stringer, of London), replaced her. Miss Howland has not been in evidence professionally since her appearance in "The Ham Tree."

Anna Held will not be seen in any other city than New York during the remainder of the season. This announcement from F. Ziegfeld is made because in certain quarters it was intimated that Miss Held, in "Miss Innocence," would go to Boston and other large cities before returning to Paris for the summer.

George Lauri, a famous comedian in Australia, recently committed suicide in that country, the result of melancholia. Lauri was a native of the United States, but went abroad with Williams and Musgrove seventeen years ago, first appearing in Australia in "The Merry Monarch." His most recent hit was as Tweedlepunch in "Florodora."

Charles Cherry, who was leading man with Maxine Elliott and leading man last season in Clyde Fitch's comedy, "Girls," is to be starred by the Shuberts in a new comedy by Mr. Fitch, entitled "The Bachelor." His leading lady will be Miss Ruth Maycliffe, the youngest of the three "Girls." Mr. Cherry is an Englishman and an Oxford graduate. Miss Maycliffe is a western girl.

Nat Goodwin opened his spring season at Norfolk, appearing in "The Master Hand," before a very large audience. The play is by Carrol Fleming, and was first produced in Boston more than a year ago. It was withdrawn after a short run, and was on the shelf until Mr. Goodwin took it up. He expects to make an extended tour with the new play, and says he is well pleased with the way it has been received.

Daniel Frohman has engaged Sonia Adler, the daughter of the tragic actor, Jacob P. Adler, for a term of years. She will appear next season as a member of one of Mr. Frohman's companies in a new play. Miss Adler is nineteen, and has been the leading woman in her father's company on the East Side of New York for several years, having played Juliet, Cordelia, Portia, and other classic as well as modern roles in the tragedian's supports. Miss Adler was born and educated in the United States.

One reviewer in New York picks these as the four best plays now to be seen in the twenty-five first-class theatres of the theatrical capital: "The Music Master," Academy of Music; "The Man from Home," Astor Theatre; "What Every Woman Knows," Empire Theatre; "The Easiest Way," Stuyvesant Theatre.

Rewarding him for conscientious service of fifteen years as leading man in various Frohman companies, Bruce McRae is to be promoted to the principal part in "The Flag Lieutenant."

Lillian Russell last week confided to her biographer, Idah McGlone Gibson, that her dearest wish as a child was that she might have been born a boy. "It seemed to me," she said, "as though fate had played me a sorry trick. I remember distinctly when I was about 6 years old my mother bought me a hat with beautiful white flowers on it and brother Sammie cried because his sailor was a plain straw. 'My dear child,' said my mother to him, 'you cannot have flowers on your hat because you are a boy.' Then a brilliant thought struck me. 'Say, mamma, I said, 'give Sammie the flowers on his hat an let him be a girl, and let me have pockets in my pants and be a boy.'"

The Williams and Walker combination is threatened with disruption. George Walker is ill, threatened, it is said, with paresis, and has been ordered to a sanatorium for a long rest. Bert Williams, however, refuses to admit that his old partner is seriously ill. "George was a studious actor," he said, explaining the breakdown. "He studied his part, his audiences, and himself. He tried at all times to remain a high class comedian. He'll be all right soon."

"I am so convinced that playgoers are hungry for Shakespeare that I am now capitalizing my company to start out with a classical repertoire," Tyrone Power told the Philadelphia North American. "The stage is a noble thing and the actor should be an ennobling influence. He should gather about him the noblest minds of the day. That is what I want to do. That is what is stamping the new theatre in New York with such a crown of glory to the art of America. I am not now indulging in mere talk. I think the scent for the finer and higher things in dramatic literature and in acting is in the air. I am going to run my own drug-store and find out, and it won't all be a run on the gas in the soda fountain, either."

Georgia Caine gave a little tea party behind the scenes at the Princess Theatre, Chicago, the other afternoon while a matinee was in progress. Henry Woodruff liked the tea so much that he called for a second cup. It was hot, and while Woodruff was blowing it cold in the wings he missed his cue and was quite embarrassed when the stage manager reminded him that Miss Caine was waiting for him to run out and kiss her and bring about the happy ending of "The Prince of To-night." Woodruff forgot that the cup of tea was still in his hand and walked on the stage with it steaming like an Illinois Central engine. The sight of the cup broke up the entire company and gave the audience a hearty laugh. O, you Henry.

Austin Strong says that while he was in London he paid a visit to J. M. Barrie, reports Ada Patterson in the Dramatic Mirror. On his way he passed through Kensington Gardens, where Peter Pan happened. As the writer of rare whimsies made him welcome, Mr. Strong said: "Mr. Barrie, on my way here I met a duck. He was swimming around in the pond, and I spoke to him. 'I said, 'Do you know Wendy?' He said, 'I never heard of Wendy.' I said, 'Do you know Hook, the pirate?' He said, 'I never heard of Hook, the pirate.' I went through the whole category of Peter Pan worthies, and that duck doesn't know one of them." Mr. Barrie listened with eyes of owlish wideness and innocent gravity. When Mr. Strong finished he asked, "Was it a duck with a red bill?"

Charles Frohman has signed a contract with Mme. Mimi Aguglia, the Sicilian actress, whereby this ardent young woman comes under his management for a period of five years. During the coming twelve months Mme. Aguglia, under a skillful tutor, is to devote herself to the study of the English language, in which she has already made considerable progress.

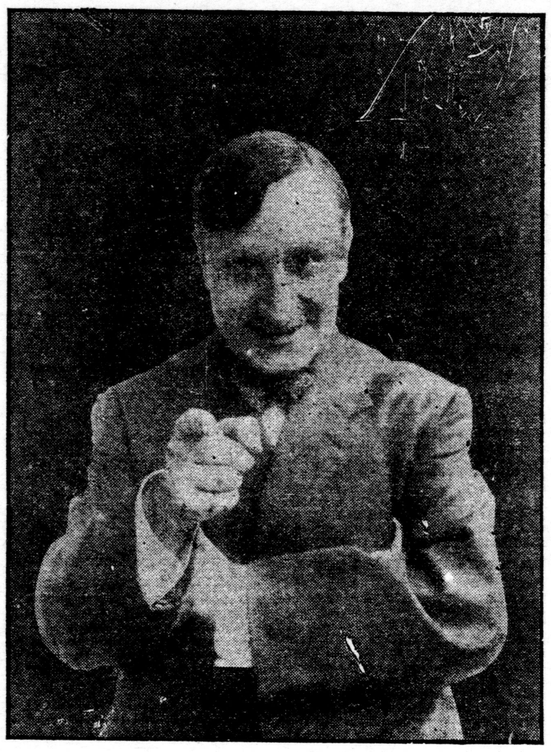
"The stage needs a censor," admits Wilton Lackaye, "but he should be in the home. That is the way to stop the attendance of young Miss and young Master at salacious plays. Get the parents to take a hand. Let the public stay away from the unclean. Personally, I believe a reform is coming."

Again beauty is unmasked. Maxine Elliott was born in 1871 her ready biographers are repeating. Her malden name was Jane Dermot.

Viola Allen of "The White Sister," stepped almost directly from the schoolroom to the stage, and not to a small part, either. She practically began as leading woman for the late tragedian, John McCullough, and appeared with him for two seasons in "Virginius," "The Gladiator," "Othello," and "Richard III." She was born in 1869.

"Just how far the things one lives through on the stage affect one outside is mainly a matter of will power," insists Blanche Bates. "Subconsciously they will take a certain hold which is inevitable. Some habits will cling in spite of all. A woman who is constantly raging and storming on the stage is naturally going to rage and storm off the stage if anything displeases her, whereas the woman who gets in the habit of doing the sobbing role is going to burst into tears (that's a useful compliment, after all). The whole thing is merely a matter of habit."

George Alexander revived "The Prisoner of Zenda" in London recently, Mrs. Patrick Campbell's daughter, Stella, appearing as the Princess Flavia.



SAM J. MYLIE,
The Original "Goo-Goo Man," This Season Principal Comedian with "The Ideals," at the Grand all Next Week in Repertoire.

The Vaudeville Stage

Ethel May, who has been with the Van Dyke-Eaton Company all season left the organization at Champaign, Ill., Jan. 6, and will go into vaudeville.

Dave and Percie Martin made their initial appearance in New York Monday at the Empire in a rural playlet, Harvest Time, by Lawrence Russell.

Rock & Fulton will not be starred by Charles Dillingham in The Candy Shop. They will be featured a little, but not starred. Managers cannot afford to make stars out of everyone they meet.

Ethel Whitesides is sending out a well illustrated folder, containing pictures of herself and her pickaninnies and some press excerpts showing that her fame has become international.

Howard Hall is appearing in vaudeville in a thirty-minute melodrama. It is a condensed version of The Man Who Dared, and he enters a lion's den just as he did over the melodramatic circuit.

May Irwin will return to vaudeville and be seen at the Colonial in New York, on March 8, presenting the one-act farce Mrs. Peckham's Carouse, in which she recently scored a hit under the management of Charles Frohman.

Kate Thullen, a member of the team known as Carberry & Stanton, was injured at the Princess at Minneapolis Jan. 10, and has had to lay off since that time. She was riding on a sled used by the transfer company when the horses ran away.

Smith & Arado are at Lynn, Mass., this week. Last week at Keith's in Providence, R.I., a special drop curtain was introduced into the act on which Mr. Smith does his crayon drawing. It was such a hit that they are wondering now why they didn't think of it years ago.

Earl Potter has been engaged by James R. Mills to assist him in his new vaudeville creation entitled Was Murphy a Potato, which was written by Mills in conjunction with Leon Schlessinger, assistant treasurer of the Colonial Theatre. Potter will sing a new song called Sensation, written by Charles Barnett.

Alice Berry, the doll comedienne, had an experience at Poli's at Bridgeport, Conn., which rather ruffled her. During her mechanical doll act she was brought down among the audience. She was thrown over into the lap of a young fellow. Her body remained stiffened with her limbs in the air. A young fellow sitting directly behind reached forward and deftly picked off one of her slippers. Miss Berry came to life with a suddenness that startled the audience and what she didn't do to the unfortunate joker was a caution. Only the interference of ushers saved the young man from bodily harm. Miss Berry was so infuriated at the break-up in her act that she nearly scratched the young man's eyes out. The man proved to be a prominent business man. He was expelled from the house and now there are rumors of a suit against the management.

"I am weary of travelling the country," says George Grossmith, a veteran English comedian who is about to retire. "I'm tired of sleeping in strange beds and living on railway station buns. My advice to comedians who are anxious for success is to learn to sing and play, study human nature, avoid imitating, avoid caricaturing too much, and especially avoid cheap jokes. That is how I have made as high as $3,500 a week for making people laugh."

Clyde Fitch is soon to produce another American play, which he has decided to call "The Typewriter." It shows how a clubman falls in love with an office girl, although he has considered himself proof against all feminine charms. Charles Cherry will have the role of the rich clubman and Ruth Maycliffe that of the pretty typewriter.

"There were five of us—three girls and two boys—and we all took up the stage as a profession," related Hattie Russell, Ada Rehan's sister, the other day. "William was the eldest, but he is now dead; then came Mrs. Oliver Byron, I came in between, while Ada was the youngest one of the girls, and Arthur—he is dead, too—was the younger of the boys. We were at a little musical in South Brooklyn one night, when my sister, now Mrs. Oliver Byron, then a girl of 18, sang a little Irish song. The conductor of Niblo's orchestra chanced to be one of the company, and he was so delighted with the simple little Irish song that he tempted my sister with her first theatrical engagement. She led the way to the stage and the rest of us followed. Ada made her debut in Oliver Byron's 'Across the Continent,' but I don't think you will ever see her on the stage again. She is now living in retirement in New York.

The Shuberts have been negotiating with E. D. Stair for some time with the idea of swinging that circuit over to their column. When melodramatic attractions got scarce, Stair & Havlin entertained these overtures, and things went so far that contracts were drawn up and given to Stair for signature. When Mr. Stair was in New York recently he brought an end to these negotiations by returning the package of contracts submitted to him without his signature, and this served to make the Shuberts the more desirous of securing some important one-night stand circuits. The Shuberts still have in mind the organization of a powerful dollar circuit, and will play many of the attractions in one-night stand cities, or failing to secure a season's booking will play all of the attractions a certain number of weeks on the smaller cities.

The Shubert agreement with Kuaw & Erlanger precludes them from operating so-called first-class theatres outside of New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Philadelphia.

Alfred E. Aaron's production of "Money," has returned to New York.

Cuyler Hastings has been engaged to support Kathryn Kidder in a play called "A Woman of Impulse."

Thomas Dickinson is now editing a special edition of the life and works of Robert Greene.

It is said that Ellen Terry has refused an offer of $2,000 a week to appear in vaudeville in America.

Miss Helen Ware, who has made a hit in "The Third Degree" in New York, is to be starred next season.

William P. Cullen has purchased the full rights of "The Alaskan" from his partner, John Cort. The piece has done well in the west.

Tom Lewis of "Little Johnny Jones" fame, is one of the leading funmakers in George M. Cohan's latest hit, "The Yankee Prince."

W. A. Brady has made a contract with Benjamin Chapin for five years, and the chances are that the latter will be seen in several new plays next season.

Henry Miller's first production of "The Family," a new play by Mr. Robert H. Davis, of New York, will occur in Chicago, March 28.

One of next season's luminaries will be Fred V. Bowers, who is to star in a musical play entitled, "College Days." The piece is by himself and his former partner in vaudeville, Charles Horwitz.

Lillian Russell having proved a success in straight comedy without music, her manager Joseph Brooks, has secured a new play for her for next season. It is entitled "The Widow's Might."

Among the new productions which Henry W. Savage will make are "Prince Hugo's Honeymoon," "The Prince's Child, "The Love Cure," and "A Jolly Peasant."

Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger and Joseph Brooks are organizing a strong company to produce "Ben-Hur" in the large cities next season. Eleanor Moreti has been engaged.

Eugene Ormonde, who plays the role of Pietri Garvony, a political boss, in "The Unbroken Road," has been leading man with Mrs. Fiske, Lillian Russell, Ada Rehan and Blanche Bates.

William J. Ferguson, who has played important character roles in many of the best known farces produced, has been engaged to take the part of Col. Andy Tandy in "The Girl from Rector's," now running in New York.

Kathryn Kidder made her re-entry upon the stage at Atlantic City last Wednesday night in a new play entitled "A Woman of Impulse." The house was crowded, and the star and play were given a warm reception.

A combination of playwrights, offensive and defensive, the chief purpose of which is to fix a scale of prices for dramatic works which theatrical managers will be required to respect and adhere to, is about to be formed, says the Show World.

It is in charge of a committee, consisting of Augustus Thomas, president, who is best known as the author of "The Witching Hour"; Charles Presbry, chairman; Charles Klein, who wrote "The Lion and the Mouse," "The Music Master" and "The Third Degree"; George Broadhurst, author of "The Man of the Hour"; E. Milton Royle, author of "The Squaw Man," and Joseph R. Grismer, of the theatrical firm of Grismer & Brady, and a playwright of prominence.

The new organization is to be known as the American Society of Dramatic Authors and Composers.

An authors' theatre for trial performances is not at all impossible, according to the prospectus. The authors' matinee would surely have a large following.

"Full members" will be men and women who are established writers and composers for the theatre, who have written play or libretto or score, and have had production of the same under a recognized management in a recognized theatre.

Associate members will be persons who may be ambitious to write plays, and lay members will be those in sympathy with the movement.

The first business of the new organization will be to select a board of trustees by the appointment of five members by the president. The trustees will hold all the funds and property of the society. They are to incorporate under the limited liability act.

Negotiations are under way between representatives of the Chamberlain-Harrington circuit and the Shuberts, and it is possible that the result will be that the Shuberts will in the future control the bookings of these important one-night stand theatres in Illinois, Indiana and Iowa.

The Shuberts are unusually active just at this time, and it is rumored that arrangements have been effected by which John Cort will throw his chain of theatres open to them. Representatives of the Shuberts claim that the Greenwall circuit in Texas has also changed its affiliation. The Shuberts are said to be openly claiming the Cort houses.

The opportunity of securing the Chamberlain-Harrington houses grew out of the enforced settlement of the estate of Frank Chamberlain, formerly of Burlington, Iowa. The widow is at the Annex and is in conference with J. J. Shubert, Charles Kindt and others.



SAM E. KISER, OF CHICAGO,
Author of "Love's Sonnets of an Office Boy."

Londoners will be pleased to hear that this celebrity will visit the city on March 18. He will speak at the Canadian Club luncheon, and in the evening at the Auditorium.

Mr. Kiser is a humorist and poet whose work is better known to newspaper readers in the United States and Canada than that of any other living man. His verse shows an enormous range "from grave to gay, from lively to severe."

"Rose Stahl is afraid of nothing on earth except burglars," writes a friend of the comedienne. "She carries burglar insurance on every possession of hers except her heart. The insurance companies refuse to take so great a risk as that. All of her fathomless ingenuity she exhausts in devices to foil the burgling guild, and she is convinced that if she awoke and saw a personage with a black mask and a dark lantern she would instantly pass to the yon. Fancy, then, her reception of this note from Florye, her Ethiopian handmaiden: 'Miss Stahl: I waited until 5:30. I have gone to get my dinner. The diamond bracelet is under the blanket at the foot of the bed.'"

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacturers of Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, $3. Stoves, Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory. J. F. HUNT & SONS, 593 Richmond street. Phone 997.

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

Direct to Western Canada.
The Canadian Pacific "Winnipeg Express," leaving Toronto at 10:15 p.m., daily, carries through standard and tourist sleeping cars for Winnipeg, the Northwest, and Pacific Coast. This is the only direct, through-car service to Western Canada; trains run the entire distance through Canadian territory, and the time made is considerably faster than by any other route. Very low colonist rates now in effect. Call at C. P. R. City Ticket Office, corner of Dundas and Richmond. 5c

C. P. R. Excursions.
The Canadian Pacific are now selling one-way second-class tickets to Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle or Portland, at rate of $41 05. These tickets are on sale daily until April 30.

Very low settlers' rates are in effect every Tuesday during March and April to certain points in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Call for Settlers' Guide and full particulars. W. Fulton, C. P. and T. A., 161 Dundas, corner Richmond, London. 7-c

JAPAN'S FIGHTING STRENGTH.

Before the war with Japan, Russia sent officers to investigate Japan's fighting strength, but refused to credit their reports. In 1903 Col. Adabash, who had just visited Japan, gave to General Zhilinski, of our general staff, very important information with regard to new reserves which the Japanese were organizing for service in case of war. Inasmuch, however, as this information did not agree at all with that previously furnished by Col. Vannofski, General Zhilinski did not give it credence. A few months later Capt. Rusine, a very talented officer who was acting as naval observer in Japan, made a similar report upon Japanese reserves to his superiors, and extracts from it were furnished to General Sakharoff, chief of staff of the army. Although the information contained in this report ultimately proved to be perfectly accurate, the report was pigeonholed, simply because Generals Zhilinski and Sakharoff did not believe it; and in our compendium of data with regard to the military strength of Japan in 1903-4, no reference whatever was made to additional reserve forces. According to the figures of our General Staff, therefore, the total number of available men was a little more than 400,000.

Recently published reports of General Kipke, chief medical inspector of the Japanese army, show that the loss of the Japanese in killed and wounded, in the course of the war was:

Killed 47,387
Wounded 173,425
Total 220,812

Their loss in killed, wounded and sick was 554,885,—a number considerably greater than the whole force which, according to the figures of our general staff, they could put into the field.

Toronto Excursion $2 35.
The Canadian Pacific will sell tickets to Toronto and return Tuesday, March 9, at rate of $2 35. Tickets good going on 5:28 p.m. train March 9, returning on any train March 10. Call at city ticket office, corner Dundas and Richmond. 7-u

The contractor for doubling the railway between Thornton and Leven has begun operations at Cameron Bridge.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP
Is without an Equal for
COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS
and all Affections
of the THROAT and LUNGS.

All the most serious affections of the throat, the lungs and the bronchial tubes are in the beginning but colds or coughs. Too much stress cannot be laid on this fact, and neglect to cure the cold very often causes years of suffering and in the end comes "Consumption." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup combines all the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe.

Mr. J. L. Purdy, Millvale, N.S., writes:—"I have been troubled with a hard, dry cough for a long time, especially at night, but after having used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, for a few weeks, I find my cough has left me. To any person, suffering as I did, I can say that this remedy is well worth a trial. I would not be without it in the house."

So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy, it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it. Don't be humbugged into taking anything but "Dr. Woods." Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents.

"Home Again" Sale

SPECIALS IN BLUE AND WHITE
ENAMELWARE

Tea Pots, regular 75c. Sale price ..... 30¢
Coffee Pots, regular 65c. Sale price ..... 25¢
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Tea Kettles, No. 9, regular $1.15. Sale price ..... 60¢
Stove Pots, No. 8, regular 65c. Sale price ..... 40¢
Range Kettles, No. 6, regular 75c. Sale price ..... 35¢
White Enamel Syrup Jugs, copper; nickel-plated cover. Regular 45c. Sale price ..... 15¢
White Enamel Milk Jugs, regular 45c, now ..... 15¢
Farmers' Draw Knives. Special sale price ..... 35¢
Hat and Coat Hooks, coppered. Special sale price, per dozen ..... 8¢
Hat and Coat Hooks, japanned. Special sale price, per dozen ..... 10¢
Rubber Sink Force Cups. Special sale price ..... 45¢
Horse Brushes. Special sale price ..... 15¢
Curry Combs. Special sale price ..... 10¢ and 15¢
Large consignment of Wash Boilers at less than manufacturers' prices.

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121 DUNDAS ST. and MARKET SQUARE
6u

The Happenings of a Week in the Old Land

ENGLAND

Several Basuto chiefs are visiting London.

It is proposed to form a miniature rifle club at Brixton parish church institute, Effro road.

At Sotheby's the resumed sale of Benson Greek coins increased the total receipts of $465,000.

A further donation of $500 has been received from Lord Curzon of Kedleston, by the Hyderabad disaster fund committee.

At Nunhead Cemetery the funeral took place recently of Mr. Peter Marsh, who rode in the charge of the Light Brigade.

