

43RD YEAR NO. 19037

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PRICE TWO CENTS

LONDON WOMAN KILLS BABE AND HERSELF; DRIVEN TO DEED BY HUSBAND'S CONDUCT

**Mrs. Carrie Sigsworth Commits Murder, and Then Suicides in Allegheny, Pa.—
Domestic Troubles the Cause—Couple Had Quarreled Frequently
Because of Sigsworth's Attentions to Another Woman.**

Pittsburg, Pa., May 10.—Because she knew that her husband was paying attention to another woman, who lived but a few squares from their home, Mrs. Carrie Sigsworth shot and killed her 18-months-old son, and then shot and killed herself, at their home, 807 Jackson street, Allegheny, some time during last night. Her husband, Alexander Sigsworth, who is a prosperous machinist, found the bodies this morning. At first it was supposed that the dead had been committed on account of Mrs. Sigsworth's ill-health. But today Sigsworth admitted to Superintendent of Police Glenn that jealousy had been the cause of the awful crime.

Quarreled Frequently.

Mrs. Sigsworth was about 27 years old, of prepossessing appearance and came here with her husband a short time ago from London, Ont. The couple appeared to live happily together, and neighbors declared that Sigsworth was a model husband. When the baby was born Mrs. Sigsworth's health was shattered. But she continued most amiable, the neighbors say. Sigsworth told Glenn that he became enamored of a young woman on Monterey street and his wife knew of his infatuation. They quarreled frequently over the matter, and on several occasions Mrs. Sigsworth threatened to leave him and take the baby with her. Last evening, Sigsworth says, he and

Gave Warning of Deed.

his wife quarreled again. He left the house about 8 o'clock. His wife suspected that he was going to the woman on Monterey street, and warned him that if he did so he would find both herself and baby dead when he returned. He says he paid no attention to the threat, however, as she had frequently made it before. He went to the Monterey street house, remaining there until about 11 o'clock. When he returned he went directly to his room. This morning he called his wife, but she made no response. He broke open the door and found the dead bodies of his wife and the child lying side by side on the bed. The mother had evidently killed the child as she slept, shooting it through the heart. Then she put a bullet through her own heart.

In a letter which she left to her husband, Mrs. Sigsworth did not upbraid him, but asked him for appearance's sake not to bring "that other woman into the house until I am cold" and not to give her her furs and diamonds.

Belonged to London.

The Sigsworths left here about five or six years ago, shortly after their marriage. For a while they lived in Detroit, and then they moved to Allegheny, where, on Jackson street, the terrible tragedy occurred.

Alexander Sigsworth is a son of John Sigsworth, who boards on Ridout street, and Mrs. John Sigsworth, who lives at 439 King street, the father and mother having been separated for some years.

The late Mrs. Sigsworth was a native of the Tillsonburg district, where her grandparents now reside. Her parents have been dead for many years. She was about 30 years of age, and of prepossessing appearance. Her maiden name was Carrie Raymond.

Attempted Suicide Here.

Sigsworth met her while she was employed as a domestic in the family of Mrs. (ex-Ald.) Winnett, corner of King and Burwell streets, and it was while she was living at the Winnett home that she was married.

Sigsworth appeared to adore her, and spent nearly every evening with Miss Raymond. Before her marriage, however, she had a quarrel with Sigsworth and in a fit of despondency she attempted suicide.

Taking a package of parlor matches, she soaked them in water and drank the liquid. The hard work of a physician saved her life.

Tried to Suicide in Detroit.

Not long after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Sigsworth had another serious quarrel. They were living in Detroit at the time, and Mrs. Sigsworth attempted to hurl herself from a four-story window to the pavement below. She was prevented by her husband.

Later the family removed to Allegheny, opposite Pittsburg.

There they appeared to get on very well for a while, but soon the old quarrels were renewed.

However, it is alleged that it was not until last fall that Mrs. Sigsworth became

Continued on Page Eight.



MRS. CARRIE SIGSWORTH AND HER EIGHTEEN-MONTHS-OLD SON, VICTIMS OF THE DOUBLE TRAGEDY AT ALLEGHENY, PA.

FATAL FALL AT A BARN-RAISING WESTMINSTER FARMER THE VICTIM

Charles Scott Drops Thirty-Five Feet, Sustaining Injuries Which Cause Death.

Mr. Charles Scott, of Westminster, died at St. Joseph's Hospital this morning from injuries received through a fall sustained while at work at a barn-raising on Thursday last.

Scott had been assisting at the evening on the Veldon farm in Westminster. Along with four assistants he had almost completed the framework, and was in the act of nailing the rafters together, when the rafters gave way and allowed him to drop a distance of about 35 feet to the ground below. He struck head foremost, and when picked up was unconscious.

Dr. Routledge, of Lambeth, was called, and ordered Scott to be taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained a severe injury to the neck and spine.