In London the other day $30 was paid for fifty-four autograph letters by William Cobbett, the soldier, essayist and politician.

The late Lord Glenesk left property valued at $2,000,000. His residuary estate is given in trust for his daughter, Countess Bathurst.

Traffic returns for the L. C. C. tramways for the week ending Jan. 30 show receipts of $150,680, making a total of $7,633,390 since April 1.

Lord George Sanger's farm in Surrey is now being plowed by elephants.

The Dean of Carlisle says the secret of longevity is to get sufficient sleep.

There are 19 railway lines in England and Wales, 5 in Scotland and 6 in Ireland.

Half a million sterling has recently been spent in Leeds in removing slum dwellings.

Tyne launches in January numbered seven, compared with four last year, and nine the year before.

In London there are 365 theatres, music halls and concert halls, with accommodation for 400,000 people.

Bishop Morley thinks that every Englishman ought to look on his newspaper as a supplement to his Bible.

Out of 500,000 persons who spent their holidays at Yarmouth last year only 84 were arrested for intoxication.

Four thousand dollars' a week is the salary received by Mr. Harry Lauder.

The London Scottish are the first London regiment to reach their establishment strength under the territorial scheme.

Every inhabitant of London eats 173 pounds of potatoes in a year. A Parisian consumes on an average but 49 pounds per annum.

General Booth's lastest tour is to Denmark. After preaching to the Danes he goes to Sweden and Norway and later to Finland.

At the Newcastle licensing sessions lately, three licenses were suffered to lapse without protest.

Mr. Geo. A. Dickson, an ex-mayor of Chester, and head of the firm of Dickson, Limited, seedsmen, died at the age of 74 years.

Launches on the Tyne last month were ten, and included the largest trawler in the world.

Lord Winterstroke has offered an additional $65,000 for the proposed Bristol University, making his total contributions up to $175,000.

Mr. Frederick Hurd, the inventor of many valuable appliance used in the mills of Yorkshire and in colleries, has died at Stoke-on-Trent.

In commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Dr. Horatius Bonar a new edition of his hymns has been published by Henry Frowde, London.

Mr. Kew, of Louth, Lincolnshire, claims to have acted as hairdresser to five generations of one family.

The First Battalion of the King's Royal Rifles has arrived at Gosport after nineteen years' foreign service.

The schooner Valhalla, in which Lord Crawford has cruised 200,000 miles has been sold to a shipbroking firm in New York.

Starting thirteen years ago to collect a million farthings for St. Paul's Church, Harringay Park, a lady has collected up to date 530,000.

Leaping from the window of a train, in which he was being conveyed to Carmarthen Prison, a prisoner named Lewis Thomas got clear away and has not been recaptured.

Mr. James L. Molloy, composer of "Love's Old Sweet Song," and other popular melodies, has died at the age of 71 years.

The conservators of Sheffield Common, Essex, suggest that every lad or lass who goes sweethearting on the common should contribute a shilling a year towards its upkeep.

Five ex-guardians who were implicated in the Mile End scandals have been released from Wormwood Scrubs on the completion of their term and the payment of the fine of $125.

Through her long curls becoming ignited as she was bending over the fire, a 6-year-old girl named Kathleen Carter, of Thrapston, received injuries of which she died at Peterborough.

General Booth, who is making satisfactory progress towards recovery, has made arrangements to leave England for Scandinavia, where he will conduct a series of public and private meetings.

Mr. T. Crossman, of Tothill road, Plymouth, an octogenarian and Crimean veteran, and Mrs. Crossman have just celebrated their diamond wedding, having been married in February, 1849.

Lloyd's committee have decided to reward Captain J. B. Ransom, of the Baltic, with the society's silver medal for his exertions in life saving after the collision between the Republic and the Florida.

At a Hampstead inquest on an actor who committeed suicide the deceased's landlord said that the only evidence of insanity he noticed was that the man paid him five years in advance.

The special Chinese envoy who is visiting London, gave a sympathetic reply to a deputation, including the Bishop of London and Mr. Rutherford, M. P., who urged the suppression of the opium traffic.

A portion of the sleeve of Queen Anne's coronation robe is to be sold by Messrs. H. Mawer and Stephenson of Fulham. It is of cream silk, beautifully embroidered with a butterfly alighting on a spray of flowers.

Coxswain Bryant, of the tug which was towing the pinnace of H.M.S. Encounter, when fifteen sailors were drowned on Jan. 5 last, in Sydney Harbor, N. S. W., has been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter.

Miss Gertrude Davey, daughter of Mr. George Davey, assistant to the Brentwood Justices, has died at Bishop's Stortford, from burns sustained through her apron catching fire while she was putting coal on a kitchen range.

Betting by young factory girls was strongly condemned by Col. Trimble, chairman of the licensing committee, at Walton le Dale licensing sessions. He said that betting coupons found their way into young people's houses and wrought incalculable harm.

Lieut. Napier Burnett Lindsay, of the First Royal Irish Fusiliers, while hunting with the Aldershot drag hounds, was thrown from his horse and killed.

The total number of women voters for county councils in England is 563,961 and in Wales 41,946. For county borough councils in England and Wales the number is 265,846, and for non-county borough councils 137,324.

It was mentioned during the hearing of a case at the Kingston police court that the Kingston workhouse was so overcrowded that 140 persons were sleeping nightly in temporary buildings at Norbiton Common.

An old English garden is to be laid out in the grounds of Dollis Hill House, Neasden, where the late Mr. Gladstone, frequently stayed with the Earl of Aberdeen, and which has been acquired by the Willesden district council.

The year 1908 is said to have been the worst year ever experienced by the Yorkshire woolworkers. One member out of every six belonging to the workers' organization had received out-of-work or breakdown pay.

At a Burns dinner at Bangor the chairman exhibited a silver verge watch which, he said, had been in his family for a hundred years. It formerly belonged to Burns and bears the following inscription: "Presented to Mr. Robert Burns, by his brother plowmen of Ayr, March, 1785."

Gibb, Easton & Son, Newport, Monmouthshire, have secured the contract for the construction of the docks and other works in connection with the new naval base at Rosyth.

"People are not able to get married so early now-a-days as they were in olden times," said Judge Willis at Southwark court. "We are not in the patriarchal period when, if a son wanted to get married, his father said: 'Here, are a thousand acres for you and flocks of sheep, and I will even send my steward to fetch your bride.' Things are now so different."

A Crimean veteran named John Dayton was remanded at Willesden on a charge of attempted suicide. For eight years he was an inmate of Paddington workhouse. Then Lord Roberts and others having interested themselves in his case, he was taken out of the "House," placed in lodgings and allowed 2s. a week pocket-money. The old man, however, felt lonely and became depressed. He wished to go back to Paddington, he said, and at last beat himself about the head with a coal hammer.

An ingenious Dutchman named Simon Jacob Wulfse was fined $75 at Bolton for smuggling tobacco. The goods were descovered at his place of business hidden away in large egg crates.

For the past three years a robin has wintered at Fleet Rectory, Lincolnshire. When the cold weather arrives the bird roosts on top of a grandfather's clock, taking its meals from the table.

Mr. Samuel Aldred, the senior auctioneer of Yarmouth, has just died at his residence on the Quay, an ancient house in which the Cromwellian party signed the death warrant of Charles I.

Dr. Theophilus Pinches, speaking at the Victoria Institute upon "Babylonian Discoveries," said that the Tower of Babel measured about 309 feet each way, and the height was about the same.

The death is announced from Dehra Dun, India, of Lieut.-General Sir Robert Hume. Sir Robert, who was born in 1828, entered the British army in 1847, and served in the Crimea. He took part in the Bautau Expedition in 1865, and with the Afghan Field Force in 1880 to 1881, and held a number of Indian commands. Sir Robert retired in 1889.

It was alleged against Charles Leeson, who was charged at the Southwestern court, with assaulting his wife, that he had tried to dispose of his partner by sale. Mrs. Leeson, who is 43 years her husband's junior, said that he had twice tried to sell her, once for $2,500, and on another occasion for $1,000.

Borough councils are joining in a petition to the London county council, asking that all playgrounds attached to public elementary schools shall be thrown open for the children's recreation after school hours.

American gooseberry mildew has attacked 2,000 acres in the county of Kent. Of this number 108 acres have been grubbed by the owners, voluntarily and without compensation, and the rest pruned.

Ninety per cent of cripples are incapacitated through tuberculosis, said Sir William Treloar at a Caxton Hall conference, which decided that the disease should be compulsorily notifiable.

"Ungrammatical and almost unintelligible," was the comment passed by the master of the rolls on the wording of a section of the income tax act in a court of appeal case.

Lady Leucha Warner, of Brettenham Park, Suffolk, wife of Mr. Courtenay Warner, Liberal M. P. for Lichfield, was driving in her motor-car near Bulmer, Essex, when a young man boarded her motor-car and stopped the engine. After a while, however, he vanished. The police are on his track.

It is stated that the price the Duke of Bedford has asked the crown for his Thorney Fen estate is three-quarters of a million sterling. At a meeting of his tenants it was decided to offer to submit to an increased rental rather than that the estate should be sold.

Preaching at the annual service of the Queen Victoria clergy fund, at St. Paul's Cathedral, lately the Bishop of Chichester said there were about 14,000 living in the Church of England of which 5,000 were less than $1,000 a year and 1,100 less than $500 a year.

Hundreds of little muff-warmers are being sold for the benefit of ladies whose hands get very cold. These are in shape and material miniatures of the ordinary hot-water bottle, and are warmed similarly by hot water. The earthenware is covered with red flannel.

Spring hats bear strong resemblance to beehives this year. Made of straw, they have no brim at all, and are crushed so low upon the head that very little of the hair is revealed. The flower garland is placed round the edge.

The death has occurred at Worcester in his ninety-first year, of Mr. George Checketts, ex-deputy chief constable of Worcestershire, who joined the police force in 1840, and retired on a pension in 1881.

Evred Eke, who still works at his farrier's shop in the village of Mulbarton, near Norwich, is just 81. His father, five brothers, three sons, and one grandson have worked or are working at the farrier's anvil.

The factory of the Veritas Incandescent Mantle Company at Earlsfield, Surrey, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The roof having collapsed, from 800,000 to 1,000,000 gas mantles were destroyed.

After living for nearly three years in a large bacon box, which he had converted into a dwelling on the edge of a high bank overlooking Winslow Church, Cheshire, a man named Beswick has had to seek shelter elsewhere, his home having been burned down.

IRELAND

Lord Castlemaine, who has been laid up in Dublin with bronchitis, is better again.

The Countess of Limerick, who is in Ireland, is recovering from her recent severe attack of influenza.

A rowing boat, with eleven persons on board, was capsized by a great wave off Boffin Island, Connemara, and three persons were drowned.

A prisoner, who was being taken from Southampton to Dublin by a detective, jumped overboard from a steamer off the Irish coast and was not seen again.

While out shooting near Armagh, Mr. Hamilton Henderson, aged 28, a brother of the mayor of Kimberley, during the South African war, was accidentally shot dead.

At a meeting of the Cork board of guardians, a resolution was adopted calling on the Government to immediately put in practice their promise of legislation on poor law reform.

The application of Timothy Hennessy, aged 102, for an old age pension was rejected at Midleton, County Cork, on the ground that his income precluded him from the benefit of the pensions act.

At the quarterly meeting of the Dublin Industrial Development Association, which was held in the Mansion House, a large increase in membership was reported, and the formation of a number of new branches in the provinces.

Speaking at the annual distribution of prizes at Dundalk Technical Schools, Mr. Fletcher, assistant secretary to the Department of Agriculture, said in these days of rapid transit he did not see why industries should not flourish in Ireland as well as in England.

A demonstration, organized by university and other students, was held in Dublin in favor of making Irish a compulsory subject for matriculation in the new university. At 7:30 a meeting was held in the Mansion House, followed by a torchlight procession through the principal streets to the Gaelic League rooms, Rutland Square, where an open-air meeting was addressed by Dr. Douglas Hyde and other speakers. The proceedings were marked throughout with enthusiasm.

Ireland produces 140,000,000 yards of linen a year to England's 45,000,000.

Mr. Thomas McEnery, a farmer, died at Newcastle West, County Limerick, at the age of 111 years.

Lord Oranmore and Browne, who has just held his 48th birthday, is a representative peer for Ireland, and is the scion of an ancient Irish family, having in his veins the blood of the Blakes, the Lynches and the O'Flahertys. His mother was a Scotch heiress, and his father prefixed her name of Guthrie to his own.

The late Mrs. Knox, of New Zealand, a native of Ardstraw, Ireland, has left £100,000, the greater portion of which is to be devoted to charitable and religious purposes. Four hundred pounds is bequeathed to the deserving poor of Ardstraw parish, and £500 to Ardstraw Presbyterian Church to be expended in repairs and restoration.

In the throne room, Dublin Castle, his excellency the lord lieutenant, by command of the King, conferred the honor of knighthood of the Order of St. Patrick on Lord Pirrie.

The Belfast corporation has started a cleanliness crusade in certain districts.

Dr. George Ellis, the oldest Irish surgeon, has died in Dublin at the age of 100 years.

It is being discovered at Antrim that many persons who have no right to them are in receipt of old-age pensions.

The recently-formed Gaelic Society in connection with the Queen's University of Belfast is flourishing.

The half-yearly dividend of the Bank of Ireland is unchanged at 5¾ per cent, with £20,500 carried forward.

General satisfaction is felt throughout the Presbyterian Church in Ireland at the fact that the Presbyteries of the Church have elected the Rev. John Courtenay Clarke, D.D., to be the coming moderator of the General Assembly.

Irishmen are famed for their love of a rough-and-tumble fight, and we are sure that the Nationalists who took part in the orgie at the convention in Dublin the other day must have emerged from the fray with the utmost satisfaction.

A distinguished lawyer, always in impoverished circumstances, once took Chief Justice Whiteside to see his magnificently-furnished new home in Dublin. "Don't you think," he said, with a complacent look about, "that I deserve great credit for this?" "Yes," the judge answered, drily, "and you appear to have got it."

At present a "no rent" movement exists on the Percival estate. The estate, which is somewhat scattered, is partly situate in Ballymote, Bunninadden, Colloney and Mullinabreena.

Miss Eleanor Glancy, a pupil of the Sacred Heart Convent, Armagh, has taken first place in Ulster, second in Ireland, and seventh in the three kingdoms in the last G. P. O. examinations.

Dr. Alex. Patterson has died at Draperstown, County Derry. He was a well-known practitioner in Glasgow for many years, and an honorary surgeon of the Western Infirmary there for thirty years.

A lonely old man named John Allen was found dead on the kitchen floor of his house in Borris. On search being made, a halfpenny was found in his possession, and this sum constituted his entire wealth.

Manorhamilton district council has decided to appoint a medical doctor at a salary of $500 per year, instead of a veterinary surgeon, to aid the sanitary authorities in the several districts of the union.

Rev. P. Power, C. C., Portlaw, who recently returned from Australia, has presented the Waterford Museum with a number of valuable implements and mementoes of the Stone Age of that antipodean country.

An old woman named Mrs. Crawford, who had applied for the old age pension, attended in Clones to further her claim on Jan. 8. She expected to received her pension book in a few days, but died suddenly.

Mr. R. J. Kelly, B. L., land commissioner, has been presented with a beautiful bronze medal in recognition of his services in support of that movement.

Mr. J. P. O'Connor, U. I. L. organizer, addressed a largely attended meeting, which was held at Glenbeigh, County Kerry, on New Year's Day, for the purpose of re-organizing the local branch of the U. I. L.

Nearly one hundred old age pensioners received their weekly pension allowance on Jan. 1, at the Downpatrick postoffice. Amongst the number was a celebrity of the town in the person of "Rosey" Dornan.

At Green street courthouse on the 4th, Alexander Reid was granted 16 shillings a week till further orders by the recorder, from his employers, Messrs. Cullen Brothers. It appears that the applicant was using a circular saw, when he injured his thumb and first finger so badly that he has lost the use of them.

In the land commission court, on the 4th, judgment was delivered in Lord Ormathwaite's estate. The owner appealed against the price of £1,518 fixed by the estates commissioners for part of his lands taken, compulsorily under the evicted tenants' act The appeal was allowed, the price being fixed at £1,620 and costs for Lord Ormathwaite.

Two lads named Stanley and Gallagher, both belonging to Dublin, were fishing for crabs at the Slip Wharf road, Dublin, on the 3rd, when the former slipped and fell into the water. The other boy held out a stick, which Stanley caught, and held so tightly that he pulled Gallagher in, too. Both boys were unable to swim, and would have fared badly but for the plucky action of Mr. Thomas Kiernan, of Ballybough, who jumped in and brought both the boys to the ladder.

Another cattle-maiming case occurred in County Galway on the night of the 3rd, when the tails were cut from seven head of cattle, the property of John Conroy, of Boston, Gort. They were also tarred and feathered. The owner, it appears, intended bringing the animals for sale to Ennis on the following day. The reason for the outrage is that Conroy holds a small grazing farm.

Lord Pirrie, head of the firm of Messrs. Harland & Wolfe, shipbuilders, of Belfast, was privately invested with the order of St. Patrick by the lord lieutenant of Ireland at Dublin Castle. Such a private ceremony is practically unprecedented, as the investiture is usually the feature of the Dublin Castle season.

The first levee of His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen was held at Dublin Castle on the 2nd inst. The attendance was unusually large. After the levee their excellencies gave a luncheon party.

Judgment was delivered on the 1st on an application by the Duke of Manchester that the bonus for £25,000 on the sale of his Irish estates should be paid over to him and not added to the purchase money and paid to his trustees. The trustees had tried to get the bonus on the ground that the estate was so encumbered that the duke was not entitled to receive for his own use any part of the rents or profits thereof. Mr. Justice Wylie was of the opinion that the estate was solvent as to income at the time of sale, and that the vendor was entitled to the bonus.

Mr. J. M. Briscoe, hon. gen. secretary of the Town Tenants' Association, in a letter to the president of the Kilfinam branch, expresses sympathy with the people in the fight they are making, and comments on the law which places the forces of the crown at the beck and call of every village tyrant as a danger to the public peace. Mr. Briscoe says that if the landlord is sensible he will at once settle the dispute by agreeing to include the village tenants in the sale of the estate. Mr. Briscoe concludes with an offer of assistance in the settlement of the dispute.

Lord Northland, at present figuring in a famous society divorce suit, is the eldest son and heir to the Earl of Ranfurly. He is an officer in the Coldstream Guards. He possesses a pretty wit, which he frequently uses with great effect. Once at the Guards' Club a subaltern remarked in his presence, "I was insulted at the ball last night, was actually mistaken for a waiter," but, of course, an apology was made afterwards. "And did the waiter accept it?" asked Lord Northland, with an innocent air of inquiry.

Negotiations which have been going on for a long time between the tenants of the Managers' Estate Manorhamilton, County Leitrim, and Mr. Henston, the agent, have ended in the sale of the estate to the tenants.

The widow of a district inspector, Royal Irish Constabulary, named Kear, was found lying on the floor, dead, at her residence at Rostrevor, and her daughter, who is mentally affected, lying on a sofa in the same room. The doctor's evidence went to show that death was due to apoplexy.

SCOTLAND

A Nursing Association has been formed for the Shotts Iron works and state districts.

There are 578 children of school age in Leith for whom there is no school accommodation.

Edinburgh importers say there is a great scarcity of eggs, and that prices are rapidly advancing.

At a conference in Glasgow recently it was resolved to merge the Labor party into the National party.

Prestwickians have agreed to provide themselves with a sea wall as a protection and as an attraction.

The funeral of Mr. Chas. Berry, the well-known naturalist of Lendalfoot, near Girvan, took place recently.

An Edinburgh firm, Redpath, Brown & Co., iron merchants, contemplate purchasing Kirkland works, Leven.

Machribanish wireless tower, which collapsed in a gale in 1906, is to be rebuilt. It was 450 feet in height.

Baillie Farmer is making rapid progress with his part of the contract for the Wemyss Memorial Hospital at Denbeath.

Glasgow corporation has refused to grant the Island of Shuna to the district committee for unemployed purposes.

The London Argyllshire Association has arranged for the Oban Select Choir to travel 500 miles to London to sing.

Mr. Wm. Adamson, assistant secretary, has been appointed general secretary of the Fife and Kinross Miners' Association.

Lord Guthrie, who is presiding over the trial of the cross-petitions of the Stirling divorce suit, is the son of the late Dr. Thomas Guthrie.

Dundee Parish Council finds the poor rate will have to be increased through the decision to raise relief to the standard of the old-age pensions.

Mr. Charles Lyell, M. P., is the prospective Liberal candidate for West Edinburgh.

The movement to erect a memorial to Joseph Train, the antiquarian and friend of Sir Walter Scott, continues to make progress in Edinburgh.

The board of inland revenue have appointed Mr. George Davies, superintending inspector, to be comptroller of stamps and taxes for Scotland.

One of the oldest colliery managers in Lanarkshire has passed away in the person of Mr. John Stevenson, Airdrie, who died suddenly in his 75th year.

There was great regret felt in legal circles over the death of Lord Robertson, ex-president of the court of session, and thereafter a lord of appeal.

By the death of Thomas Loudon, at the age of 84, a connection of over half a century's service as cooper at Bankier distillery, Castlecary, has ceased.

Montrose Town Council are finding great difficulty in securing a site for a reservoir and filter bed for their proposed water augmentation scheme.

Allowances to the amount of $200,000 have been made by arbitrations of Dundee on account of inferior quality of jute landed at the port this season.

At a congregational meeting held at the Free Church, Lenamore, Arran, the Rev. Duncan MacGillivray, of Partick, was unanimously elected minister.

Baillie Vincent has given notice that at the next meeting of the Ayr Town Council he will move that steps be taken for the erection of public baths at Ayr.

At Dumbarton the Henry Brock memorial fund has done good work during the past year, 82 recipients receiving £339 4s. during the past 12 months.

The old Glassite Church or "Kail Kirk" of Arbroath is in course of demolition, so that another of the town's historic landmarks will soon have disappeared.

The anniversary meeting of the Kilmarnock Burns Club was a happy gathering. One of the greetings was a cablegram from Portland, Oregon, 7,000 miles away.

Greenock relief works are giving employment to 250 men, of whom 120 are engaged at the alterations on what is known as the Children's Park, adjoining Inverkip road.

Inverary Town Council have under consideration a scheme for thoroughly repairing the stone pier and extending and constructing breast walls on either side. The work will cost $30,000.

Mrs. Jane Stewart, a native of Banff, but now in Belfast, celebrated her 104th birthday on Jan. 25. She remembers distinctly, while a resident in Aberdeen the troops' return after Waterloo and the rejoicings which followed.

Through the death of Dr. Pagan all arrangements made as to a colleague are nullified, and the Bothwell Parish Church is vacant. Dr. Pagan was a brother-in-law of Principal Lang, Aberdeen, and the Rev. J. P. Lang, Stirling.

As the result of the imposition of demurrage charges some of the colleries in the Falkirk district have been closed on different days, and so far between 2,000 to 3,000 men in one firm's services have suffered from short time.

When the northern portion of the Irish mail train broke down 25 miles from Holyhead 40 passengers and 80 bags of mails missed the outgoing steamer Leinster at Holyhead.

Imports of eggs from Denmark into Great Britain have reached an enormous volume, this country having consumed over 400,000,000 Danish eggs in 1907, and also in 1908.

Woodpigeons have committed such great havoc among the green crops of Hampshire that a crusade is being raised against them. Shoots have been arranged nightly, and as the birds come into roost large numbers are killed.

Sir Hubert von Herkomer, speaking at the Authors' Club said that he once saw a picture called "The Coming Storm" advertised for sale, and under the title there were the words in large type "Suitable for a wedding present."

The Royal gates at the Marble Arch entrance of Hyde Park have been covered to the public. Fine specimens of hammered work, they are all wrought iron. The total cost of the gates has been $15,000, and they weigh 40,000 tons.

The degree of Bachelor of Science at London University has been won by Mr. Percy Lewis-Dale, without interruption to his duties as a clerk in the Northwestern Railway Company at Crewe, which occupied him from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. daily.

The Black Patch gipsies, some of whom have lived in the outskirts of Birmingham for nearly half a century, have been dispersed. One of the gipsies, Leonard Loveridge, resided on the patch for 37 years, and his 50 grandchildren were born there.

A Roman Catholic church is to be erected in Old Dalmarnock road Bridgeton, at a cost of $54,000.

Hector Mackenzie, Obedale, who has died at the age of 76 years, was for 55 years receiving parochial relief.

At Dunfermline, in her 90th year, died the widow of David Smith, late governor of Dunfermline poor-house.

A rough-legged buzzard, a bird of prey rarely seen in the district, was seen recently in the upper parts of Jedwater.

Hugh Maclean, 11 years of age, died from lockjaw in the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow. Stepping upon a nail was the cause.

In the mining districts of Cowdenbeath dull trade is being accompanied by poverty in many of the houses of the workers.

Although 100 years have passed since the death of Sir John Moore, his watch is still in going order and keeps excellent time.

The death is announced of Mr. Chas. N. B. Muston, assistant keeper and librarian in the Royal Museum of Science and Art.

Further strong opposition is being organized by Scottish traders against the demurrage proposals of the railway companies.

Chief Constable Macleod reports a considerable decrease of drunkenness in Leith.

The movement in Edinburgh to erect a memorial to Joseph Train, the antiquarian and friend of Sir Walter Scott, continues to make progress.

Many people are wearing a new decoration very proudly. It is the Canadian "maple leaf" done up in brooch design, and it is worn in honor of having engaged in curling with the Canadian visitors.

Alex M'Whirter, James Cleland and Hugh Stafford, three of the directors of the Mutual Bank (Limited), at Glasgow, have been arrested for issuing fraudulent balance sheets. The manager is also in custody.

By ten to six Elgin Town Council have refused to countenance Sunday concerts in the Cooper Park or elsewhere.

The sum of £60,000 has been bequeathed by Mr. James Duncan of Jordanstone, Alyth, to found an industrial school in Dundee.

The old Glassite Church or "Kail Kirk" of Arbroath is in course of demolition, so that another of the town's historic landmarks will soon have disappeared.

The mildness of the season at Fortrose is shown by the fact that in a garden a gooseberry bush (Glenton Green) is in blossom, with the berries forming.

In Ross-shire the percentage of oldalone the percentage is 3.00.

Anglers in the Teith recently have



The earnings of the Canadian Pacific for January, as shown by the report of Mr. T. G. Ogden, again exhibited an increase in gross, but so great an increase in operating expenses that the result was a slight decrease in net profits as compared with the same month last year. The gross earnings of the C. P. R. for January just past were $4,761,859, as compared with $4,495,560 during the same month last year, an increase of $263,299. But the operating expenses during the same month had increased from $3,874,569 last year, to $4,372,110 this year, an increase of $497,541. This large increase of operating expenses resulted in a decrease in net profits despite increased earnings, the net profit figures being $389,749 for January last, as compared with $623,991 for the same month last year, a decrease of $234,241.

The earnings of the system during the seven months since July 1 last were $45,473,517, as against $45,384,056 last year, an increase of $89,460. But for the same reason the net profits during this period this year were only $14,430,927, as against $15,050,014 last year, a decrease of $624,087 in net profits for the seven months.

The Burlington is preparing for circulation among its 38,000 employees a pamphlet containing an address by Vice-President Daniel Willard, of which the keynote is a plea that the railroads be given a rest from further anti-railroad legislation.

This, he declares, is necessary in order that they may adjust themselves to the conditions imposed, by the host of new laws passed within the last two or three years.

Mr. Willard asserts there are now in Congress or in the legislatures of the eleven states traversed by the Burlington, 272 proposed laws regulating the railroads, and the employees are asked to co-operate with the management by using their influence to oppose such legislation.

He describes the effect of the recent business depression on the roads by citing figures showing the almost complete discontinuance of railroad improvement work and reductions of pay rolls and expenditures on the Burlington system.

He points out that during the legislative season of 1906-'07 over 800 bills concerning railroads were introduced in the eleven legislatures and in Congress, all of which, he says, were regarded by railroad men as hostile, and many of which, such as the 2-cent fare laws, reduced revenues. At the same time, it is stated, wages were being generally raised, this item amounting to $3,000,000 for the Burlington.

On January 1, 1907, Mr. Willard says, the budget of the Burlington for extraordinary expenditures, such as double-tracking, new stations, and extensions, was $16,000,000. After the panic of that year the management decided to curtail all expenditures not absolutely necessary, and by January 1, 1908, the budget was reduced to only $8,000,000. On January 1, 1909, it had been reduced to $1,000,000, and the pay roll had been reduced to $15,000 less than in October, 1907.

As a remedy for this state of affairs, and in order to allow the roads to get back to their former condition, he pleads that the railroads be given a rest from further regulation for a time.

The annual report of the police department of the Baltimore and Ohio for the year 1908 has been submitted to the executive officers of the road by G. A. Ogline, its superintendent. It contains figures showing the numerous depredations to which railroads are subjected through malicious destruction of property, robbery, thefts, incendiarism, etc.

More than 9,000 arrests were made this year by the railroad officers, resulting in conviction in about 80 per cent of the charges preferred, 39 of which were for penitentiary offences, 3,700 confined to jails and workhouses, 143 to reform schools and asylums and 2,400 fined.

The regular monthly meeting of the Canadian Railway Club was held in the ladies' ordinary of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Tuesday evening, March 2, at 8:30, when a paper was read by Mr. E. E. Lloyd, chief clerk, office of stores and mechanical accounts, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, entitled, "Shop Timekeeping and Labor Distribution."

A message has been received in Montreal by Mr. George Hadrill, secretary of the board of trade, from Mr. A. D. Cartwright, secretary of the railway commission, stating that owing to the bereavement in the family of Assistant Chief Commissioner D'Arcy Scott, the sittings of the commission, which were to have opened there this week, have been postponed until the 19th inst. Chairman Scott presided at the session of the railway commission held here a week ago.

Canadian Pacific mechanics at Winnipeg are still considering the advisability of trying to get back to the status which they occupied before the big strike last year, especially with regard to the pension system and the recognition of seniority of old employees. When the strike was some time under way the company formally notified the men that all who stayed out after a certain date would lose their interest in the pension fund, which is provided by the company for employees of twenty or more years' service, and also seniority of standing. At that time the mechanics thought they would win the struggle, and refused to heed the warning. Now they are trying to regain the lost ground, although they are not looking for any further rupture with the company.

Dispatches from Winnipeg state that at the last meeting of the council of the C. P. R. unions, the question of approaching the company with a view to modification of the shop rules, was discussed. One of the facts that gave rise to the discussion was posting of notices by the company that the rules and rates established by the board of conciliation on August 1, 1908, will remain in force until April 1, 1910.

The unions have for some time been considering the matter of asking the company to go back to the former rules, and now it is probable that negotiations will be but little longer delayed.

The concessions that the unions will ask include: A return to the pension system for employees of 20 years' service; a return to the privileges of transportation allowed employees of one and three years' standing; a return to the practice of recognizing seniority in service; and the reinstatement of eastern employees who were not taken back after the big mechanical strike. A committee has been engaged for some time on the wage scale, working out a small increase, and it is expected that this will be taken up with the company when the committee has its work completed.

None of these matters will be insisted on to the point of rupture or serious disagreement, but the men feel that the company could make some or all of these concessions without any prejudice to its interests.

About 25 men went out in this city at the time of the strike but a great deal of dissatisfaction is said to exist among those who were taken back when the settlement was made, as they were taken on as new men and consequently were not in line for promotion.

The damage to the Italian railways caused directly by the earthquake was comparatively small; to the rolling stock, almost nothing. But indirectly serious damage resulted. The passenger cars were used for shelters and the cushions removed to make bedding, so that no less than 600 cars must go to the shops to be refitted. The freight cars stranded on the tracks were broken open and anything available for food or bedding generally confiscated. Locomotives were generally abandoned by their crews where the track was deformed, but especially because disabled by lack of water. There will be large bills to pay for loss and damage of freight.

Another handsome increase in gross earnings was shown by the Canadian Pacific for the final week of February, which is the more remarkable as other Canadian railways are showing either decreased earnings or only slight increases. This, of ocurse, is largely due to the fact that the Canadian Pacific is so far the only road with straight transcontinental connections, which gives it virtual command of the heavy winter wheat traffic from the west to St. John and other ports for shipment.

The earnings of the system for the week ending Feb. 28 were $1,371,000, as compared with $1,220,000 during the same week last year, an increase of $151,000.

Fifty-Two Years in the Service of the Wabash Railroad.

George R. Hough, the veteran Wabash train conductor, was buried from his home at Clayton, Ill., Sunday, Feb. 21. He was 74 years old. Had Mr. Hough lived until April 15 he would have completed his fifty-second year of continuous service with the Wabash, he being the oldest man in length of service on the entire Wabash system, beginning his service at Springfield, Ill., April 15, 1857. He served as passenger conductor for thirty-two years between Keokuk and Bluffs.

The Wabash Railroad ran two special trains, one from Decatur and one from Keokuk, to enable its employees to attend the funeral services.

The Thought Exchange

CORRECT SPEECH.

They were standing at the corner of Dundas and Richmond streets and were entire strangers, so far as we know, their faces being quite unfamiliar. Their winter suits were of the latest fit and style, showing careful tailoring. Hats of the proper degree of richness and plumage sat on carefully arranged coiffures, and neatly-gloved hands clasped the outstretched hands of others, while radiant smiles lighted up the really pretty faces. It was a cheerful scene, on a winter day, as one waited for a South Belt car, and this was the sentence which greeted our ears:

"Are youse going to the rink tonight?"

This column is intended as a helpful department, and unkindly criticism is not part of its mission. Should this meet the eyes of many who have within their reach fine clothing, good looks and bounding health, but lack the essentials of correct speech, we may without offending offer a suggestion. Search the dictionary for the word "youse."

GO-CARTS WITH FOOT RESTS.

We are glad to notice that go-carts are being made this spring with adjustable foot-rests. Few mothers would take the chance of inflicting life-long injury upon their babies did they but know the awful risk which is run when little ones are jostled over rough roads without the tiny feet being supported.

So much has been said that one would think not another word need be added. We wish this were true, and that every mother had read and acted upon the advice and warning sounded from time to time. That they have not done so is apparent every day, and we long to stop those mothers and beg that they support the little feet, when we meet children who are being tortured in this manner.

Try sitting in a high back chair for a time, which does not allow of foot support, and judge for yourself how long you would care to be trundled over rough and frozen roads in this unhappy position. Spinal disease and other life-long ailments are traced to the advent of the go-cart, which has its cheapness and lightness to recommend it, and which may be used with safety if properly used.

However, we are glad our trundling days were spent before these cheap imitations of comfort displaced the old if cumbersome, perambulator.

WORKING FOR PIN-MONEY.

Last week we made reference to the woman who works for fun, for pin-money of for pure perversity, and who stands very much in the way of a few earnest individuals who are seeking to make the path of the deserving poor a little smoother and broader.

If only skilled workers were in the field, the situation would at once assume a different aspect. "The poor ye have always with you," applies in a very real sense when taken as meaning the quality of work produced. If the field were cleared of the unskilled strugglers, a larger proportion would at least be sure of daily sustenance This class, however, is the same the world over, and the one with which we have to deal, furnishing more discouragement than any other in the ranks of bread-winners.

It is rather hard on the persons who employ these people, for the full wage, if not more, is expected. To give assistance without looking for service in return has been condemned again and again, as it tends to pauperize. We have thought sometimes that a system of training in useful handicrafts might be instituted, materials purchased—for these people are too poor to buy their own material—and volunteer instruction given for a few hours daily or weekly. The product need not be entirely lost, for, as in the event of plain sewing being done, the articles however rudely constructed, could be sold for a few pence to those most desperately in need. We cannot advise the teaching of this class in the home, for very often the parents are equally ignorant, and have not sufficient skill for ordinary everyday accomplishment. The toy makers are doing something commendable for men, but there is still the long list of women seeking work. Where there is a fair share of intelligence and willingness the case is not so hopeless.

We have heard of one woman who has worked beside her husband on the bench for the past year or two, and has become proficient in every phase of the cobbler's art, from stitching a rip in a lady's kid sole, to pegging a sole on a schoolboy's boot. Some time ago the husband became ill, and then it was that the wife came to his aid and said she would learn the business. Soon she had a brisk little trade established on her own account, for the neighbors and children who dropped in to have a shoe repaired found a cheerful, cleanly, tidy person ready to take their order.

EDUCATING PUBLIC OPINION.

Public opinion—and above all, women's opinion—needs educating to see that legitimate and well-ordered charity is given, and that their efforts are beneficent and far-reaching, extending, it may be, to personal interest in the individual employed. What makes it particularly difficult to secure work from factories for women who are tied at home by the care of young children is that factory work must be uniform, and conducted under the eye of a skilled mechanic, otherwise it cannot be placed side by side with their other output. With reference to the first class named, those who work for fun or through pure perversity, we have not the sweeping condemnation meted out to them by many. It may be that the girl or woman looks forward to the time when she must work from sheer necessity. If the husband or father has not secured the future of his family by good and iron-bound investments, he and the public should not complain when these far-seeing women endeavor to provide for themselves.

We know that now it is but occasionally that we hear of criticism being offered, for women have proved that they may do all that they can do and do well.

Opposition generally raises anger and vexation and there is the usual cry about limiting a woman's development and sphere, and those who hold the conviction that they should work in some place outside the home usually stand quietly and firmly by their determination in a manner that commends itself to all persons of judgment and foresight.

A SUGGESTION.

If we have a suggestion to make regarding the person who works when not really compelled to do so, it would be that she enter not into open competition with her sister who has not the comforts and luxuries of life, and who is forced to accept not merely a living wage but a wage sufficient to keep at bay actual starvation, and from which must be purchased all that represents actual sustenance.

A girl may use what talent she may possess, not to injure another fighting the battle for existence, but to make the home life brighter and more comfortable for her mother. If she have a talent for nursing she may perfect herself as an amateur with what practice the home supplies till circumstances and the breaking of home ties forces actual bread-winning upon her. What is true of nursing, is true of cooking, dress-making, painting, embroidery and various other avenues of work. All may be perfected or at least developed in the home till such time as necessity demands.

This attitude on the part of our daughters to assist themselves does not, however, do away with the binding obligation of fathers, to insure their lives for those left in helpless dependence. BETTY.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL

An occasional dose of gentle laxative such as Baby's Own Tablets will clear the stomach and bowels of all offending matter, and will keep little ones well and happy. For this reason the tablets should be kept in every home. Mothers have the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine contains no opiate or harmful drug. Mrs. George McLean, Springfield, N.S., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and know them to be a cure for all the minor ills of childhood. I recommend them to all mothers." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

GENIUS AND DRINK

(Continued From Page Thirteen.

found Sheridan good-natured and cordial as ever; his voice had not its fullness or strength nor his eyes their lustre, but he still felt certain of being able to arrange all his affairs and leave his bed. It was the beginning of the end, however, and the end came very soon.

Poor Porson.

Porson, the great Greek scholar, would drink anything—ink, it was surmised by a cynical acquaintance, rather than nothing at all. On one occasion he did actually finish off a bottle of embrocation which he found in the chamber of a sick friend. He preferred port, of course. The embrocation was his misfortune even more than his fault; he had contracted a bad habit, and could not shake it off. He would drink all night and work all day for half the week at a stretch. And such work! Nothing seemed to come amiss to him so long as it involved the strain of intellect in the perfection of its powers. Good judges have ranked him higher than Salmasius, Casaubon and Bentley as a sound, accurate, and refined Greek critic. He could repeat whole pages of an author, Greek or English—the former preferred—after reading them over once. He had a passion for mathematical problems, and when he was seized by the fit which caused his death an equation was found in his pocket. He toppled over one day in the open street; and there an end, a few days after, in the 49th year of his age.

Theodore Hook.

Theodore Hook, one of the most versatile creatures that ever dazzled the world, lived at high pressure tempered by drink all his life. He edited a great newspaper, he poured out plays, novels, articles, squibs, in endless profusion. This was his work; his recreations, apart from the practical jokes, consisted of efforts of improvisation which would have been a good preparation for brain fever for any other man. At a dinner to Sheridan, we are told, at which the company was numerous and generally strangers to Hook, the latter, without a moment's premeditation, composed a verse upon every person in the room abounding in the most pointed wit and the truest rhymes, unhesitatingly gathering into his subject as he proceeded every trivial incident of the moment. Every action was turned to account; every circumstance, the look, the gesture, or any passing effect served as occasion for more wit; and even ignorance of the names and condition of many of the party seemed to give greater facility to his hits. His memory was as remarkable in its way as Porson's. He once undertook to repeat in proper order all the names of the shopkeepers on one side of Oxford street, and he missed but one; and, again, he quite succeeded in a similar recital, after a single perusal, of the whole list of advertisers in the Times. His epoch being that of George IV., he naturally drank hard to keep himself going. Of course he was a darling of society, and with the usual results. They kept him up to the mark by plying him heavily with potations, and sometimes he improved on their efforts by inventing concoctions to give a little more devil to the champagne.

Hook's Busy Day.

The author of "The Ingoldsby Legends" has sketched one of his friend's busy days:

"A late breakfast—his spirits jaded by the exertions of yesterday and further depressed by the impending weight of some pecuniary difficulty—large arrears of literary toil to be made up—the meal sent away untasted—every power of his mind forced and strained, for the next four or five hours, upon the subject that happens to be in hand—then a rapid drive to town and a visit first to one club, where, the centre of an admiring circle, his intellectual faculties are again upon the stretch, and again aroused and sustained by artificial means; the same thing repeated at a second—the same strain and the same refreshers; ballot or general meeting at a third, the chair taken by Mr. Hook, who, as a friend observes, addresses the members, produces the accounts, audits and passes them—gives a succinct statement of the prospects and finances of the society—parries an awkward question — extinguishes a grumbler — confounds an opponent—proposes a vote of thanks to himself, seconds, carries it and returns thanks, with a vivacious rapidity that entirely confounds the unorganized schemes of the minority—then a chop in the committee-room, and "just one tumbler of brandy and water," or two, though we fear the catalogue would not always close there. Off next to take his place at some lordly banquet, where the fire of wit is to be stirred again into a dazzling blaze and fed by fresh supplies of potent stimulants. Lady A. has never heard one of his delightful extempores—the pianoforte is at hand (we have seen it established, with malice prepense, in the dining-room when he has been expected)—fresh and more vigorous efforts of fancy, memory and application are called for—all the wondrous machinery of the brain taxed and strained to the very utmost—smiles and applause reward the exertion; and perhaps one more chanson, if he has shown himself thoroughly in the vein, is craved as a special favor. He retires at last, but not to rest—not to home. Half an hour at Crockford's is proposed by some gay companion as they leave together—we need not continue the picture; the half-hour is quadrupled and the excitement of the preceding evening is as nothing to that which now ensues. Whether he rises from the table winner or loser, by the time he has reached Fulham the reaction is complete, and in a state of utter prostration, bodily and mental, he seeks his pillow—to run, perhaps, a precisely similar course on the morrow.

Victims of Bad Habits.

His excuse for sitting up till morning at the gaming table was that his doctor had particularly warned him against the night air. He held out to a rather advanced age for those days; he died at 53, "a poor old gray-haired man." Towards the last solid food was quite out of the question, and he lived on effervescing draughts.

So they lived, so they died, dozens of them—hundreds, if one cared to make the count in social history—for their paltry ambition of setting the table in a roar, to be forgotten the moment they disappeared beneath it. It laughs longer and louder with Mr. Bernard Shaw, who, by all accounts, sustains his aerial flights mainly on a diet of soda-water and monkey-nuts. They perished for the benefit of the wretches who like to watch suffering and degradation, and who would be capable of inventing a new pleasure in seeing the lobster change color in the pot. Better work has been done on better habits by the vast majority of French writers—for Villon and Verlaine, with as many more as one may care to add, are still but the exceptions here—and certainly by well-nigh all the English writers of our time. Shelley and Wordsworth, Browning and Tennyson are sufficient cases in point for two periods, to say nothing of the long and splendid array of the women of letters.