When the accident occurred, all the other men had left the building, and were waiting for Scott on the ground below, to accompany him to dinner. Deceased, who was a man 44 years of age, is survived by his father, Mr. Charles Scott, of Westminster; two brothers, Stuart, of Winnipeg, and Andrew, of Guelph; and four sisters—Mrs. McTaggart, of St. Thomas; Mrs. Parks, of California; Mrs. James McDougall, of Westminster, and Mrs. Payne, of Ottawa.

The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

COMPANY APPEALS

Wants \$2,500 Verdict in Hinsley Case Set Aside.

In the court of appeal at Toronto yesterday in the case of Hinsley vs. the London Street Railway, the defendants appealed against the verdict of a jury in favor of the plaintiff for \$2,500. The action arose through the accident at Colborne street during fair week, by which Mrs. Maud Hinsley lost her life by being struck by a west-bound car.

The company in their appeal contended that there should have been a non-suit, and that in any event the damages were excessive.

G. C. Gibbons, K. C., and Geo. S. Gibbons, for plaintiff; Hellmuth for the company.

SEEK SITE IN EAST END

McCormick Co. Reported About to Make Important Change.

The story was again in circulation today that the McCormick Manufacturing Company have decided to seek a large site in the east end of the city, and that the large building now owned by the company on the corner of Dundas and Wellington streets will be turned into a block of retail stores. It was also asserted today that the firm of J. Eaton & Co., of Toronto, have approached the McCormick people with the object of establishing a branch store in London in the McCormick block.

Mr. George G. McCormick, manager of the McCormick Mfg. Co., could not be seen by The Advertiser today in regard to the matter.

Mr. Frank McCormick stated, however, that the firm has never been approached by Eaton & Co.

JAKE STAHL SOLD.

Washington, May 11.—The Washington American League Club yesterday sold Jake Stahl to the Chicago American Club for a price said to be \$4,000. The action is the result of a recent decision of the national commission requiring the Washington club to dispose of Stahl within a week.

WATCHED THIEF ROB THEIR MILL

Owners Didn't Attempt to Arrest the Crook Until It Was Too Late.

For some time past the owners of the Blackfriars Mills have been missing articles of machinery, and the fact annoyed them exceedingly. No trace of the thief could be found until a few nights ago, when the owners, Messrs. Robert Kennedy and Frank Kennedy, decided to remain on watch.

About 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning they saw a man drive up to the building with a single horse and wagon. After looking cautiously around the man proceeded to force an entrance and to strip several cogwheels and other pieces of machinery from their places. Then, loading the articles into the wagon he drove off in the direction of this city.

Instead of attempting to arrest the thief, the mill-owners allowed him to proceed unmolested while they hurried to hitch up a horse and follow, thinking to locate the hiding place of the articles that had been previously purloined.

After following the man in the wagon for several miles, they regretted that they had not at least made an effort to determine his identity, for it was not long until they came up to the wagon, and found that it was minus a driver. Evidently the thief had heard the rig behind, and decided to take to safer territory.

Later investigation showed that the wagon belonged to Andrew Thompson, the local liveryman, while the horse proved to be the property of Joseph Wilkins, of this city.

The description they gave of the man who hired the horse and rig was very meager, and it is hardly expected that the thief will be located.

In the wagon were found, besides the cogwheels and machine tools, an old stove, a number of iron wedges, and a new axe. The stove, wedges and axe are still at the police station, unclaimed.

No trace of the fugitive has been found.

SMALLPOX IN ANDERDON

A Serious Outbreak Reported From an Essex Township.

Windsor, May 10.—It is reported that there has been a serious outbreak of smallpox in Anderdon Township. The provincial health authorities have been asked for assistance, although it is understood the epidemic is about under control. One report says there are 60 cases.

EARL GREY SAILS

Has as Fellow-Passengers Ministers Fielding and Fisher.

Montreal, May 10.—The Governor-General was a passenger on the Allan Liner Virgiana, which sailed from Montreal this morning, occupying the suite of rooms which Prince Arthur of Connaught had on his return to England last year. As fellow-passengers with Earl Grey go two Canadian ministers, Hon. W. S. Fielding and Sydney Fisher, and Mrs. Fielding, and two Misses Fielding and Miss Lyttelton, a relative of the ex-colonial secretary.