It is all, or nearly all, a question of environment. The dipsomaniacs of genius were the slaves of a bad habit which had no true relation to their essential faculty, and a better habit would have given them a more unquestioned kingship of their race.

BURNS, THE REALIST

(Continued From Page Thirteen)

tradition, what a first-hand picture of a driving winter's day is in the verse:

"When biting Boreas, fell and doure,
Sharp shivers through the leafless bower,
And Phoebus gies a short-liv'd glow'r
Far south the lift,
Dim-dark'ning thro' the flaky show'r
Or whirling drift."

And even more intimate is the similar glimpse of the mouse exposed to winter's misery:

"That wee bit heap o' leaves and stibble
Has cost thee mony a weary nibble!
Now thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble,
But house or hauld,
To thole the winter's sleety dribble,
An' cranreuch cauld!"

Wordsworth, as he said, followed that line of humble truth; most of our greatest poets have followed it since then, even when their sublime theme has been most aloof from mice and men. But the man who does a thing first generally does it best, because he needs more stuff in him to clear the path of tangle and choke-weed. It was not Burns' life as a small farmer that made him a poet, but as he happened to have genius too, his life as a small farmer gave him a sureness of touch, a closeness of affection for bird and beast and earth such as no scholar in universities or suburbs can ever hope to acquire.

Reality has been one dominant note in our literature for something over a century; humor has been the other, and in both Burns set the example that we were to follow. To be sure, he was not the first realist or the first humorist in our literature, but since his time the things have become more pervasive, and have taken a rather different sound. In his humor as in his realism the secret of Burns is again his intimacy, his personal closeness to man or beast, so that he always seems to be thinking from the inside, and becomes the very soul even of what he satirizes. As with all true humorists, the best of Burns' humor is touched with sympathetic affection, such as is seen in the old farmer's salutation to his old mare, or in the sweet appeal of the girl in "Tam Glen," which Matthew Arnold thought such an excellent antidote to moonshiny lyrics:

"My minnie does constantly deave me,
And bids me beware o' young men;
They flatter, she says, to deceive me;
But wha can think sae o' Tam Glen?"

There is the same sympathetic insight in the "Jolly Beggars," the poet's masterpiece of rollicking humor, and one of the most genuine scenes of revelry outside Rabelais:

"Life is all a variorum,
We regard not how it goes;
Let them cant about decorum
Who have characters to lose."

Burns had, besides the humor of satire in its finest form. "Death and Dr. Hornbrook," "The Holy Fair"—there are many excellent examples, and they reach their highest perfection of malignant laughter in "Holy Willie's Prayer." Every verse is steeped in the finest venom, but take the second as most quotable for memory:

"I bless and praise thy matchless might,
When thousands thou has left in night,
That I am here afore thy sight,
For gifts and grace,
A burnin' an' a shinin' light
To a' this place."

Combine the satire with the affection and you get perhaps the highest form of Burns' humor, and a form very characteristic of the British mind. In Burns it reached perfection in the "Address to the De'il," and the ode "To a Louse, on seeing one on a Lady's Bonnet at Church," which concludes with the well-worn quotation:

"O wad some Pow'r the giftie gie us
To see oursels as others see us!
It wad frae many a blunder free us
And foolish notion:
What airs in dress and gait wad lea'e us,
And ev'n Devotion!"

But if only one example of Burns' humor were allowed to survive, it would be the "Address to the De'il" that we should choose, for in that there is some touch of all his finest powers in humor—his irony, satire, intimate knowledge of the poor and their traditions, an unfailing command of strange but necessary language, and over all the queer glint of humorous affection, such as a nice child feels for a wicked doll:

"But, fare you weel, auld Nickie-ben,
O Wad ye tak a thought an' men'!
Ye aiblins might—I dinna ken—
Still hae a stake—
I'm wae to think upo' yon den
Ev'n for your sake!"

It is hard to say how far one writer really influences his successors, or how far they would be different if he had never written. But if we may trace any tradition in literature at all, we may see in Burns a source of two great influences. On the side of his close intimacy with nature, his pitying affection for the country people, birds, beasts, and all things of low estate, his work was carried on by Wordsworth, and has descended to Thomas Hardy and to others who have found in humble truth "the aristocracy of passion." In satire, in humor, and prolific splendor of production he was the natural predecessor of Byron, though Byron surpassed him even in his unfaltering ease of expression. Both sides of his genius have, by one means or another, entered into the daily life and thought of our people. As one may see by associating with soldiers and ordinary workmen, an affectionate sympathy with common and unfortunate things characterizes our country, and at the same time the people retain a freedom of satire and ironic criticism that saves them from sentimentality. We do not say that Burns was the origin of these characteristics. But it was because he possessed both beyond the limitation of others that his power survives, as Wordsworth said, deep in the general heart of men.—London Nation, Jan. 30, 1909.

BACKACHE IS USUALLY THE SIGN OF INACTIVE, DERANGED KIDNEYS

HERE IS A SIMPLE RECIPE WHICH ADVERTISER READERS SHOULD MIX AT HOME.

Take care of backache. A great many cases of kidney complaint are reported about here; also bladder trouble and rheumatism.

An authority once stated that pain in the back, loins or region of the kidneys is the danger signal nature hangs out to notify the sufferer that there is something wrong with the kidneys, which should receive immediate attention. Only vegetable treatment should be administered and absolutely no strongly alcoholic medicines, which are harmful to the kidneys and bladder.

The following prescription, while simple, harmless and inexpensive, is known and recognized as a sovereign remedy for kidney complaint. The ingredients can be obtained at any good prescription pharmacy and anyone can mix them: Compound Kargon, one ounce; Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Shake well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime.

This preparation is said to restore the natural function of the kidneys so they will sift and strain the poison-out waste matter, uric acid, etc., from the blood, purifying it and relieving rheumatism. Backache will be relieved, the urine will be neutralized and cleared and no longer a cause of irritation, thereby overcoming such symptoms as weak bladder, painful frequent and other urinary difficulties.

This is worth trying and may prove just what many people here need.

LANCASTER, ONT. CARRIED BY FRUIT-A-TIVES

THESE WONDERFUL FRUIT JUICE TABLETS ARE WINNING FRIENDS ON EVERY SIDE.



Lancaster, Ont., Sept. 16, 1908.

"I was a martyr for many years to that distressing complaint, chronic constipation. I tried many kinds of pills and medicines without benefit and consulted physicians, but nothing did me any real good. Then I began to take 'Fruit-a-tives,' and these wonderful little fruit tablets entirely cured me.

"At first I took five tablets a day, but now I take only one tablet every two days. I am now entirely well and thanks to 'Fruit-a-tives,' I give you permission to publish this testimonial."

(Madame) Zenophile Bonneville.

This is only one more link in the chain of proof that "Fruit-a-tives" never fail to cure constipation or non-action of the bowels. 50c a box, or 6 for $2 50, or trial box 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

A CANDID FRIEND.

William Clyde Fitch, who doesn't use his first name, has about as little of the traditional sensitiveness to failures as it is possible for a generally successful dramatist to get along with. He talks "The Straight Road" with all the enthusiasm that he brings to a reminiscence of "Beau Brummell," and he has no objection to telling you of mirth that has been made at his own expense.

"I always had faith in my historical play, 'Nathan Hale,' which, you may remember, we put on during the Spanish war," he said recently. "I believe in that play, but nobody else seems altogether to agree with me.

"I recall with not a little pain how I sat in the almost empty theatre during one of its productions.

"Beside me at the time was one of the best known, ablest, and also frankest, dramatic critics in New York, and to him I was trying to ease my mind.

"'I think,' I said, 'that we have put this play on at the wrong time. Nobody wants to go to the theatre in wartime.'

"My friend looked at me and shook his head, sagely.

"'No, Fitch,' he answered, 'the trouble is not the war, but the piece.'"—Music and Drama.

FRIEND OF THE BLACK MAN

Death of a Great English Philanthropist — Made Many Enemies, But Went Straight Ahead.

Mr. H. R. Fox-Bourne, the secretary of the Aborigines' Protection Society, died suddenly on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at Torquay, Eng.

Mr. Fox-Bourne devoted his whole life to carrying on the work of Clarkson and Wilberforce in the emancipation of the black man from slavery to the white. He was the life and soul of the Aborigines' Protection Society; in fact, it may be said that that society was Mr. Fox-Bourne. His work bore much fruit. He possessed in a rare degree the double qualities of thoroughness and pugnacity. He did not spare hard words. He nourished profound antagonisms which sometimes grew into prejudices. But his power did not really lie in his faculty of denunciation. He became a terror to evil-doers throughout the African continent by the thoroughness of his knowledge and by his complete mastery of his great subject. And how great his authority was in his prime! We now know, from Lord Cromer's book on "Modern Egypt," that it was Mr. Fox-Bourne and his friends who stopped Gladstone from giving way to Gordon's plan for reconquering the Soudan by means of a notorious slave chieftain, and that was not the only occasion on which Mr. Fox-Bourne stopped the wheels of Governments. Only members of Parliament could tell how insistent and persistent Mr. Fox-Bourne could be. It is a happy thought that he should have lived to see that final abolition of slavery in the Zanzibar Protectorate for which he worked so devotedly during so many years of his life.

Of late years Mr. Fox-Bourne had given much valuable help to the agitation for Congo reform, and one of his latest acts was to take an active part in the agitation for the abolition of slavery on the cocoa plantations in the Islands of the equator. He knew no geographical limits to his energy. Wherever the black man was oppressed, there Mr. Fox-Bourne was in the thick of the fray—in Egypt, Natal, Central Africa, or India. He incurred many enmities in the course of his work. But he went straight on his course without fearing any man. He had that great qualification for the agitation a single mind. He is a link in a great chain of English philanthropists beginning with the "Friends" of the seventeenth century and extending down to the present day. He will be mourned wherever a black man suffers today, whether in the New World or the Old, in Africa or in Asia.

Had Heart Trouble and Shortness of Breath For Six Years.

Was Weak and Thin—Only Weighed Seventy-three Pounds. Now Weighs One Hundred and Thirteen.

When you find your heart the least bit out of rhythm, your nerves unhinged, your breath short, don't wait until you are prostrated on a bed of sickness. Take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. They'll put you in such condition you'll never know you have a heart, make your nerves strong and your whole being thrill with new life. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cured Mrs. K. E. Bright, Burnley, Ont. She writes: "I was greatly troubled, for six years, with my heart and shortness of breath. I could not walk eighty rods without resting four or five times in that short distance. I got so weak and thin I only weighed seventy-three pounds. I decided at last to take some of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking eight boxes I gained in strength and weight, and now weigh one hundred and thirteen pounds, the most I ever weighed in my life. I feel well and can work as well as ever I did, and can heartily thank Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for it all."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A Woman's Sympathy

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too; but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill? I can do this for you and will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. MRS. F. E CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.



Every Woman is interested and should know about the wonderful MARVEL Whirling Spray The new Vaginal Syringe. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses instantly.

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies.

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PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

TRY THEM WITH A GLASS OF MILK

McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas, thinly buttered, and a glass of milk. My, what an appetizing treat for dad! And such a satisfying between-meals repast for tired mother or hungry Bobby!

Healthful biscuits, too—same ingredients as bread, plus whole milk and more shortening.

So fresh, so crisp, so superfinely flavored!—once you've tasted them you'll always want McCormick-Quality.

And that's the Quality you get when Little Lord Fauntleroy is on the package.

Try a 3-lb. tin or a 10c. pkg., at your grocer's.

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If you ever had any contracted or hereditary blood disease, you are never safe until the virus or poison has been removed from the system. You may have had some disease years ago, but now and then some symptom alarms you. Some poison still lurks in your system. Can you afford to run the risk of more serious symptoms appearing as the poison multiplies? Beware of mercury or mineral drugs used indiscriminately—they may ruin the system. Twenty years experience in the treatment of these diseases enables us to prescribe specific remedies that will positively cure all blood diseases of the worst character, leaving no bad effects on the system. Our New Method Treatment will purify and enrich the blood, heal up all ulcers, clear the skin, remove bone pains, fallen out hair will grow in, and swollen glands will return to a normal condition, and the patient will feel and look like a different person. All cases we accept for treatment are guaranteed a complete cure if instructions are followed.

Reader if in doubt as to your condition, you can consult us FREE OF CHARGE. Beware of incompetent doctors who have no reputation or reliability. Drs. K. & K. have been established over 20 years.

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If unable to call write for a Question List for Home Treatment.

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SANTAL-MIDY Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles. MIDY

Debate on Unemployment in British House of Commons

Some Remarkable Speeches by John Burns, Keir Hardie, Harold Cox and Winston Churchill—Question Raised by the Labor Party—John Burns Takes Hopeful View—Winston Churchill Thinks Government's Plans Will Accomplish Much.

A striking debate on unemployment took place in the British House of Commons on Feb. 17. It was a battle of giants and was provoked by an amendment moved on behalf of the Labor party by Mr. Barnes, Labor, Glasgow, expressing regret that in view of the serious distress arising from the lack of work the proposals for legislation which the Government had thought fit to recommend are "altogether inadequate for dealing effectively either with the root causes or the evils arising out of unemployment." There was, he said, an army of workless workers all over the country. There was a sea of suffering surging around our very doors. On the previous night it even overflowed into the lobby of the House. That was a condition of things which ought to arrest the serious attention of the House. It constituted a menace to public safety and public order, but he did not dwell on that because he wished to appeal rather to sympathy and reason than to fear. Going home on the previous night on the top of a tramcar he accidentally met a friend who had witnessed the scenes around the House and in a certain hall not far away where poor people had been collected—wrongly, he thought—from all parts of London. His friend told him of scores of struggling and starving women and children, of the wailing of the children, the moaning of the women, and the cursing of the men, and he could not help thinking that a great responsibility rested not only upon the Government but upon every member of the House.—(Hear, hear.) He wished to say with the greatest emphasis and with the concurrence of his colleagues in the Labor party that the House was on its trial. It was face to face with a problem of increasing urgency, compared with which the Disestablishment of the church in Wales, electoral reform in London, and even the housing of the people sank into absolute insignificance. (Labor cheers). He felt so strongly about it that for his part he would not sit there day by day and see matters of comparative insignificance and trifles take up the time of the House.

The Causes of Unemployment.

As to the number of unemployed, he said the Government had not yet grappled with the question to the extent of finding this out. What was known for certain was that 8.7 per cent of the skilled workers, or about three-quarters of a million, were out of work. This meant a loss of about a hundred millions a year—an important decrease in the national wealth, though it was the human wastage that appealed to him most. Among the causes of unemployment he bracketed the "twin evils" of the private ownership of land and capitalism. He also mentioned the constant increase in the efficiency of labor due to the introduction of machinery and the sub-division of work. In the textile trades, for example, the number of persons employed had dropped from 1,500,000 in 1861 to 1,320,000 in 1901. The number of men and women servants was increasing, and we were coming nearer to being a nation of flunkeys. The reference in the King's speech to labor bureaus was like throwing a bare bone to a dog. He declined to accept it as in any sense a redemption of the Prime Minister's promise last October to deal with the permanent causes of unemployment. The Labor party had always emphasized the need for fundamental remedies. They were certainly in favor of the taxation of land values, because in proportion as they taxed land they would make it easier to buy. (Laughter.) He also spoke of afforestation and the nationalisation of railways and urged that local authorities should be freed from the paralysing hand of the central authority. He suggested for one thing that local authorities in this country, as in Germany and elsewhere, should acquire areas of land not only as a means of revenue but of employment. He did not think the distress committees throughout the country were getting all the help to which they were entitled.

For my part, he said, in concluding, if this House is going to concern itself with Tariff "Reform," with so-called education wranglings, and other questions which do not touch the everyday and vital needs of the people, I would just as soon be outside as in, because I believe we should be employing our time far better by going about and getting the country to take a serious view of the present state of things.

Mr. O'Grady, Labor, East Leeds, seconded the amendment. He said they would be told to tell the workers of the country to be sober, to become more highly skilled, and to emigrate. It was quite unnecessary advice. No men in the House stood more for sobriety than the Labor members, and for his own part he would as soon be ruled by an obligarchy of devils as live under the control of a drunken democracy. He was not satisfied with what the Government had done or what they had promised to do, and he would take every advantage that the rules of the House allowed to prevent business being done until this question was dealt with properly.

Mr. Cox's Criticisms.

Mr. Harold Cox, L., Preston, said he appreciated the gravity of unemployment just as much as members opposite. But he believed that the remedies the Labor members proposed, like the remedies proposed by the Unionists above the gangway, would increase the evils of unemployment. Mr. Barnes said all the troubles of mankind came from the fact that we produced for profit instead of for use—a favorite Socialist phrase. If the honorary memoer reflected for a moment he would see that the word profit meant remuneration, and remuneration meant pay. So that all the troubles of the world came from the fact that we were paid for the work we did.—(Laughter.) Mr. Barnes said that landlords were another great cause of trouble. As an illustration he mentioned that the Glasgow corporation sold some land a few years ago for 2s 8d a square foot, and afterwards bought it back at £35 a square foot. He did not know whether the honorary member meant that as an example of the superior intelligence of municipalities as compared with private individuals.—(Laughter.)

Mr. Barnes—I meant it as an instance of social robbery.—(Labor cheers).

Mr. Cox—If I sold land to the honorary member at a low price and afterwards he found it worth his while to sell it back to me at a high price and I found it worth my while to buy it back at that price, where would the robbery be?

Mr. Barnes — I think it is pretty plain. The owner of the site did absolutely nothing to improve its value; he might just as well have been in Australia all the time the value was growing.

Mr. Cox—What he did was to risk his capital on a speculation—(Hear, hear.) I suppose the municipality thought they were getting a good price when they sold at 2s 8d. Then Mr. O'Grady told them that 13 per cent of the workmen in the cabinet-making trade were out of employment. They all sympathized. But what was the remedy suggested The only remedy the three previous speakers had put forward was afforestation. These skilled cabinet-makers were to be set to digging holes in the ground.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, Labor, Middlesborough—Robbing sailors of their job. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cox—I did not know that sailors were in the habit of digging holes.

Mr. Wilson — No, but we carry timber.

Mr. Cox was glad his honorable friend had reminded him of that, for he had intended to point out that if we were so mad as to invest the taxpayers' money in afforestation it would be much better to buy timber-growing land in Sweden, where we should make a far greater profit than could be made in this country. The fact was we could not increase the sum total of employment unless we increased the money or the wealth available for paying the labor employed. The taxpayers spent their money in purchasing things, virtually in employing people. If we took money away from the taxpayers to spend it on digging holes it simply meant that we threw one set of people out of work and brought another set into work. In any case afforestation could not possibly have any effect for 40 years. Another curious argument that had been advanced was that unemployment was increased by improving the efficiency of labor. If that was true, all we had to do was to break up all machinery and go back to the days when the people ran about the woods as savages. (Laughter.) Then there would be employment for everybody.

A Member—What about the tailors? (Laughter.)

Mr. Cox said Mr. O'Grady seemed to think that we could increase employment by diminishing the hours of labor. That, again, was a fallacy. Unless the hours of labor were so long as to be uneconomic, the result of a reduction was to lessen the efficiency of labor and to lessen the production of wealth. If we could increase employment by reducing the hours from ten to eight we might still further increase it by reducing the hours from eight to six, from six to four, and so on until at last we should come to a state of things in which there would be work for everybody and nobody to do any work at all. (Laughter.) Honorable members who had spoken seemed to sneer at the suggested legislation in regard to labor exchanges, but that struck him as one of the most admirable things in the King's speech. On the one hand there were employers seeking capable workmen, and on the other there were capable workmen seeking employers, but at present the two could not be brought together except after great loss of labor and time. By organizing a system of labor exchanges we might get rid of that waste and so diminish the evil of unemployment. He urged the introduction of a system under which each trade would be made responsible for its own unemployed. That would have the double advantage of relieving the general community of a burden which it ought not to bear, and of inducing the trades themselves to distribute work in such a manner that there would be a minimum of unemployment. In conclusion he called upon those who claimed that tariff "reform" would solve the problem or diminish unemployment to tell the House what they refused to tell the country, and to say specifically how it was going to be done. (Ministerial cheers and laughter.) What free trade professed to do was to leave people free to solve their own problems. What the Socialists below the gangway said, and equally the Socialists above the gangway (laughter), was that the state ought to undertake the solution. The idea of tariff "reformers" was apparently that the solution could be reached by abolishing foreign trade. (Laughter.) The logical deduction was that there would be employment for everybody when each country refused to do any trade with any other country. (Laughter.)

Mr. Burns' Reply.

Mr. Burns, president of the Local Government Board, could not accept the gloomy picture which Mr. Barnes had drawn of the state of things in the engineering trade and of things in general as accurate. He did not believe that we were going from bad to worse in the matter of unemployment. One thing that made it appear as though we were was that in the old days a workman, accepting unemployment as an inexorable law, said nothing about it, whereas nowadays some people had not been out of work more than a week when they hollered as if they had got their fingers in the door of a railway carriage. (Laughter.) Unemployment and pauperism were not of the dimensions which some people led us to believe. Of the 928,000 men, women and children, who were dependent on poor law relief only 11,000 were able-bodied men in health. The Government believed that by the action they intended to take they would be able in two or three years to reduce that number to 1,000 or 2,000, and to reduce the 14,000 or 17,000 casuals by various modes of treatment—not one but twenty or thirty modes—to an almost negligible quantity. Mr. O'Grady had said they would be told that workmen should be more sober. He had not intended saying a word about that. But as it had been mentioned he would tell the House one fact about a town in the North of England whose distress he had been doing his best to mitigate. He got a letter from a bank manager who used to manage a bank in that town. His correspondent stated that when he was in that town he used to pay from £50,000 to £60,000 over the counter every Friday for workmen's wages—engineers, boilermakers, shipbuilders, and men engaged in kindred industries, and every Monday he used to receive on the counter from £12,000 to £16,000 from the publicans of the town. He would make no comment except this, if only a tithe of the sum had been spent in insuring against unemployment through the trade unions much of the misery and sorrow that had fallen on that town would have been avoided. (Cheers.) It would be asked what remedies had the Government to propose, what forms of work did they suggest.

Mr. A. Henderson (leader of the Labor party)—Hear, hear. That is what we want to know.

Mr. Burns—You will know it in due course—decently and in order. (Laughter.) Nothing had been lost during the last three years, but some valuable experience had been gained. The scheme for the reclamation of coast land did not present quite so rosy a picture now. In the experiment that had been made it cost £18,000 to reclaim £1,000 worth of land, and when the land had been reclaimed they did not know what to do with it. (Laughter.) Women's workrooms had not the attractiveness they had two or three years ago. Something like £16,000 had been spent on three workrooms employing less than 800 women, and less than £6,000 had been received from the sale of the products. He had been cautious about extending these workrooms because of the fear that they might compete with goods made under ordinary conditions. He did not want to repeat the economic futility for which the members of the Labor party themselves had denounced the Salvation Army and the Church Army, the futility of using charitable aids to compete with the trade unionist and drive him out of the market. (Cheers.) Then, again, we were all wiser now about labor colonies. The labor colony used to be a celebrated remedy, but neither the majority nor the minority of the royal commission on the poor laws would look at such colonies—except penal colonies, with which the honest unemployed would have nothing to do, and which, if established for the purpose of dealing with the unemployable and the skulking unemployed, would only be glorified prisons. On the other hand, it had been shown that it was possible, at any rate to a certain extent, to regulate useful public work in such a way as to put it in hand when work was most needed. During the last few years £40,000,000 had been spent on local works, and in the overwhelming majority of cases the local authorities had got full value for their money, and at the same time an enormous number of workmen had been tided over slack times.

Afforestation.

Turning to the subject of afforestation, Mr. Burns said the Government and the country generally were grateful to Mr. Ivor Guest and the commission over which he presided for a report which showed almost satisfactorily that, as an investment for the nation, afforestation in itself was good, and that incidentally it would provide employment for a large number of unemployed at the period of the year when the building trade and similar trades were slackest. Members of all parties had declared that afforestation was useless. One member had asked what was the good of afforestation for the unemployed of Paddington. People had no right to take a one-eyed view of the question, for a one-eyed view was often a squint-eyed view. (Laughter.) One of the principal reasons why the Government did not include afforestation in the King's speech was that the report of the commission had only recently been presented, and had to be read in connection with the report of the poor law commission which had just been issued. It was a subject that did not require elaborate legislation, but did require a good deal of money, and the Government were not justified in including in the King's speech any legislative proposals in regard to it until they had received marching orders from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The matter was now beyond the experimental stage, and the Government were seriously considering it with a view to action. (Cheers.) It was asked what was in the speech to induce members to support the Government in their efforts to mitigate the evils of unemployment. He would show that there were six proposals to that end. He did not propose to talk of what the Government had done in the past three years. Sufficient for the past was the goodness thereof. (Laughter.) But for the present and future, would anybody, he asked, say that an improved Irish land bill which retained the people on the soil was not something that helped labor He noticed an honorable member smiled at that.

Mr. Crooks (Labor, Woolwich)—It is enough to make him smile.

Mr. Burns—If the honorable member for Woolwich, who ought to know better, were to go to Liverpool, and a number of other places in Lancashire and Yorkshire, he would find that the local unskilled laborer was unemployed because Irish migratory laborers to the tune of 40,000 or 50,000 every year, divorced from the soil in their own country, come over to Liverpool. On my responsibility as president of the local government board, I say that if we could settle the agrarian difficulties in Ireland by retaining the Irish unskilled laborer on his own soil seveneighths of our casual labor difficulty in the port of Liverpool would be absolutely removed. (Hear, hear.) We say it is not by short cuts to the millennium of rapid transits to Eldorado (laughter), sketched out in this House that we are going to solve the unemployed problem.

What the Government Hope To Do.

Continuing, Mr. Burns said the housing bill was a rural housing bill, and would assist to retain the agricultural laborer on the countryside, thereby freeing the town laborer from his competition, while at the same time providing employment for men in the building trade. Labor exchanges would also be a substantial contribution, as would also the setting up of wages boards and the legislation dealing with shop hours. Finally, it was promised that the old-age pensions act would be improved by the removal of certain defects at the cost of anything from £3,000,000 to £4,000,000. There were many other proposals which the Government hoped to develop if they were in power, as they hoped to be, for another three years. (General laughter.) Between now and the end of this session they were pledged to consider the report of the poor law commission, and go into every aspect of the problem—poor law, vagrancy, unemployment, child labor, and half-time labor. He hoped by that time the textile trade unions would have been converted to the wisdom, in the interests of the adult unemployed, of abolishing child labor, and above all half-time labor. Afforestation would have their immediate, sympathetic, and practical consideration, and he trusted they would be able to take action before the present session was over. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Crooks Dissatisfied.

Mr. Crooks said he had listened anxiously to the speech of the president of the local government board in order to find out what the Government were going to do. He had heard not a single word as to what they intended to do at the present moment. Mr. Burns had spoken of what was to be done in Ireland. Yet when he (Mr. Crooks) suggested the creation of a body in England similar to the congested districts board in Ireland, Mr. Burns said he would not touch it with a 40-foot pole. (Laughter.)

Mr. Burns—That is the Irishman's story.

Mr. Cooks—I know all about that. I know all about you, too. (Cries of "Oh" and "Order.") Proceeding, Mr. Crooks said the Government had not offered anything. He did not believe the nation trusted the Government for five minutes on the unemployed question. Once again in the House the Labor party prayed, "Give us this day our daily bread." Theirs was a religious fight. They had a right to ask the Government what were their proposals. Mr. Burns had suggested absolutely nothing in a 50-minute speech, yet the day before 6,000 poor women were marching through the streets of London with their hungry children. He described the King's speech as mere "window-dressing," which would result in nothing for the unemployed. He urged that a proper register of the unemployed should be kept.

Mr. Keir Hardie's Warning.

Mr. Keir Hardie (Labor, Merthyr-Tyavil), said he hoped the preceding speaker was not under the impression that either the leader of the Labor party or its vice-chairman was in any way hostile to the disestablishment of the English Church in Wales (Cheers.) Their complaint was that while disestablishment had a plaint in the King's speech, unemployment was excluded. The claims of the starving unemployed were more important than those of Welsh dissenters. Mr. Burns had congratulated himself on having escaped criticism. But they were now dealing with the administration of his department. They were dealing with the legislative proposals of the Government, or rather the absence of those proposals. The position was not improving. Wages were going down, and the cost of living was going up, so that the poor were less able to help the unfortunate poor than they were a year or two ago. He repudiated the suggestion that drink or drunkenness was the cause of unemployment. The cheery optimism of the president of the local government board was not borne out by the facts, for it was not true that wagess were higher and hour shorter than they were two years ago. Those who were responsible for the amendment under discussion had no quarrel with any of the measures contained in the King's speech.—(Hear, hear.) They were delighted that something was to be done to solve the land problem in Ireland, and they realized its importance to them. They were pleased that something was to be done to systematize and regulate the building of towns. They had no quarrel with the labor exchanges. He welcomed them if only for the reason that they would reveal a state of things which would compel any Government to take action. They were not finding fault with the things in the speech, but only with those not in it.

Unless something is done, he continued, this party will take action both in the House and in the country, which it has never hitherto taken. We shall not accept the present position without such a campaign as will make the Government sorry for its great betrayal of these poor starving people. (Labor cheers.)

Mr. Churchill's Answer.

Mr. Churchill, president of the board of trade, described Mr. Keir Hardie's speech as indignant and impatient. He did not quarrel with him for being impatient. Reformers were always impatient; but he hoped the House would not respond to the honorable member's invitation to make this a crucial division upon the question of the relief of distress from unemployment. He did not think the materials were before the House at present for a final judgment. The problem was perhaps the most puzzling and vexing of current political controversies. No one would pretend for a moment to underrate the misery and waste of human happiness and of human strength and energy which was going on at the present moment in this country, and he did not repudiate the responsibility of the Government to do all in its power to protect the law-abiding and willing citizen from the consequences of industrial fluctuations entirely beyond his control. But it was not easy to say what was the true remedy. We saw the phenomenon of unemployment in every country, in the newest as well as the oldest, and under every system of government, and he did not for a moment expect that it would be removed by a revival of trade. There was no evidence that the population was increasing in excess of the means of subsistence. Production was active, industry grew and grew with surprising vigor, and our wealth increased from year to year. Yet at the base of every trade there grew with the trade a fringe of casual, underpaid, or under-employed labor which was liable at any moment of depression to be converted into absolute unemployment.

Dimensions of the Problem Unknown.

Not the least of the difficulties was that the dimensions of the problem were unknown. He would not follow Mr. Barnes by attempting to discuss whether the abolition of rent and interest was the true remedy for the existing situation. Nor would he attempt to discuss whether a government department could regulate without any hitch the labor of the whole population of these islands. I am not usually accused, even by my friends, of being of a modest and retiring disposition, said Mr. Churchill, amid laughter, but I must say that if ever the nationalisation of the means of production and distribution comes to be an accomplished fact, and if a department is created to deal with the regulation of these grave matters, I earnestly hope that I may not be called upon as president of an extended board of trade to discharge such difficult duties. (Laughter.) If the speech from the throne had declared that the Government would not be able to deal with unemployment until they had dealt with the nationalisation of the means of production and distribution, there would have been one argument in favor of the amendment stronger than any that had been used in the course of the debate. (Laughter.) Mr. Cox always made speeches which interested and instructed the House. (Labor cries of "Question.") But besides interesting and instructing the House his honorary friend always depressed it. (Laughter.) He extinguished the hopes of all parties; in fact, when his honorable friend spoke he was always reminded of the popular song, "What's the Good of Anything? Why, Nothing." (Laughter.) Mr. Cox was a great mathematician, but he always ran mathematics a little too far; he always neglected nature, human and otherwise. (Laughter.) In dealing with afforestation he forgot the elementary fact that trees grew, and by growing created new sources of capital and new industries. (Cheers.)

The Three Main Divisions of the Question.

There were three main divisions of the question of unemployment—(1) the proper organization of the existing demand for labor; (2) provision of further employment to counteract fluctuations of trade and periods of depression; and (3) the treatment of those for whom, after both the other processes had been exhausted, there remained no employment. Taking the second division first, he felt most strongly that there ought to be in the machinery of the state something which would correspond to the governor of an engine, and which to some extent would regulate the spin of the machinery. He was not at all sure that it was not possible to co-ordinate public work in such a way as to throw public contracts into the balance when the labor market was congested. That was a point on which they were working at present. Then there was the question of whether there should not be certain industries, actual or projected, which could be brought into existence at periods of depression, and which could be readily contracted or closed down altogether in periods of booming employment. Although, owing to the short interval which had elapsed since the report of the commission was presented, he was not prepared to make any statement on behalf of the Government as to afforestation, they did not by any means take the gloomy view of the proposals which Mr. Cox had expressed. It must not be thought that afforestation had been ruled out of their purview in considering remedies for unemployment. As to the third division of the subject, the treatment of those for whom no employment remained and of those who were unemployable required the immediate attention of the House. Those people had to be maintained by the community at present, and they were maintained in a manner which least contributed to their regeneration. (Cheers.)

The Labor Exchange Policy.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that the labor exchange policy meant a policy of hustling the workman from pillar to post all over the country. It would not at any rate in its present stage, actually create employment—(hear, hear)—except by reducing friction. Instead of a man setting out on a tramp guided by chance or by rumor, he could be informed in a short time whether there was a job for him. He could be told where to go and conveyed with all the speed possible. And, what was quite as important, he could be told where not to go. (Cheers.) He hoped those who talked about labor exchanges offering a hungry man a stone would not close their minds to the elaborate and far-reaching proposals which on this subject the Government would lay before Parliament in the next few months. (Cheers.) The Labor exchange was in fact the gateway to industrial security. The question of the prevention of unemployables, Mr. Churchill said, he could not now discuss, though he admitted its importance. The Government, he said, had not only taken a general view, but had resolved to make concerted efforts by various converging roads to deal with the problem. They had every intention of making good their pledges in regard to unemployment and of dealing drastically with the roots of the problem. What a mockery, what an irrelevance to pretend that a question as complex could be solved by the expedients of the Tariff "Reformers," which Mr. Churchill characterized as an attempt to exploit the miseries of the poor to the propaganda of the rich. (Opposition cries of "Oh," and cheers.) He saw no reason, he said, why this Parliament should not place on the statute-book such a series of measures designed for the prevention and the relief of industrial distress as would make its reputation honorable and memorable in the history of the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Fenwick (Labor, Wansbeck), explained that though he had every sympathy with the unemployed movement, and believed that the amendment was an honest one, he could not vote for the amendment. He did not think he should be doing a kindness to the unemployed by helping to defeat this Government, and putting in its place one less sympathetic. (Cheers.) Moreover, the amendment implied a want of trust in the pledged word of the Prime Minister that, he was sure, was not shared by all the members of the Labor party itself. (Cheers.)

The Division.

The House divided, and there voted

For the amendment 101
Against 205

Majority against..... 104

The result was hailed with cheers by members of the Labor party.

Need No Longer Fear the Knife

GRAVEL EASILY AND NATURALLY CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Joseph Pelrine, Who Suffered the Tortures of This Terrible Complaint for Nine Months Tells How the Old Reliable Kidney Remedy Cured Him.

Port Felix East, Guysboro County, N.S., March 5.—(Special)—That you need no longer fear the knife if troubled with gravel or other urinary troubles is the glad news that Joseph Pelrine, a well-known young fisherman here is telling his friends.

"I suffered intense pain from gravel and other urinary troubles for nine months," Mr. Pelrine says. "But seven boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me completely. I heartily recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to anyone who is suffering from gravel or urinary troubles."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure gravel by curing the kidneys. The urinary organs are entirely dependent on the kidneys. If the kidneys are not in good working order they cannot filter out the uric acid and it combines with other products of the body and causes gravel. Healthy kidneys dissolve the stones and they pass off in the urine. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cure gravel.

ACUTE INDIGESTION

CURED THROUGH THE TIMELY USE OF DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

There is no medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for stomach troubles. These pills are not an artificial appetizer nor a stimulant. They act in nature's own way by making rich, red blood. This new blood gives vigor to all the organs. When it flows through the tiny veins in the stomach it stimulates them and creates that craving which people call "appetite." Then when the appetite is satisfied with food, the blood gives the stomach strength to digest it. The nourishment is absorbed by the blood and carried to every organ in the body. That is how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure stomach troubles and all blood diseases. That is how they give health and strength to weak, worn-out people.

Mr. H. Thomas Curry, Port Maitland, N.S., says: "About three years ago I was attacked with what the doctors termed acute indigestion. The first indication was a bad taste in my mouth in the morning, and a sallow complexion. Later as these symptoms developed my tongue was heavily coated, especially in the morning, and I felt particularly dull. My appetite began to dwindle, and even a light meal left me with a sense of having eaten too much. As I grew worse I ate barely enough to sustain my body, but still experienced the most acute pains. A wretched languor came over me which I could not throw off. It seemed as if I were always tired, with but little strength and frequent violent headaches. The remedies given me by my doctor, as well as many others failed to restore me, or even to relieve me. I was in this very unhappy state for almost a year when I read in a newspaper one day of the cure in a case similar to mine through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This decided me to give these pills a trial. It was not long before I felt some relief from the distress after meals, and as I continued the use of the pills all languor and drowsiness and headaches left me and I began to enjoy increased energy and new strength. Today I am a well man, enjoying the best of health, with never a twinge of the old trouble, and I attribute my cure entirely to the fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These pills are sold by all medicine dealers, or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2 50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

SKETCH OF CHARLES DARWIN

(Continued From Page Thirteen.)

have done, and on such a trifle as the shape of my nose." But though this were not enough, quite early in this famous voyage the young naturalist thought that he would have to leave the "Beagle' on account of the captain's difficult temper.

DARWIN'S SINGLE VOLUME.

It was on this voyage that devotion to science became the animating force to Charles Darwin's life: "During the first two years my old passion for shooting survived in nearly full force, and I shot myself all the birds and animals for my collection; but gradually I gave up my gun more and more, and finally altogether, to my servant, as shooting interfered with my work, more especially with making out the geological structure of a country. I discovered though unconsciously and insensibly, that the pleasure of observing and reasoning was a much higher one than that of skill in sport." On his return to England his preoccupation with science had become a fixed habit, though he made excursions into other subjects: "As I was not able to work all day at science, I read a good deal during these two years on various subjects, including some metaphysical books; but I was not well fitted for such studies. About this time I took much delight in Wordsworth's and Coleridge's poetry, and can boast that I read the 'Excursion' twice through. Formerly Milton's 'Paradise Lost' had been my chief favorite, and in my excursions during the voyage of the 'Beagle,' when I could only take a single volume, I always chose Milton."

CARLYLE AND BUCKLE.

Darwin saw a good deal of old Lord Stanhope and his son, the historian, then Lord Mahon. "Why don't you give up," said the aged peer on one occasion, "your fiddle-faddle of geology and zoology, and turn to the occult sciences?" Lord Macaulay, in Darwin's opinion, did not talk too much, but he gives this little note on Carlyle: "I remember a funny dinner at my brother's, where, amongst a few others, were Babbage and Lyell, both of whom liked to talk. Carlyle, however, silenced everyone by haranguing during the whole dinner on the advantages of silence.' But the great naturalist found the author of the "History of Civilization" the worst talker of them all: "Buckle was a great talker, and I listened to him, saying hardly a word, nor, indeed, could I have done so, for he left no gaps. When Mrs. Farrer began to sing, I jumped up and said that I must listen to her. After I had moved away he turned round to a friend and said (as was overheard by my brother), 'Well, Mr. Darwin's books are much better than his conversation.'" Living in London, however, soon proved too much for Charles Darwin, and in 1842, three years after his marriage to his cousin, Miss Wedgwood, he purchased a house at Down, near Beckenham, in Kent, where he lived, absorbed in his work, to the end of his days.

AT WORK.

In his "Reminiscences," his son, Mr. Francis Darwin, gives us this delightful sketch of the day's routine:

He rose early, chiefly because he could not lie in bed, and I think he would have liked to get up earlier than he did. He took a short turn before breakfast, a habit which began when he went for the first time to a water-cure establishment. This habit he kept up till almost the end of his life. I used, as a little boy, to be going out with him, and I have a vague sense of the red of the winter sunrise, and a recollection of the pleasant companionship, and a certain honor and glory in it. He used to delight me as a boy by telling me how, in still earlier walks, on dark winter mornings, he had once or twice met foxes trotting home at the dawning. After breakfasting alone about 7:45 he went to work at once, considering the 1½ hour between 8 and 9:30 one of his best working times. At 9:30 he came into the drawing-room for his letters—rejoicing if the post was a light one, and being sometimes much worried if it was not. He would then hear any family letters read aloud as he lay on the sofa. The reading aloud, which also included part of a novel, lasted to about half-past 10, when he went back to work till 12 or a quarter past. By this time he considered his day's work over, and would often say, in a satisfied voice, "I've done a good day's work."

KEEPING ACCOUNTS.

His hospitality was typical of his whole nature: "It was pleasant to see the way in which he shook hands with a guest who was being welcomed for the first time. His hand used to shoot out in a way that gave one the feeling that it was hastening to meet the guest's hands." His best talks were with Huxley: "My father enjoyed Mr. Huxley's humor exceedingly, and would often say, 'What splendid fun Huxley is!'" His relations charming and equally courteous. Not long after he came to live in Down he helped to found a Friendly Club, and kept its accounts himself with the most scrupulous exactness! Greatness," says Grant Allen, "is not always joined with gentleness; in Charles Darwin's case, by universal consent of all who knew him, 'an intellect which had no superior,' was wedded to 'a character even nobler than the intellect.'"

WONDERS OF LAST 20 YEARS

(Continued From Page Thirteen.)

row's paper that great advances are foreshadowed. The extraordinary ingenuity and enterprise which are shown by the great dailies of today for the collection of news from the uttermost ends of the earth will bring far greater results in the near future.

The rapidly-approaching perfection of wireless telegraph, will bring with it enormously increased facilities for the gleaning of news and the nearing practical development of the airship will cause equally vast changes in rapidity of personal communications.

It is hardly too much to say that within twenty years it will be possible for an American paper to send a representative to London to obtain an interview and print the result in the following day's paper.

In the line of mechanical development he would be a rash man who would even try to guess what the next twenty years will show. Wireless transmission of power is probable, with the consequent elimination of smoke and much of the noise from the industrial centres.

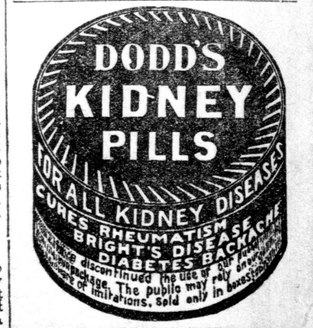
There will be new inventions of which we do not even dream at present, and the political transformations which might be shown in pictures, not to speak of the fashions and the social side of life, will make the world seem like a new world considered from the standpoint of 1909.

WONDER OF MOUNTAIN RAILROADS.

As if engineers were deliberately making game of nature conquered, no sooner has one plan for breaching a single mighty barrier been laid and work commenced, than another attack is opened and pushed with a seeming bitheness that can only suggest that the conqueror no longer considers his undertaking as a mighty problem, but looks upon success as a matter of certainty and of comparative ease.

Mountain climbing by electric car has become a pastime in Switzerland. Tourists have formed the habit of mounting the great ramparts of the Alps of an afternoon to watch the sunset and get back to dinner. Here and there, in casual fashion, holes have been punched under the great domes of rocks, for the convenience of a railroad which does not care to go out of its way. And, finally, a plan to make the mountain lakes give their waters to the lifting of boats over the whole range has been pronounced feasible.

The story of the Loetschberg railway, therefore, which is now about to pierce at last the Northern Alps, appears to have lost part of its wonder-inspiring power, because it has become a commonplace to speak of crossing these huge mountains. Yet no man gifted with imagination can fail to recognize in the plans of this great work a wonderfully dramatic element, in the final complete triumph over the grandest of nature's efforts by the persistent blows of man's puny but untiring hands. It is as if the great stubborn power which has so long successfully resisted the onslaught were being beaten and broken forever at its last stand, while the pygmy victor laughs in pride of his prowess and of a boast made good.—Technical World.