CANADA'S SURPLUS

Ottawa, May 11.—The monthly financial statement of the Dominion, handed out yesterday afternoon, giving receipts and expenditures up to April 31 in connection with the fiscal year ending March 31 last, is the most encouraging statement ever issued in the history of the Dominion. Final returns for the year are not yet in, but it is safe to say that when the books for the year are finally closed they will show a surplus of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure of over \$18,000,000, and a net reduction of debt during the nine months, constituting the last fiscal period, amounting to about \$7,500,000. Hon. Mr. Fielding in his budget speech of November last estimated the surplus at \$13,000,000. A betterment of \$5,000,000 between that estimate and the actual results is a striking evidence of the prosperity of the country, and the rapidly-growing revenues. In his November budget the Finance Minister estimated the total revenues for the year on ordinary account would be \$65,000,000, and the total expenditure on consolidated fund account \$52,000,000, and on capital account \$12,500,000. The statement of receipts to date for the nine months ending March 31 shows a total revenue of \$67,138,534. It is expected that another \$2,000,000 will still come in to be credited to the past year's account, making the total receipts for the fiscal year about \$69,000,000, or \$4,000,000 more than the estimate of November last.

MORE TRANSFERS, BUT LESS VALUABLE

Real Estate Sales of April Compared With Same Month of 1906.

The record for April shows the real estate business in London to have been brisker than was the case in April a year ago.

In the past month, 143 transfers were recorded, the consideration being \$714, while the assessed value was only \$143,390, or 67.8 per cent of the value. During April, 1906, there were 133 transfers, the consideration being \$239,273. The assessed value of the properties was \$177,450, or 74 per cent of their value.

The returns show that while there were more transfers last month, the properties were not as valuable as those which changed hands a year ago.

SUMMER SNOWSTORM AN INCH AND A QUARTER

Also Thermometer Dropped Well Below the Freezing.

An inch and a quarter of snow in May. Who said Kipling slandered Canada when he wrote "Our Lady of the Snows?"

The verdure of May has given away to heavy snowdrifts in places. The city last night looked much as it frequently does in December.

The snow fell for hours, but worst of all, it showed no desire to run away. It wanted to stay with us.

Scoops and verandas were covered with it, and this is what may be usually termed the good old summer-time.

Last night the thermometer dropped to 26 above zero, or 6 degrees of freezing.

At 8 o'clock this morning the thermometer registered 25 above.

As the result of the snowstorm, the street were left in a very dry condition, and the whole city wore a bedraggled appearance.

The men have refused to discuss a settlement with the companies, and to add to the gravity of the situation the men's own threat to strike out of sympathy.

GUARD AGAINST SMALLPOX

None But Those Protected To Go Into Militia Camps.

Ottawa, May 11.—The militia orders issued today state that owing to the presence of smallpox in certain parts of the Dominion none but those who are considered to be protected will be allowed to go into camp. This applies especially to Essex, Huron, Middlesex, Oxford, Bruce, Leeds and Rimouski.

18 MONTHS FOR FORGER

A Wardsville Farmer Pleads Guilty and Goes to the Central.

Chatham, May 11.—Neil Edwards, a farmer living near Wardsville, who on Saturday last pleaded guilty before Judge Dowlin to the charge laid by the crown of having on Oct. 26, 1906, passed a forged check, a note, a declaration and eight promissory notes, purporting to be signed by neighboring farmers on the Merchants Bank of Bothwell, and signed himself as Jas. Glasgow, was today sentenced to a year and a half in Central Prison, Toronto. Edwards had realized \$348 72. He is fairly well educated but illiterate at best.

WEATHER NOTES.

The weather is unreasonably cold in nearly all portions of the Dominion. Local snowfalls or frosts have occurred in the Western Provinces, also in Ontario and New Brunswick.

Detroit, May 10.—Forecast for Lower Michigan, Saturday and Sunday—Generally fair; warmer Sunday; fresh northeast to southeast winds.



WILLIAM HAYWOOD, Labor Union Leader on Trial on Charge of Conspiring to Kill Late Governor of Idaho.

THE BULLS FIGHT FOR DOLLAR WHEAT

July Lifted to 98 7-8 in New York Pit and Advances 2 Cents at Chicago.

New York, May 11.—Amid further excitement in the local pit this morning, bulls made an enthusiastic effort to get dollar wheat. They lifted July to 98 7-8, but encountered heavy selling for profits. Sensationally strong responses were made by foreign markets, especially the continent, owing to bad conditions in Russia and Hungary. The day's advance represented a jump of 5 to 6 cents per bushel since the crop report of yesterday.

Chicago, May 11.—Great excitement prevailed on the board of trade today, and inside of fifteen minutes, all of the options had advanced approximately 2 cents. July opened a shade to 3-8, and advanced rapidly to 90 1/2. The market eased off in a short time to 90 on realizing sales.

STRIKEBREAKERS GO ON STRIKE

New York's Great Dock Tie-Up Hourly Becoming More Grave.

New York, May 10.—With half a dozen big ocean passenger steamers scheduled to sail today and 28 others due to arrive today and tomorrow, the crisis in the situation growing out of the strike of longshoremen, appears to be at hand. That the conditions are extremely serious cannot be denied.