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CARLYLE'S "FREDERICK THE GREAT"

THE GREAT WRITER'S PORTRAIT OF A GREAT MONARCH—A LEAN, LITTLE OLD MAN, BUT A KING EVERY INCH OF HIM—HIS WONDERFUL EYES—HIS TALENT OF REPARTEE.

On the top floor of No. 5, Cheyne Row, Chelsea, may be seen the sound-proof room in which Carlyle wrote his "Frederick the Great." Mr. Birrell has said that there are many who "would sooner pick oakum than read 'Frederick the Great' all through." This great work was abridged into a single volume by the late Mr. Edgar Sanderson, M.A., who has thus conferred a boon on a multitude of general readers. Mr. Sanderson died in 1907, and his admirable abridgment is now issued as a five-shilling volume by Messrs. Hutchinson, with a biographical introduction by Mr. Roger Ingpen. I quote the opening passage:

About fourscore years ago there used to be seen sauntering on the terraces of Sans Souci, for a short time in the afternoon, or you might have met him elsewhere at an earlier hour riding or driving in a rapid business manner on the open roads or through the scraggy woods and avenues of that intricate amphibious Potsdam region, a highly-interesting, lean, little old man, of alert though slightly stooping figure, whose name among strangers was King Friedrich the Second, or Frederick the Great of Prussia, and at home among the common people, who much loved and esteemed him, was Vater Fritz—Father Fred—a name of familiarity which had not bred contempt in that instance.

He is a king every inch of him, though without the trappings of a king. Presents himself in a Spartan simplicity of vesture: no crown but an old military cocked-hat, generally old, or trampled and kneaded into absolute softness if new; no sceptre but one like Agamemnon's, a walking-stick cut from the woods, which serves also as a riding-stick (with which he hits the horse "between the ears," say authors); and for royal robes a mere soldier's blue coat with red facings, coat likely to be old, and sure to have a good deal of Spanish snuff on the breast of it; rest of the apparel dim, unobtrusive in color or cut, ending in high over-knee military boots, which may be brushed (and, I hope, kept soft with an underhand suspicion of oil), but are not permitted to be blackened or varnished.

The man is not of godlike physiognomy, any more than of imposing stature or costume: close-shut mouth with thin lips, prominent jaws and nose, receding brow, by no means of Olympian height; head, however, is of long form, and has superlative grey eyes in it. Not what is called a beautiful man, nor yet, by all appearance, what is called a happy. On the contrary, the face bears evidence of many sorrows, as they are termed, of much hard labor done in this world, and seems to anticipate nothing but more still coming. Quiet stoicism, capable enough of what joy there were, but not expecting any worth mention; great unconscious and some conscious pride, well tempered with a cheery mockery of humor, are written on that old face, which carries its chin well forward in spite of the slight stoop about the neck; stuffy nose rather flung into the air, under its old cocked-hat, like an old snuffy lion on the watch; and such a pair of eyes as no man or lion or lynx of that century bore elsewhere, according to all the testimony we have. "Those eyes," says Mirabeau, "which, at the bidding of his great soul, fascinated you with seduction or with terror (portalent, au gre de son ame heroique, la seduction ou la terreur)." Most excellent, potent, brilliant eyes, swiftly-darting as the stars, steadfast as the sun; grey, we said, of the azure-grey color; large enough, not of glaring size; the habitual expression of them vigilance and penetrating sense, rapidity resting on depth. Which is an excellent combination, and gives us the notion of a lambent outer radiance springing from some great inner sea of light and fire in the man. The voice, if he speak to you, is of similar physiognomy—clear, melodious, and sonorous; all tones are in it, from that of ingenuous inquiry, graceful sociality, light-flowing banter (rather prickly for most part), up to definite word of command, up to desolating word of rebuke and reprobation; a voice "the clearest and most agreeable in conversation I ever heard," says witty Dr. Moore. "He speaks a great deal," continues the doctor; "yet those who hear him regret that he does not speak a good deal more. His observations are always lively, very often just; and few men possess the talent of repartee in greater perfection."

Just about threescore and ten years ago his speakings and his workings came to finis in this world of time, and he vanished from all eyes into other worlds, leaving much inquiry about him in the minds of men; which, as my readers and I may feel too well, is yet by no means satisfied.

As to his speech, indeed, though it had the worth just ascribed to it and more, and though masses of it were deliberately put on paper by himself, in prose and verse, and continue to be printed and kept legible, what he spoke has pretty much vanished into the inane; and, except as record or document of what he did, hardly now concerns mankind. But the things he did were extremely remarkable, and cannot be forgotten by mankind. Indeed, they bear such fruit to the present hour as all the newspapers are obliged to be taking note of, sometimes to an unpleasant degree.

Editors vaguely account this man the "Creator of the Prussian Monarchy," which has since grown so large in the world, and troublesome to the editorial mind in this and other countries. He was indeed the first who, in a highly public manner, notified its creation; announced to all men that it was, in very deed, created; standing on its feet there, and would go a great way, on the impulse it had got from him and others. As it has accordingly done.

Friedrich was a man of infinite mark to his contemporaries, who had witnessed surprising feats from him in the world; very questionable notions and ways, which he had contrived to maintain against the world and its criticisms. As an original man has always to do, much more an original ruler of men. The world, in fact, had tried hard to put him down, as it does, unconsciously and consciously, with all such; and after the mots conscious exertions, and at one time a dead-lift spasm of all its energies for seven years, had not been able. Principalities and powers — Imperial, Royal, Czarish, Papal, enemies innumerable as the sea-sand—had risen against him, only one helper left (George the Second of Great Britain and Hanover), among the world's potentates (and that one only while there should be help rendered in return); and he led them all a dance as had astonished mankind and them.

No wonder they thought him worthy of notice. Every original man of any magnitude is; nay, in the long run, who or what else is? But how much more if your original man was a king over men, whose movements were polar, and carried from day to day those of the world along with them. The Samson Agonistes—were his life passed like that of Samuel Johnson in dirty garrets, and the produce of it only some bits of written paper—the Agonistes, and how he will comport himself in the Philistine mill—this is always a spectacle of truly epic and tragic nature. The rather, if your Samson, royal or other, is not yet blinded or subdued to the wheel; much more if he vanquish his enemies, not by suicidal methods, but march out at last flourishing his miraculous fighting implement, and leaving their mill and them in quite ruinous circumstances. As this King Friedrich fairly managed to do.

He is by no means one of the perfect demigods, and there are various things to be said against him with good ground. To the last, a questionable hero, with much in him which one could have wished not there, and much wanting which one could have wished. But there is one feature which strikes you at an early period of the inquiry—that in his way he is a reality; that he always means what he speaks; grounds his actions, too, on what he recognizes for the truth; and, in short, has nothing whatever of the hypocrite or phantasm. Which some readers will admit to be an extremely rare phenomenon.

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Elbert Hubbard On Light

When the Tallow Dip Gave Way to the Naphtha Lamp —The Value of Light.

In point of years I do not belong to the Pliocene period. And yet I can remember a time when the only artificial light in my father's household was the light from a burning rag in a saucer of grease.

We worked until dark, and then ate supper by the pale, wan light of other days. A pine-knot flung into the fireplace often helped the matter. And let me here say that I not only reverence the memory of the man who read books by the light of a pine-knot, but I admire him for the arduous feat which he performed. To read by the light of a campfire is something worth recording—I've tried it.

Our family did not read at night—that came later. We ate supper by just enough light to find our mouths, thanking God, "shot the duds and skinned under," to use a phrase of the lamented Lincoln.

When, finally, we bought a cook stove, I can well remember how my mother would often in the evening lift off a griddle so to shed more light on the question.

It was a great day when we discovered how to make tallow dips. We stood the candle in a hole in a block of wood, watched the bright flame and waxed joyous. I became expert in making tallow dips, and supplied them to the neighbors for a consideration—that is, for all the traffic would bear.

When a tin peddler came along one day and sold one of my best customers a set of candle moulds, I thought I was undone. I cast about in my mind whether to follow up the peddler and kill him or go and buy a mould myself.

I decided on the less violent method, and soon found I could beat anybody in that neck of the woods making candles, either dipped or moulded. When my mother showed me how to take the tea kettle and pour hot water on the moulds to get the candles out quickly, instead of warming the mould in front of the fire, it marked an epoch.

Some of our neighbors had a lamp in which they burned whale oil, but as whale oil was a dollar a gallon they illuminated only when they had company.

Then, one day, when I was about ten years old, our folks bought a lamp from that same peddler who so nearly busted me up in business. It was a naphtha lamp. It had two wicks, but no chimney. There were two little brass caps to put over the flame when you wanted to douse the glim. If you blew it out you were in danger of going to kingdom come.

It must have been a year after when we bought a burner of that same rogue peddler. He seemed to get hold of all the new inventions. We screwed this burner on the old naphtha lamp and burned "coal oil," which the peddler kindly supplied us at seventy-five a gallon.

This new burner wasn't as good as the old naphtha lamp, but it was supposed to be safer. The peddler told us of the glass lamp chimneys. We had a horn lantern—that is, a cow's horn scraped thin—that we put over the flame of a tallow candle. It kept the wind from blowing out the light. Then we had a tin lantern, which was simply a globe of tin punched full of holes. That was pretty good, too. But a glass chimney was a new one! It was splendid—it multiplied the light by five, and our preacher explained to us that it was because it gave a draft of oxygen, just as we used the bellows to get the fire going in the fireplace.

Later that peddler sold us some red powder to put in the oil, which was supposed to keep it from exploding. It looked awfully pretty in the lamp. All the farmers who had lightning rods bought that red powder. But one evening, when we were all sitting around getting out lessons or thinking of what a beautiful light we had, the lamp began to sputter.

The flame shot up and down.

My father grabbed the thing at the peril of his life.

He rushed for the door and flung the lamp into the darkness. When it struck the ground it exploded like a cannon. Anyway, it seemed so.

The really wise people in our county never used lamps at all. They preferred candles, and inward peace. Their agreement was they would live longer, even if they didn't know so much.

The measure of civilization in its consumption of illuminant and lubricant. Light stands for knowledge and wisdom.

A lubricant symbols movement, speed-power applied in safety.

Savages go to bed at sundown, but a growing, evolving, studious people do not find the day long enough, so they read, study, plan and work at night.

In Shakespeare's time and for over a hundred years after, London streets were not lighted. Darkness shrouded the town and folks who had valuables or valued their occiput, on venturing out at night, were conveyed by a watchman carrying a stout stave and lantern.

Literature means light on the path—the thoughts of men who have lived, loved, succeeded or bravely failed. Lliterature turns its light on the dead past and makes it live again. Letters shed their radiances upon life's pathway and make existence beautiful and bright. The men who live in history are simply those whose names are entwined in books.

The evening lamp brings the family together, and well does Lecky, the great historian, say, "Cheap light and books in abundance go hand in hand," and as men more and more desire to know, so do they more and more demand good light. By the sturdy lamp they meet and mingle their ideas.

The men who have supplied the world a better physical light should be honored with those who have lighted up the dark recesses of the human brain where fear, ignorance and superstition once crouched.

Light lubricates life's little journey and renders existence restful, peaceful and safe.

The wheel is the only mechanical appliance that is not suggested by something in nature.

The use of wheels means the necessity of a lubricant—otherwise the hot-box, a stoppage of traffic and the use of language unfit for publication.

Light and lubricant! Lend us these and we'll get the rest.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

A large body of mourners attended the funeral of Colonel Robert Weddell, town clerk of Burwick and political agent to Sir Edward Grey. Those present included Sir Edward Grey and Sir F. D. Blake, chairman of the Berwick Division Liberal Association.

A return was submitted at a meeting of the local Territorial Force Association at Glasgow showing the present strength of the force in the district to be 100 per cent of establishment in the case of officers and 62.6 per cent in the case of other ranks.

FLOGGING STILL PREVAILS AT ETON

Boys Are Swished There Now as They Were Fifty Years Ago.

Flogging, or swishing, to give it its proper name, like everything else at Eton, is still conducted on the same lines as fifty years ago. The birch and block have never been supplanted by any new-fangled methods.

Moreover, it is usual to present the recipient of a swishing with a small portion of the birch, partly as a pleasing memento of the occasion and partly to ward off any further desire for wrong-doing.

A swishing may be the outcome of several things. Perhaps the commonest reason for punishment is that a boy has been complained of to the head by his form master, the phrase "complained of" meaning that the master is dissatisfied with the boy's work or general behavior.

Other backslidings are smoking and cutting chapel, the former being a particularly heinous crime. Boys below the fifth form are attended to by the lower master, euphemistically known as "the flea," who has more or less complete authority over the lower school; the "uppers" or seniors, are looked after by the headmaster in person.

In either case the proceedings do not differ materially.

On the day of execution a praepostor comes around to the victim's classroom and asks if "So and So is in this division?" On the master in charge answering "Yes," the praepostor calls out, "Headmaster wishes to see him after 12."

There is an ominous pause as these dread words are uttered. The master in charge smiles grimly, the victim looks sheepish and turns white, the other boys exchange significant glances.

Twelve o'clock booms out all too soon, writes an old Etonian in The Gentlewoman. As the class clatters out down the stairs, the victim's friends cluster round him and overwhelm him with hints and tit-bits of information. "Does he know the head's always in a worse 'bait' on Mondays?" "Did he see that new lot of birches that went up only the other day?" and so on. It is a horrid, heartless world.

Arrived at the execution chamber he is confronted with the two praespostor whose duty it ish to "hold down," an office which is generally rather a sinecure, though occasionally boys have been known to struggle furiously. The headmaster now appears, and in solemn accents says, "Kneel there, boy," indicating the block as he speaks.

Over the next few seconds one may draw a veil—enough to say that in the majority of cases three or four strokes are held to be sufficient.

STRANGE WAYS IN OLD MADRID

Not a Proper Place for a Rest Cure, But Full of Interest.

From what we saw and from what happened to us in Madrid I made up a page of Spanish etiquette, writes an American girl in Outing. It is probably not correct, but I offer it as the result of our experiences. Other people may have had different impressions.

If you are of the female sex, never wear a short skirt, a sailor or English walking hat, unles you are willing to have people stare at you, and sometimes call after you.

If you have red hair dye it, or be prepared to be saluted as "Rubia." Never bow to a man unless he lifts his hat first. If you are a man you may dress as an Englishman, an operatic tenor or a chorus singer from "Carmen" without exciting remark.

Never wear glasses; if you are blind take a dog on a string. When you sit down at the table or arise, always bow and say "Buesnas"; this is imperative. You may jostle people without apology, but never speak to any one without saying "your grace," be he noble, friend or beggar.

"Will your grace do me the favor to bring me my coffee at 9 o'clock tomorrow?" would strike an American bellboy with dismay, but it is the literal translation of the Spanish request.

Never tell a beggar to clear out, but say that you have left your purse at home and that you will remember him tomorrow; or, gently murmur that God will reward him, whereat he will smile, thank you and depart.

These same beggars, which sprung up on every side, seem to have a code of etiquette we could not fathom. After two or three days there were a few who begged only from me, two or three others who besought Jean.

Evidently we were understood to be the patrons of certain beggars who, out of a crowd of mendicants, were the only ones to approach us, who would take their dole with thanks, or if we said "tomorrow," would smilingly back away at once.

The poorest people go bareheaded, but of whatever class the hair is beautifully dressed. A Spanish lady rarely goes into the street alone. Either her duenna or some relative is constantly with her, as she goes often to mass, rarely to shop or walk.

Those who drive wear Parisian hats, but no one wears a hat to a bullfight, always the mantilla; and to the gala bullfights a white mantilla. Once a year, on Good Friday, every woman, even the queen, wears the mantilla as she walks to church. They told us that no carriage was driven on that day.

The Spanish train averages possibly twenty miles an hour—to allow one to make time exposures of the scenery, perhaps. It makes frequent and long waits. At every station the guards run up and down shouting the name of the town and the number of minutes for each stop.

At every station also the two military guards who accompany each train descend and walk around the cars, looking to see that no robbers are concealed. As there is at least one stop an hour these guards get some exercise before the day is over. They say this custom was adopted to drive away any brigands who might be concealed in or under the train and has been successful.

Madrid carries no latchkey. The concierge holds it by day, the street watchman by night. Consequently the hours of sleep were constantly broken by the sound of handclapping, followed by the quick, heavy step of the watchman in response to this mediaeval summons.

Altogether I unhesitatingly pronounce against Madrid as a rest cure.

Some one has divided the inhabitants into two classes, those who go to bed after 3 a.m. and those who get up before 4.

It is true that the streets are never quiet. The stonecutters, who were mending the sidewalk, began chipping at daybreak. Next we heard the electric cars with their loud gongs, and the mule carts clattering over the noisy cobblestones.

By breakfast time the sound of the hurdy-gurdy echoed in our ears. Street fakirs shouted their wares and singing beggars, with their weird yodel, roamed up and down all day. Just before dinner the women who cry lottery tickets and evening papers took their stand at the corner, and their stentorian voices never stopped until after midnight.

FELLING A GREAT TREE.

The trees sometimes have a diameter of a dozen feet. The cedars, in particular, reach a vast girth, and in the valley by the roadside was one with a circumference at the ground of 63 feet, and nearby was another that had a Gothic arch cut through it affording easy passage for a man on horseback. But the tallest trees are the firs. Two hundred feet is a very moderate height, and some shoot up to above three hundred. The fall of one of the monsters when the woodsmen have cut through its base is something appalling. As the tree begins to give, the sawyers hustle down from their perch and seek a safe distance. Then they look upward along the giant column and listen. "She's workin' all the time," says one.

"Yes," agrees the other, "you can hear her talkin';" and he gives a loud cry of "Timber" to warn any fellow laborers who may be in the neighborhood.

The creaking and snapping increase, and the tree swings slowly at first, but soon with tremendous rapidity and crashes down through the forest to the earth. There is a flying of bark and broken branches, and the air is filled with slow-settling dust. The men climb on the prostrate giant and walk along the broad pathway of the trunk to see how it lies. What pigmies they seem amid the mighty trees around! The ancient and lofty forest could well look down on them and despise their short-lived insignificance; yet their persistence and ingenuity are irresistible, and the woodland is doomed.—From "On the Shores of Puget Sound," in The Outing Magazine.

Miss Violet Charlesworth made her first appearance on the music hall stage in Highland costume recently. She got a very mixed reception, and had a bad attack of stage scare.

Dundee has got a legacy of £60,000 for the purpose of establishing a school for the study of textile manufacture and design.

A Glasgow man, H. S. Ranken, Glasgow University, headed the list of successful candidates for commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

The sand at the Portobello beach, Edinburgh, is being so rapidly cleared away that there are now fears that the foundations of the promenade wall may suffer in coming storms.

The managers of the Royal Infirmary Glasgow, are asking authority to apply $750,000 of the stock account of the work of restoration.

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A Convincing Experiment



Dr. Sabouraud of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, France, inoculated a rabbit with human dandruff germs, and "in between five and six weeks," says the official report of the Pasteur Institute, "the rabbit was completely denuded, in fact it had become entirely bald."

This experiment proves that dandruff is a contagious disease due to the presence of a microbic growth in the sebaceous glands of the scalp. It also proves that unless the formation of dandruff is stopped—by destroying the dandruff germ—that it will lead to falling hair and incurable baldness.

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Is the ORIGINAL remedy that kills the dandruff germ, and its success in the treatment of dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair is ofttimes little short of marvellous. It stops itching of the scalp almost instantly.

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"More Bread and Better Bread."

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The penetrating, healing vapor of Catarrhozone goes wherever the air we breathe can go, and no matter how remote the disease may be it will quickly cure it.

The baccilli of catarrh and consumption are expelled from the system by one day's use of Catarrhozone. Ordinary coughs and cold in the head are cured in ten minutes. Most severe cases of asthma, bronchitis and lung trouble are relieved in a few hours.

Catarrhal deafness, head noises, ringing in the ears, can be corrected in a short time and cured by the persistent use of Catarrhozone, which is guaranteed to prove satisfactory or your money refunded. Two months' treatment complete, with liquid for recharging and hard rubber inhaler, costs $1; medium size, 50c; trial size, 25c. At druggists, or N. C. Polsosn & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Awful Curse of Drink Cured!

Samaria Made Him Hate Liquor— Costs Nothing to try.

Wives and mothers, sisters and daughters—don't see your loved ones go down in disgrace to the drunkard's grave. Many men have not the will-power and physical strength to overcome the craving for alcohol. They must have help.

"Samaria" Tasteless Prescription is the savior of the drunkard. It destroys the taste for liquor and at the same time builds up and strengthens the system so that the reformed drunkard requires no stimulants.

"Samaria" has brought peace and happiness to thousands of wives and mothers. Read what this Montreal Lady says.



"I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering, misery and privations due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvellous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee, and, as the remedy was odorless and tasteless, he did not know what it was that so quickly relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regularly and we now have a happy home. I hereby advise all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial."

Wives, and mothers, of drunkards—it is your solemn duty to try to save the wayward ones. If they are weak, it is all the more reason why you should be strong. You have used love and pleading in vain. Now try "Samaria." Give it secretly in the food. It is both tasteless and odorless, and no one will ever suspect its presence even in tea or coffee. Try it at our expense. "Samaria" will quickly make him loathe liquor—lose all craving for drink—and make a man of him.

Think of having your boy or husband well and strong—clear eyed and rosy-cheeked—a steady working, upright man, whom all the world will respect. Surely that is worth striving for. It costs you nothing to try.

Free Trial Package

and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials, etc., sent absolutely free in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Address The Samaria Remedy Co.—18 Jordan Chambers, Jordan Street, Toronto. 100

Also for sale at E. L. Guillement's Drug Store, Corner Richmond and Dundas Streets, London.

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This Company will carry out to the last letter the terms of your will. It will manage the estate efficiently and economically, and avoid legal entanglements.

It will not be tempted, as an individual might, to speculate with the funds held in trust. It is debarred by law from speculation.

This Company cannot die, get sick or take a holiday—always ready to faithfully perform its trust.

Charges are never greater, but usually less than the remuneration allowed individuals.

Services of Family Solicitor always retained.

Correspondence receives prompt and careful consideration.

Managed in connection with the Huron & Erie Loan and Savings Co.

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LONDON, ONTARIO.

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

It was only the other day that I had occasion to mention in these letters that the divorce court, according to an unrepealed law of medieval origin, led to the gallows. That was in Scotland. In England the divorce court seems to lead to the House of Lords. That is to say, in the case of the judges who have for a series of years acted as presidents thereof.

Thus, Sir Gorell Barnes, who has just resigned the principal justiceship of the London divorce court, has, like each of his predecessors in office, notably Sir Francis Jeune, Sir Robert Hannen, and Sir James Wilde, been raised to the peerage.

There are some people who are unkind enough to declare that this reward is by way of insuring their discretion. For when a man has been administering justice in the divorce and probate courts for a period of one or two decades he acquires such an extraordinary knowledge of family skeletons that it is politic to seal in some fashion so rich a mine of unsavory information.

Sir Gorell Barnes is a native of Liverpool, the son of a well-known Mersey shipowner, and fond of the sea, so much so that he has frequently crossed the Atlantic to New York, not to visit the United States, but merely for the sake of the sea voyage.

Sir Gorell took things quietly as a judge and, unlike Lord Hannen and Lord Penzance, was even tempered. He admitted, however, that the divorce work was not congenial to him and that the unending succession of domestic tragedies that came before him day after day was not conducive to cheerfulness.

One thing, however, that the divorce court did for him was to develop in him the most inveterate hatred for perfumery. He used to suffer most cruelly from headaches, and insisted, as Sir Francis Jeune and Sir Robert Hannen did before him, that these were caused by scent.

He explained that women of the divorce court, as an invariable rule, love perfumes, and that as the witness box is close to the judge he gets the full benefit thereof, especially when they wave dainty lace handkerchiefs saturated with scent.

Sir Gorrell declared that he was called upon to inhale patchouli, white rose, heliotrope, verbena, and all sorts of other strong perfumes between the opening and rising of court; that the more emotional the feminine occupants of the witness-stand became the more they waved their handkerchiefs, and that by the time the session was at an end he had not only been completely nauseated by the medley of odors, but had also become afflicted with a severe headache, which it took him hours to shake off.

He now retires with a pension for the remainder of his days of $16,000, and will withdraw to his quaint old Elizabethan country seat at Stratford, St. Mary, in Suffolk.

He is succeeded as president of the divorce court by Sir John Bigham, who, having inherited one large fortune, acquired another at the bar, and is a well-known and popular figure in London society.

Like the late Lord Brampton, Sir John is fond of dogs, especially bulldogs. One of them, known as Brief, was a great canine character. It would invariably accompany Sir John to the law courts in the morning, usually waiting in his chambers until the day's work was over. Sometimes, however, it would return home of its own accord. It would stroll out of the law courts and jump into the best-looking hansom at the neighboring cab stand, and, ensconcing itself comfortably on the cushions, would absolutely refuse to be turned out by the driver.

Owing to its formidable appearance, the driver would usually have recourse to the policeman, who, knowing the dog—the name and address of its owner was engraved on its collar—would recommend the cabman to drive home to Sir John's house in Kensington.

There Brief would descend from the cab and wait at the door with the driver until the latter had rung the bell and collected the fare.

Time flies. It seems but the other day that every one was pitying the poor little boys who had been so shamefully abandoned by their mother, the ex-Crown Princess of Saxony. Yet the eldest of these boys is now entering manhood, is in his 17th year, and bearing the title of Crown Prince of Saxony, and will, after Easter, become a student of the ancient University of Leipsic, where he is to spend a year or so. It is only on graduating thence that he is to take up his active duties in the army and to receive his training as an officer.

The lad has not seen his mother since his interview with her at the Saxon legation at Munich four years ago, when it was hoped by her relatives that she had determined to turn over a new leaf and to repair the past. Of course, the subsequent scandal in connection with the Florentine pianist, Toselli, put an end to any such idea and compelled the long-suffering King Frederick, who had behaved most generously towards his erring consort, to remove her little daughter from her custody and to prevent his elder children from ever seeing their mother again.

Ireland's royal Order of St. Patrick seems fated to receive a good deal of unpleasant notoriety during the present Liberal Administration. The order is restricted to peers of Ireland, or of Irish birth, and is bestowed by the sovereign, on the nomination of the prime minister for the time being. Its numbers are restricted to sixteen, and cannot be exceeded. As the Conservatives and Unionists have enjoyed so much longer terms of office than the Liberals, it naturally follows that nearly all the knights of the order belong to their political following, and are bitterly opposed to the present Administration.

Eighteen months ago when a ribbon became vacant the then premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, nominated Lord Castletown for the honor, and Edward VII. readily gave his consent thereto. All the arrangements were made for the chapter, which was to have been held by the King himself during his visit to Ireland, instead of, as usual, by the viceroy. But not long before the date appointed it was found that the insignia to be used on the occasion had been stolen from Dublin Castle and to this day the circumstances of this amazing robbery have remained shrouded in mystery, no one being able to say with positiveness whether it was the work of professional criminals, or of men of birth and station whose political prejudices had blinded them to common rules of honesty and who had merely done away with the insignia in order to prevent the installation of Lord Castletown by the King.

Almost a year later Lord Castletown was invested, with insignia loaned for the occasion, at a chapter which had been assembled with a good deal of difficulty.

Just before Christmas another ribbon of the Order of St. Patrick became vacant, through the death of the Earl of Rosse, and Premier Asquith nominated Lord Pirrie for the post. Now Lord Pirrie is infinitely more objectionable to the Unionist peers and party than Lord Castletown. For Lord Pirrie formerly occupied an important place in their councils, and as such was initiated into many of their secrets. His desertion to the enemy caused intense feeling. In fact, they have had no words sufficiently strong to denounce what they describe as his gross treachery. The result was that the other day when Lord Aberdeen, as viceroy, summoned a chapter of the Order of St. Patrick for the purpose of investing Lord Pirrie with the dignity and its insignia, everyone of the knights of the order, with the exception of Lord Castletown, declined to attend, or to lend themselves to any such proceedings. The result was that for the first time within living memory, a knight of the order was invested privately by the grand master, without any chapter, and without sponsorship.

Lord Pirrie is the head of the great Belfast shipbuilding firm of Harland & Wolff, to which so many of the huge White Star ocean liners owe their existence. He hails from the other side of the Atlantic, having been born at Quebec; has been lord mayor of Belfast, is the first honorary freeman of that city, and is, as controller of the household of the vice-regal court at Dublin, its principal dignitary.

Lord Brooke's marriage to Miss Marjorie Eden must be a source of bitter disappointment to his parents, the Earl and Countess of Warwick, for it had been confidently hoped and expected that he would wed a great heiress, and thus repair the badly-shattered fortunes of the earldom, and restore the former glories of Warwick Castle.

Miss Eden, while a remarkably beautiful girl, will have a relatively small marriage portion. For, although her father, Sir William Eden of Maryland, is a well-to-do mine owner, yet he has a number of children to provide for. He is celebrated by reason of his bitter warfare with the artist, Whistler, and also by reason of the lovelfness of Lady Eden. He owes the name "of Maryland" in conjunction with the second of his two baronetcies, to the fact that his great-grandfather was created a baronet under the title of Sir Robert Eden of Maryland, for his services as governor of the Province of Maryland. Sir Robert married Caroline Calvert, sister of the last Lord Baltimore. Sir Frederick Eden, an uncle of the present baronet, was killed at the battle of New Orleans. Lady Eden is a daughter of Sir William Grey, and a great-grandchild of the first and famous Earl Grey.

Lord Brooke, who is a general favorite, distinguished himself by running away from Eton to South Africa to join the fighting line, selling his fur coat and his watch and jewelry to purchase the steamship ticket; served throughout the Boer war, received a commission in the First Life Guards, and acted as Reuter's special correspondent in Manchuria throughout the conflict between Russia and Japan.

The bankruptcy court, by the bye, furnished what may be described as the aftermath of the Marquis of Townshend's cause celebre of a year or so ago. For the Rev. Geoffrey Robins, who accompanied him to this country in the capacity of chaplain and mentor, and who subsequently by means of hypnotic influence over his weak-minded, physically-stunted charge secured from him possession of a considerable quantity of property, some of it entailed, has now been proclaimed as an absconding bankrupt on the petition of the marquis and of the latter's trustees. It is understood that the reverend absconder is hiding somewhere in the wilds of Australia, and that he has left no assets behind him. Before the legal proceedings of two years ago he had been inhibited by the authorities of the church from its ministry.

Lord Townshend's principal country seat, Raynham Park, in Norfolk, which has been in his family since the reign of Henry I., when Ludovic Townshend married Elizabeth de Havile, heiress of Havile of Raynham, is now let to Mr. and Mrs. Sigismund Neumann. The Neumanns, in spite of their German name and Austrian origin, are now altogether English people, and for a number of years past they have rented Invercauld from the Farquhars, and have thus been the near neighbors of the King and Queen at Balmoral. Sigismund Neumann is at the head of a great banking house in London, and, strictly speaking, is entitled to style himself baron. For his grandfather, Baron Neumann, was secretary of the Austrian embassy in London, and charge d'affaires in the first two or three decades of the nineteenth century, was the favorite dancer of the wife of his chief, the Prince Esterhazy, and not merely one of the rare confidants of the famous Prince Metternich but likewise the channel through whom that statesman carried on his amatory correspondence with the equally celebrated Princess de Lieven, the Russian ambassadress at the court of the regent, afterward George IV.

Baron Neumann was likewise one of the great authorities at Almack's, the four or five patronesses of which ruled the London great world in those days with a rod of iron. In fact, he may be said to have been their adviser and their executive officer, and as it was they who made and unmade the social position of people of every rank, even the highest, it may readily be understood that the influence which he enjoyed was great. Memoirs dealing with the first three decades of the nineteenth century bear eloquent tribute to his role in English life, and, he became to such a degree devoted thereto that he could not resign himself to quit the United Kingdom on his withdrawal from the diplomatic service, but continued to make his home there, where his descendants have since acquired "droit de cite."

T. P. In His Anecdotage

Berlin Old and New

BY T. P. O'CONNOR, M. P., IN T. P.'S WEEKLY.

The King's visit to Berlin sets our minds wandering more inevitably than usual to the German capital. One is apt, perhaps, to consider this preoccupation with Berlin much more modern than it is. More than twenty years ago, however, an English observer pointed out that Berlin was taking the place of Paris, and that the militant Prussian spirit had commenced definitely to permeate the less active portions of Germany. Now, twenty years in the life of Berlin is no small matter, as, with the solitary exception of St. Petersburg, she is the most recent capital in Europe.

MODEST HOSPITALITY.

"In 1856," wrote Prof. Geffcken, some years ago, "I saw the first plate-glass window set in the Friedrichstrasse, which excited universal admiration. The streets were ill-paved, with open gutters, there was no system of drainage, all water had to be fetched from pumps in pails, and water for drinking was sold by carriers. The cabs were dirty, their horses miserable, which was not astonishing; the fare for long distances was only sixpence, and besides the court there were certainly not ten persons who had a carriage of their own. The fashionable quarter was restricted to about four large streets and squares, and when in 1856 I took up my quarters two minutes' walk away from the Potsdam Gate this was considered an unheard-of innovation for a member of the diplomatic body. Besides the court and the foreign ministers, three or four noblemen and as many rich bankers might be named who gave dinners and routs; for the rest society was limited to afternoon coffee parties, with a large supply of cakes and tarts, followed by some sweet wine, and to evening teaparties, with miniature sandwiches. The higher civil and military officials, some professors, and the well-to-do bourgeoisie gave a rout with a hot supper once or twice during the winter season, which had to be enjoyed standing, so that one had to hold one's hat under one's arm, and the plate of chicken pie in the other hand. On account of the large number of persons brought into a few rooms these parties were irreverently called 'Abfutternugen', by feeding your acquaintances in large batches you accomplished your duties to society."

GARGANTUAN FARE.

Contrast with this modest hospitality of the past the new rush of luxury, of which Mr. Sidney Whitman has given us this impression: "Now where wealth presides rush rapid rivers of champagne, followed later on in the evening by cataracts of brown sparkling Munich beer. The solids consist of acres of lobster salad, any number of prime English native oysters, any amount of Russian caviare, pate de foie gras, shoals of salmon of the Rhine, and whole herds of wild boar, red, fallow and roe deer. All peacefully sink out of sight, and with more or less difficulty amalgamate under the digestive influence of 'la bombe glacee.' The function usually ends in a cloud of smoke emanating from immense cigars of the most expensive brands, and a yet further deluge of Munich beer; truly a Gargantuan fare, reminding us of our own Elizabethan records—fitted only for a race of giants."

The man has changed with his food, and the modern type is almost the antithesis of his predecessor "The subaltern," says Mr. Whitman, "of an old aristocratic family who would deny himself the luxury of a cup of coffee after dinner in order to save enough to buy a pair of gloves is a thing of the past. The grey-bearded officer who religiously used to put aside eighteen-pfennigs (twopence) a day during a lifetime towards a marriage portion for his daughter—he, too, is eliminated. Such types are dying out, and are being replaced my men born and bred in a more luxurious age. 'Sports' and the pluck—the so-called Forschheit—of the sportsman, ever ready to risk his cheap uninteresting neck on an expensive bit of horseflesh, such are the types which call forth emulation."

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S MOT.

At the beginning of the present century the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Prussian kingdom was celebrated, and a gala performance at the opera was given, in which was incarnate the soul of Prussian dominance. "The performance," says the then American ambassador, Mr. A. D. White, "consisted of two pieces—one a poem glorifying Prussia, recited with music; the other, a play in four acts, with long musical interludes, deifying the Great Elector and the house of Hohenzollern. Though splendid in scenic setting and brilliant in presentation, it was very long, and the ambasadors' box was crowded and hot. In the midst of it all the French ambassador, the Marquis de Noailles, one of the most suave, courteous and placid of men, quietly remarked, with inimitable gravity, 'What a bore this must be to those who understand German!'"

A SAD PORTRAIT.

The American ambassador has more than one pleasing little story to tell of the Empress Frederick. "There comes back to me pleasantly," he writes, "a kindly retort of hers. I had spoken to her of a portrait of George III. which had interested me at the old castle of Homburg nearly forty years before. It had been sent to his daughter, the Landgravine of Hesse-Homburg, who had evidently wished to see her father's face as it had really become; for it represented the King, not in the gold-laced uniform, nor in the trim wig, nor in the jauntily-tied queue of his official portraits and statues, but as he was: in confinement, wretched and demented, in a slouching gown; with a face sad beyond expression, his long, white hair falling about it and over it; of all portraits in the world, save that at Florence of Charles V. in his old age, the saddest."

THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.

The conversation passed on to the old unhappy relations between Great Britain and the United States, and the American ambassador observed: "It is a reminiscence of mine, now hard to realize, that I was brought up to abhor the memory of George III." The empress smiled as she replied: "That was very unjust, for I was brought up to adore the memory of Washington."

MARK TWAIN'S PUNCH.

Mr. White goes on to tell of a dinner given by the emperor to the American embassy on the night of Prince Henry's departure for the United States: "After dinner, we all sat in the smoking-room of the old Schloss until midnight, and various pleasant features of the conversation dwell in my memory, particularly the emperor's discussions of Mark Twain, and other American humorists; but perhaps the most curious was his amusement over a cutting from an American nawspaper—a printed recipe for the 'Hohenzollern punch,' said to be in readiness for the prince on his arrival. The number of intoxicants and the ingenuity of their combinations, as his majesty read the list aloud, were amazing; it was a terrific brew, which only a very tough seaman could expect to survive."

THE LONG WAR STREET.

One turns from such a picture as this to the world-famous "Bucholz Family" of Julius Stinde, and one notes the same kindly simplicity in the Landsberger strasse as in the imperial palace. German kindliness and simplicity still exist, but it is idle to close one's eye to the change that has passed over the dreams of the German capital. That famous writer, Julius Rodenberg, has expressed in a few words the meaning of this swift, menacing change in the brief history of Berlin. Speaking of the Belle-Allianzplatz, the monument commemorating the victories of 1814, he observes that in the old days it was utterly neglected. "Were we not the modern Spartans before we sought to win the renown of being the modern Athenians?" he asks. "From the column of the Belle-Allianzplatz to the Konigsplatz (where stands the Siegesdenkmaal in memory of the Franco-German war), is a long way. But we have made that way, and it is one long war street. Military laurels lighten or darken everything here. The race that grows up between these two points must be warlike and a race of soldiers. And are there not trophies on all sides? It is through war that we have become what we have become. We used to be a society of humble folks; we used to live in old-fashioned, ugly houses; whereas we now have stylish, mighty, colossal houses, with marble steps, satin wall hangings, electric bells and telephones. . . . And what is the source and origin of all these things? War—the wars of 1864, 1866 and 1870." All these things! And there must be more and more, and what is to feed the Gargantuan appetite of Berlin in the future except her own grim monster!

ERRORS IN TYPE A JOY FOREVER

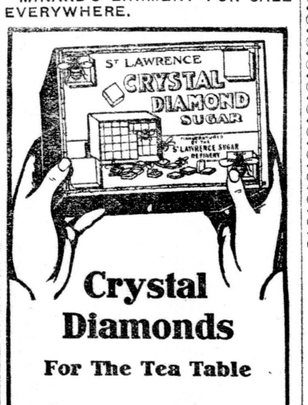
Some Amusing Mistakes Which Have Become Classical—The Battle-Scared Veteran.

The printer's error, like a thing of beauty, is a joy forever. It has the real secret of laughter and tears, for the author becomes frantic at the sight of it, and the world greets it with the chuckle of amused forgiveness. There is something peculiarly dogged and insistent about this form of error, which is usually considered so conciliatingly sly. For example, William Black has informed us that the printers insisted on making one of his heroines die, not of "opium," but of "opinion," though he had made the correction three times. More dogmatic still is the famous emendation, "Sermons in books, and stones in the running brooks."

Again "Cricket on the Heart'h" has been doctored by a thoughtful compositor into "Cricket on the Heath," while "The young salmon are beginning to run," has been edited by the compositor into "The young salmon are beginning to swim." The sonorous mandate, "Bring me my toga," has, so the legend goes, been watered down to "Bring me my togs." The late Baker Pasha, who was certainly a "battle-scarred veteran," appeared as a "battle-scared veteran," the libel being hideously deepened when a newspaper hailed him as a "bottle-scarred veteran." Owing to a printer's error, the announcement, "A sailor, going to sea, his wife desires the prayers of the congregation," was manipulated into "A sailor going to see his wife desires the prayers of the congregation." "Your presence is requested," ran a certain wedding invitation, but the jesting printer stated the bald truth of "Your presents are requested."

In Miss Braddon's "Henry Dunbar," "orphan girl" appeared as "organ girl," while in Mrs. Mary Blundell's "Yeoman Fleetwood," the sentence "The squire was neither to hold nor to bind," was softened into "The squire was neither too old nor too blind." Mr. G. B. Burgin drew one of his heroines "with a vivid blush upon her cheek," but the emendation ran "with a livid blush upon her cheek," and while the author had pictured her gazing "into the dim vistas of the future," the printer made the unhapy girl look into its "dim vestas." Mrs. A. S. Boyd has acknowledged, in a symposium on this subject some years ago, these two delightful errors in her proofs, both happily caught. The first was: "She stuffed papa (paper) into the grate, and soon there was a merry blaze." The second was: "'O, bother the apple sauce,' cried Herbert, recklessly burning his boots (boats), 'bring up the loin of pork!'" The great poets have been constantly victimized. Keats' "Thou wert not born for death, immoral (for immortal) Bird" is one of the best instances. But the saddest error of all is that made by the comrades of a deceased compositor in a trade organ, when they declared that they had "docked his beer," when they had really "decked his bier."

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For The Tea Table

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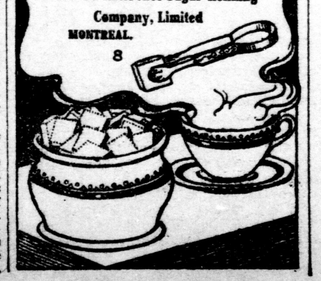
My lady wears her diamonds, in rings and gorgeous strands,

My lady now has "Diamonds," of sparkling purity,

These brilliant "Crystal Diamonds," for coffee and for tea.

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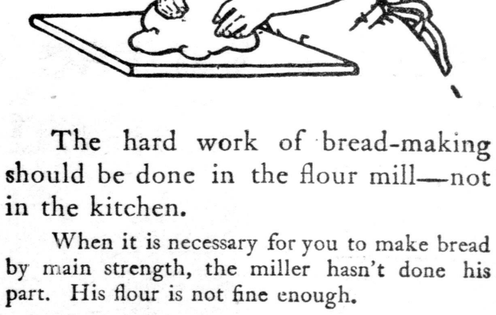
EXTRA GRANULATED, BAGS 20 LBS.
PARIS LUMPS, BOXES ABOUT 5 LBS.

Equal, if not better, than anything produced. Ask your grocer for them, and refuse substitutes.

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The hard work of bread-making should be done in the flour mill—not in the kitchen.

When it is necessary for you to make bread by main strength, the miller hasn't done his part. His flour is not fine enough.

Royal Household Flour

is made from hard Spring wheat—which is capable of finer grinding than any other wheat—and milled by a process that insures the finest, and most nutritious of flours. Get enough to try from your grocer. 13

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The back is a sort of thermometer for the kidneys, for here is indicated at once derangements of these organs. Pains in the back, backache, weak, lame back—these all tell of diseased kidneys.

What we want to tell you today is how to CURE kidney disease by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. This is positively the most prompt and effective treatment and the most thoroughly successful in even complicated forms of this dreadfully painful disease.

LAME BACK FOR TEN YEARS.

"For ten years I was subject to spells of lame back from deranged kidneys. At times I had to go about in a stooped down position. Plasters, liniments and medicines did not even bring relief, and when I had an unusually agonizing attack last winter and doctors failed to help me I decided to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Before I had finished one box my back was as sound as a bell, and what is better even, has remained so. During the winter I was chopping, loading and hauling heavy timber and doing all sorts of heavy work and had no recurrence of the old kidney trouble and backache and feel unusually strong and well."—Mr. A. K. MacKAY, Ex-Postmaster, Tarbot Vale, Victoria Co., C. B.

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By invigorating the action of the liver and bowels immediately take much of the burden off the kidneys, and by their direct action on the kidneys bring about radical and thorough cure. Because of this combined action on both the liver and kidneys these pills prove effective in cases not touched by ordinary kidney medicines, and also cure constipation, biliousness, intestinal indigestion and liver complaint. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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AS CHRIST WOULD DO IT

A LONDON EXPERIMENT LED BY AN EX-CLERGYMAN.

A. E. Clarke and His Followers Have Just Opened a Green Grocer's Shop and Already Had Two Farms and Some Lesser Establishments—The Motto.

"Just measures, good weights and righteous dealing," is the motto over a large green grocer's shop which has just been opened in East Ham, one of the poorest and most congested districts in old London, and to judge from the commotion that it has created these ideas are foreign to the British small tradesman.

The shop which has caused all this excitement is run by the Christian Business Association, an organization which has started out to go the Rev. Mr. Sheldon, of Kansas City, one better. Mr. Sheldon made an experiment in conducting business "as Jesus would" for a short time. The Christian Business Association proposes to run its business on these lines all the time.

The Christian Business Association is an offshoot from the Bible Brotherhood founded by A. E. Clarke, a former clergyman of the Church of England, and he is now directing the business fortunes of the new undertaking. In fact he is the moving spirit of the brotherhood, which has gained many adherents in London and in the manufacturing towns of the north and the Midlands.

Mr. Clarke believes in the apostolic life. He is opposed to organized "churchianity," which he declares is a mere travesty of religion, and he sneers at the "performance" of divine service at set hours and in set places. He holds that divine service should be continuous, that it should enter into every activity of life and that it should be the chief purpose of every man's business and social activity. With this idea in mind he has founded the Christian Business Association, which enables the members of the brotherhood to carry out their beliefs in the practical things of life. In addition to the green grocer's shop the association has two farms—one at Westerham, near London, and the other at West Malling, in Kent. It has also a laundry and a shoe shop at Sydenham.

One of the farms is managed by Henery Baxendale, who recently gave up a fortune of $150,000 for his principles. The money was left to him by his father on condition that he abandon the Bible Brotherhood and return to the faith in which he was brought up, that of the Plymouth Brethren, but he refused to do so and the money went to distant relatives.

Mr. Clarke—he declines to be called "the Rev."—the apostle of this new creed, is a man of liberal education and his parents were of some wealth.

Mr. Clarke is a man of about 45. He is rather under middle height and stoutly built, but his frame is that of an athlete in perfect training. Even now when he is doing the rough work of the shop he is as carefully dressed as when he was attached to a fashionable church, but there is no hint of the clerical about his appearance.

His father was secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and he was educated at Oxford, where he took classical honors. At first he took up teaching in one of the great English schools, but after a year or so his mind was directed to religion by a narrow escape from accident and he determined to devote his life to the service of God. He determined to take holy orders and he was ordained by the late Archbishop of Canterbury in St. Paul's Cathedral. His first curacy was in Islington, where he began work in a poor parish with a population of 18,000.

"Within three weeks after entering the church my eyes were opened," he said. "I saw how the clergy neglect their duties and before long I told my vicar that he was an unconverted man. He had me up before the bishop for insubordination and I was plainly told then that my duty was to obey orders and to preach what I was told.

"I was on the point of giving up the church then, when I heard of a vicar in Yorkshire whose views were somewhat like mine, and I arranged to go there. I had hardly arrived when the bishop sent for me. 'I hear that you are a great soul winner, Mr. Clarke,' he said, 'but you will have to behave yourself in my diocese.' I went home determined to resign at once, but my vicar persuaded me to stay and I spent a couple of happy and useful years with him. All the time, however, my doubts were growing and finally the crisis came when I received a pamphlet on the question of infant sprinkling. I threw it aside and then came the turning point in my life.

"I had gone upstairs to have a few words of prayer before starting on a round of visiting, but when I knelt down I could not say a word. I tried to get up, but a great hand seemed to hold me down and I could not move. The sweat broke out on me, and at last I cried out in the words of Paul, 'Lord, what wouldst thou have me to do?'

"If ever God talked to a man he talked to me then in reply to my appeal for guidance, for the answer came back clearly and distinctly, 'Go downstairs and read that pamphlet.'

"I read it, and the result was that I could remain no longer in the Church of England. I secured the pastorate of an important Baptist Church in Manchester, and I remember that when I was saying good-by to my vicar he said to me, 'Clarke, you are leaving one bishop to go under six.' He meant the deacons, and he was right. I had not been long in the Baptist ministry when I discovered that the Baptists did not want real Christianity. One of my deacons, a great business man in Manchester, who contributed $750 a year to the upkeep of the church, said to me once, 'Mr. Clarke, your Sunday sermons are grand, but you must let us alone on weekdays.'

"Finally, I resigned my pastorate, and after a period of doubting and thought I discovered the truth—that the only way to serve God was to serve him all the time, in business and in play and in every other activity of life. I gathered a few around me and their numbers gradually grew. We established a watch and clock shop first, and carried out our principles there. Now we have a number of small businesses all over England.

"Our motto is that our religion shall be our business and our business our religion. The brethren live in communities like the early Christians and when their wants are satisfied they devote the surplus to doing good to others. We hold no set services but when there is an opportunity we meet together to worship God; but we hold these meetings to be of less importance than the service which we render to him in our daily lives.

"I want to emphasize the fact, however, that we are fully and wholly orthodox in our position toward the Scriptures. We believe fully in the complete verbal inspiration of the Old and New Testaments, and we do not believe that any portion of the Scriptures is obsolete or has been superseded. For instance, we do not have our photographs taken, because we believe that the commandment, 'Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image or any likeness of any thing,' still holds goods, and although we live in Christian communism among ourselves we are strongly opposed to modern socialism, because we believe in the command to fear God and honor the King. Similarly we have no sympathy with the passive resistance movement against taxation, which we may not approve of, for did not our Lord command us to render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's?"

One of the things which has aroused the churches in the neighborhood is the practice of displaying "Sunday sermonettes" outside the shop every Sunday, where they are read by thousands of churchgoers who must pass the door. These are printed in large letters on immense posters, and they usually consist of short pithy homilies on topics of the day.

The brotherhood is also preparing to issue a monthly magazine which will be entitled This Way. It is described as "an Old Paths magazine, earnestly contending for the faith and following of God's Christ to the practical hope and love of the early Christians."

Visitors to Land of Burns

THE POET'S HAUNTS ATTRACT THOUSANDS OF VISITORS AND TOURISTS—FAMOUS MEN WHO HAVE MADE THE PILGRIMAGE.

The Land of Burns—his early haunts in Ayrshire and the scene of his latter life in Dumfries—every year attracts thousands of visitors and tourists, many of whom come from remote parts of the globe to view the cottage where the poet was born, the places of which he has sung, the monuments erected to his memory, and his last resting-place. If is the purpose of this article to describe a few of the more notable visits.

WORDSWORTH AND COLERIDGE.

In the summer of 1803, seven years after the death of Burns, an interesting literary party, accommodated in a little Irish car, drawn by a slow-going pony, crossed the border on their grand Scottish tour. They were William Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy, accompanied by the poet Coleridge, in all the glory of a bright green coat. In due time they reached the town of Dumfries, where a local bookseller showed them the late poet's residence, and then took them to St. Michael's Churchyard. Burns then lay in his original resting-place, marked by a modest stone erected by "Bonnie Jean." The Lake party stood beside the grave of Burns for a few moments "with melancholy and painful reflections," and repeated two verses of Burns' own poem, "The Bard's Epitaph." The visitors then retraced their steps to Burns' house; but "Bonnie Jean," they found, had gone to the banks of the Nith with her children. The servant-maid, however, showed them over the house, and Miss Dorothy was pleased to find everything so neat and clean.

JOHN P. CURRAN.

The next visit to be described is that of the famous Irish orator, John P. Curran, who visited Alloway in 1810, while as yet there was no monument on the banks of Doon. As the Irishman stood in the room where Burns first saw the light he burst into tears as he thought of the saddest aspect of the poet's life. The "auld clay biggin" was then kept as a public-house, under the management of "Miller" Gowdie, and it filled Curran's mind with disgust to observe the "miller" lying drunk where "the saint, the father, and the husband prayed."

JOHN KEATS.

A few years later John Keats took a tour on foot through Scotland, and visited both Dumfries and Ayr. At the former place the mausoleum was then erected, but it was not quite to the young poet's taste, "though on a scale large enough to show they wanted to honor him." After leaving Dumfries he kept continually asking the countrymen he met about Burns, and found his reputation generally to be that "he wrote a good many sensible things." Entering Ayrshire, he was agreeably surprised at the beauty and fertility of the scene. "It was as rich as Devon." He stood some time on the "auld brig o' Doon," and took a pinch of snuff on the keystone. After a look-in at Kirk Alloway, he proceeded to the natal cottage, where he drank some toddy to Burns' memory. He wrote a sonnet, "for the mere sake of writing some lines under the roof," but the piece was not one he cared to give to the world.

COBDEN AND THE PAISLEY "BODY."

The year after the young English poet's visit there came a budding politician from the south to see the early haunts of Burns. Richard Cobden, then a young commercial traveller, was boiling over with enthusiasm as he approached "Alloway's wild haunted kirk," the brig o' Doon, and the scene of Tam O'Shanter's headlong ride. With a pang of disillusion he found the church so small that "Cuttie-Sark" and her hellish legion could have had but scanty place for their capering, while the distance to the middle of the old bridge and the length of the furious immortal chase could have been no more than one hundred yards. At the brig o' Doon Cobden encountered a Scotsman, who turned out to be a manufacturer from Paisley absorbed in the beauty of the scene. Turning to Cobden, he remarked, "How shamefully is the water-power of this country suffered to run to waste! Here is the force of twenty horses running completely idle!"

TENNYSON IN TEARS.

Burns had few more ardent admirers anywhere than the late Poet Laureate, who once remarked of the songs of the Scottish bard, "In shape each of them has the perfection of the berry; in light the radiance of the dewdrop." Of this visit Tennyson afterwards wrote to a friend: "I can't tell how it was, F——, but I fell into a passion of tears." This happened one day when he was walking by the side of the "bonny Doon." Tennyson was not a man at all given to the melting mood, but he seems, like Curran, to have been overcome by the thought of the pathetic side of Burns' career. In 1857 Nathaniel Hawthorne drove through the land of Burns. At Dumfries he was admitted to see the room in which Burns died, the house at that time being occupied as an industrial school. The dwelling, situated in a mean lane, did not impress the author of "The Scarlet Letter" as a fitting abode for a poet of nature like Burns, and he compared it unfavorably with Shakespeare's house at Stratford-on-Avon. He visited the mausoleum, and saw the grave of Burns, which had recently been opened for the burial of the poet's eldest son. At the birthplace of the poet everything, especially the bed in the recess, interested him. "In that humble nook, of all places in the world, Providence was pleased to deposit the germ of the richest human life which mankind then had within its circumference." After a visit to the monument and Alloway Kirk, Hawthorne made his way to the new bridge over the Doon, and was in raptures at the view there to be had of the river and the old bridge. "I never saw a lovelier scene. The ivy-grown ancient bridge, with its high arch, through which we had a picture of the river and the green banks beyond, was absolutely the most picturesque object, in a quiet and gentle way, that ever blessed my eyes."

WASHINGTON IRVING.

A year or two after Hawthorne's visit, another American author found his way to the shrines beside the "bonny Doon." Like Tennyson, Washington Irving was a great lover of the songs of Burns, and he tells us that he passed a whole morning about the "banks and braes" with "his tender little love-verses ringing in my head." At Kirk Alloway he found an old man at work, who, finding that the visitor wanted information about the poet, said he had personally known Burns. So they sat down on a grassy knoll close to the grave of the poet's father and had a chat together. The old man said that Burns' songs were familiar to the poorest and most illiterate of the country folk, "and it seemed as if the country had grown more beautiful since Burns had written his bonnie little songs about it."

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

During a lecturing tour in Great Britain, Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, spent a night in Ayr, and went out to see the birthplace of the sweet singer of freedom and humanity. On being invited to write his name in the visitors' book Kossuth pondered a little, then, seizing the pen, he recorded this inscription:

"Louis Kossuth, in Exile,
To Robert Burns, in Immortality.
'The man o' independent mind is king of men for a' that.'"

Nothing could have been more appropriate than this tribute from a noted patriot to the "patriot bard" of Scotland.

EXAMPLE IN SENSATIONALISM.

In the year 1789 the whole French people was in a state of political excitement. They seized eagerly upon everything sensational. A young journalist named Camille Desmoulins shared this feeling and took advantage of it. He wrote a series of articles called "Lamp-Post Talks to the People of Paris," in which he urged that anybody who was not a friend of the people ought to be taken to the nearest lamp-post and hanged.

He was not himself a bloodthirsty man. He chose his title chiefly because it sounded so picturesque. After a time he saw that they were executing a great many innocent men and women, and began to tell men so. Then they said that he was not a friend of the people any longer, and executed him.

This story has a moral for us Americans today. It shows the dangers that come to a people which reads newspapers for the sake of excitement instead of for the sake of information.—President Hadley, of Yale, in Youth's Companion.

JOHNSON AND GOLDSMITH

GREATEST MEN OF THE AGE LOVED OLIVER AS A BROTHER.

The greatest man of that age, and the best, loved Goldsmith like a brother. Very soon we see Dr. Johnson marching down Fleet street arm-in-arm with Percy to take supper with Dr. Goldsmith. The lexicographer has on a new suit of clothes and a wig finely powdered, and looks uncommon through this unexpected scrupulosity of costume. Percy is impertinent enough to inquire the cause of this finery.

"Why, sir," said Johnson, "I hear that Goldsmith, who is a very great sloven, justifies his disregard of cleanliness nad decency by quoting my practice, and I am desirous this night to show him a better example.

This amusing incident marks the foundation of a great friendship. If ever Goldsmith had a friend, that friend was Johnson; if Johnson ever had a friend, that friend was Goldsmith. The story does not proclaim dear Noll a dandy this time. Doubtless his care or carelessness in garment kept pace, step by step, with varying moods. There is evidence enough to tell us how much he doted on finery, and fashionable raiment, in those bils from his tailor, which to the very last remained unpaid. Filby could afford the loss. It will be gathered from all this that with a change in fortune there also had been a departure from those scanty quarters in Green Arbor Court. His new apartments in Wine Office Court, Fleet street, were not elaborately furnished, nor dignified in themselves or their situation, but they were the sign of better days. For all Fame brings its rich rewards. For Goldsmith the greatest of these was Johnson's friendship and esteem. The bond that bound these two was this, that they were always the last to abandon the poor and the worthless. Tired out with failure or importunity, other men of kindly heart might leave the incorrigible to their fate, but not Samuel Johnson nor Oliver Goldsmith. A better basis for friendship could not be.

THE DEATH BUTTON.

Safety in railroad travel is a vitally interesting topic, and an article in the Circle entitled, "Making Railroad Travel Safer," gives some remarkable illustrations of the many inventions and automatic appliances which tend to guard the public from danger. One of these is called the "death-button," making provision, as it does, in case of the sudden death or inactivity of the one in charge at the moment on lines where electric current has been installed as a propelling power.

The well-known "death-button," now in use in the Manhattan subway trains, is a safety device in the line with this future development.

In the top of the electric controller handle, which is moved in a circle over a row of contact-buttons by the motorman when he regulates the speed of the train, is a little plunger button which is the real factor in throwing the electric current off and on. It sticks through the handle, and is held up by a spring.

Before he can get any current at all, this button must be pushed down by the palm of the motorman's hand, after which he can move the handle about, and adjust the strength of the current at will.

But should he drop dead at his post of for any reason remove his hand from the lever, the little button would spring up from contact, the current would leave the motors, and the car stop.

The "Fife" has celebrated her jubilee. For fifty years she has plied as a ferry steamer between Dundee and Newport, and she looks capable of doing other 50 years.

Dr. Francis Elgar, F. R. S., chairman of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Govan, and of Cammell, Laird & Co., Sheffield and Birkenhead, died at Monte Carlo on the 17th ult.

George Clark, laborer, was sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment for neglecting his children by failing to provide them with food and clothing. Two of the children were twins three months old.

To Cure That Pain in the Back

Be warned in time. Don't neglect that biting backache—those sudden twinges of pain in the back—dizzy spells—and trouble with the bladder and urine. They all tell their own story—of weak, irritated or diseased kidneys. Surely you know the danger of neglecting the kidneys.

Diabetes, Dropsy and Bright's Disease usually follow neglected kidney trouble. That pain in the back proves that your kidneys are affected. Now—right now—is the time to take Gin Pills.

HGC GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS

34 John St., Hamilton, May 4th.

Being a sufferer from my kidneys and subject to fits of dizziness in my head for some time, I did not seem able to get anything that would do me any good. I saw in the paper something relating to Gin Pills so I got a sample box and they benefited me so much that I bought some and am taking them regularly. They have worked wonders in my case and I can conscientiously recommend them to any sufferer from kidney trouble. Yours truly,

Sgd. GEO. A. BROWN.



Remember there is no trick in buying Gin Pills. If, after taking one box you do not feel that you have gotten your money's worth in better health, or if after taking 6 boxes you are not completely cured, take the empty boxes to your dealer and he will promptly refund the money. No affidavit is required. We will rely on your honesty and take your word for it.

Now—for your own peace and comfort, won't you give Gin Pills a chance to cure you? Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers at 50c. a box—6 for $2.50 or sent direct on receipt of price.

We give you a chance to test Gin Pills at our expense. Sample Box sent, free of charge, if you mention this paper.

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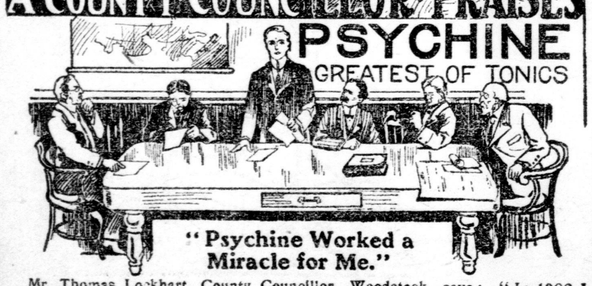
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A COUNTY COUNCILLOR PRAISES PSYCHINE GREATEST OF TONICS



"Psychine Worked a Miracle for Me."

Mr. Thomas Lockhart, County Councillor, Woodstock, says: "In 1906 I caught a severe cold which brought on a bad attack of Bronchitis. I was down right ill and totally incapacitated from doing my work on the farm or attending to my duties as a County Councillor for Oxford. My lungs also seemed to be affected, and I got lower and lower, until my friends thought that I would never get better; I also got very discouraged myself and began to lose hope."

"Needless to say I had, what was supposed to be, the best medical advice and treatment. All sorts of remedies were tried and suggestions followed, but all to no purpose. At last my doctor plainly told me that he could do nothing more for me, and that the only thing that would benefit me was to move to a milder climate. I got much worse; gradually lost all my strength, and was reduced to a shadow of my former self. I could not move out of the house, and was useless for anything, having to give up all my business."

"I honestly believe at this time that my days were numbered. Then I came across an 'Ad' in the 'Sentinel-Review' telling what PSYCHINE had done in similar cases to my own, and I determined to give it a trial. I sent for a bottle and it worked wonders for me in a very short time. The pain in my chest disappeared; my breathing was easier, and I could soon get out of doors again. My strength came back, and it is surprising how rapidly I put on flesh and gained in weight."

"I do not hesitate to say that PSYCHINE worked a miracle for me. I was a marvel to all who saw me, and I cannot sufficiently praise this wonderful medicine which restored me to health when all else failed. PSYCHINE brings immediate relief from the most distressing symptoms of Bronchitis and Lung trouble, and soon makes one feel strong and well again. I am 67 years of age now, and since taking PSYCHINE have had no return of illness at all; indeed I never felt better in my life."

If you have not tried PSYCHINE you should do so at once. It keeps the healthy well and restores strength to the weak—enriches the blood and creates a healthy vigorous action of the heart. Psychine is without doubt the greatest Life-giver known. Sold by all druggists and stores at 50c. and $1. Free trial sent on application to the proprietors, Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto. Send coupon.

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Bloated Stomach, Indigestion

NO MEANS OF INSTANT RELIEF AND CERTAIN CURE TO COMPARE WITH "NERVILINE."

It's not a difficult matter to diagnose a real case of indigestion, usually there is a feeling of weight in the chest, the stomach feels uncomfortable, head is apt to ache, breath is bad, appetite poor.

NERVILINE is the cure, it's the only remedy that strengthens weak stomach, overcomes digestive disorders and keeps you in fine form.

"For two years I suffered untold discomfort with indigestion," writes Mr. J. P. Huxley, of Great Barrington. "After meals I experienced a feeling of nausea, my stomach was sour, I belched gas, food fermented. My head ached continually and I ran down in flesh, looked pale and sickly. I used Nerviline after meals and was helped at once. I wouldn't think of being without Nerviline now. It's useful for a hundred ailments. Not only will it cure the stomach of its ills, but for headache, billousness, flatulence, cramps, etc., I have found it simply wonderful."

NERVILINE CURES DYSPEPSIA.

Every home should have NERVILINE on hand, it's a health-saver and makes smaller doctor bills. Insist on NERVILINE only and beware of the substitutor. Large 25c bottles at all dealers.

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is a tonic stimulant prepared from a blending of choice Cinchona Bark with an especially selected nutritious Oporto Wine.

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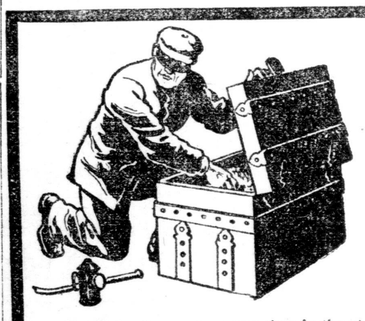
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