Some of them will go out with part of their incoming cargoes, still in their holds, others will carry great quantities of coal to weigh them down to the sailing line, and still others will have nothing more than water ballast. All the steamers will have full cabins as the spring tourist season now is at its height.

A group of men who had become restive as a result of the struggle descended upon a gang of strikebreakers at work on the Italian Line pier at the foot of West Thirty-fourth street today. Police reserves, who were summoned, had their hands full before the fight was settled. One of the strikebreakers was badly beaten, and a number of others were hurt. No arrests were made. Immediately after quiet was restored the 150 strikebreakers served notice on the line officials that they would work no longer, and with the exception of six they quit.

The men have refused to discuss a settlement with the companies, and to add to the gravity of the situation the men's own threat to strike out of sympathy.

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Three Years in Kingston For a London Conductor

Joseph H. Thompson Sentenced for Violating G. T. R. Rules and Causing Wreck.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Guelph, May 11.—Three years at Kingston was the sentence meted out by His Lordship Mr. Justice Riddell to Joseph H. Thompson, the London G. T. R. freight conductor, who was found guilty by a jury at the assizes here of violation of the rules of the company.

His lordship dwelt upon the carnage caused by railroad accidents, said more young healthy Canadians were killed in railway accidents due to negligence of employees each year than were killed during the Boer war.

"The public must be protected," he said in passing sentence.

A large number of petitions were presented by Mr. Jeffery, counsel for defendant, for the clemency of the court, including one from the mayor and aldermen of the city of London, and one from the employees of the company.

The jury at the assizes had added to their verdict a recommendation to mercy.

But after reading a lengthy charge his lordship sentenced the prisoner as above, saying that he might have been sentenced for five years.

The greatest sympathy for Thompson will be felt by his friends in London, where he has been a life-long resident.

For some days before the accident Thompson had had long hours of duty, and it was the loss of rest that caused him to fall asleep in his van and allow the train to run past the station when it had orders to meet a passenger train.

There is no doubt his many London friends will take steps to secure a mitigation of the sentence.

ALL SPAIN CELEBRATES PUTS IN WILD NIGHT

Madrid Ablaze in Honor of the New Heir to the Throne.

Madrid, May 11.—There was little sleep in Spain last night. The public rejoicing over the birth of an heir to the throne, continued everywhere until almost morning. In the provinces the church bells were rung, there was music in the streets of the various towns, and alms were distributed to the poor. The capital was brilliantly illuminated, there was a great display of fireworks, regimental bands marched through the streets, which were thronged, and the cafes were crowded until daylight. By the King's order a sumptuous supper was served at midnight to the troops composing the garrisons throughout Spain. Dawn was breaking when the weary crowds sought their homes.

Queen Victoria and her baby passed a satisfactory night, and this morning the condition of both the mother and child was pronounced to be excellent.

During the day the ceremony of the inscription of the prince's birth upon the registers of the state, and of the royal family will take place.

Four first-timers were allowed to go.

FLOOR COLLAPSES.

Chicago, May 11.—One man was killed, and a dozen other persons were injured last night by the collapse of part of the fourth floor of the McCormick branch of the International Harvester's works. Fifty employees were in the building. The machinery crashed through the four floors, and wrecked that part of the building.

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RED MAN SQUEAL? NEVER KNOWN TO

THOS. C. KNOTT

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE.

CHELSEA GREEN, THE MOST POPULAR SUBURB—LOTS FOR SALE ON EAST TERMS, \$5 DOWN AND BALANCE \$1 PER WEEK. GOOD SCHOOL, CHURCH, SIDEWALKS, SEWERS, SPLENDID SPRING WATER. BUY A LOT WHERE YOU CAN USE IT. CALL AND SEE ME.

RIDOUT STREET—Three houses, two-story; 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen; lot 42x116 and right of way. A splendid investment. Only \$5,000.

ADELAIDE STREET—Frame cottage, cement block foundation, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and washroom; lot 35x100 feet. Only \$750.

PEGUE STREET—Story and half frame, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and washroom; brick foundation; lot 55x150 feet. Only \$1,200.

WELLINGTON STREET—Frame story and half, 4 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; parlor, lot 40x132 feet. This is a first-class locality to build stores. Call for particulars.

WELLINGTON STREET—CENTRAL—Brick stables, three stories, 15x30 feet, a splendid site for a factory; lot 75x52, with right of way 14 feet wide. Call and get particulars.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Two-story brick, stone foundation, basement throughout, parlor, sitting-room, hall (hardwood floor), dining-room, kitchen, and summer kitchen; gas for cooking, furnace, front and back veranda; lot 69x132 feet. Price, \$4,500.

CORNBORNE STREET—New two-story brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences; a well-built house; lot 33x150 feet. \$2,700. Will exchange for vacant lots.

WILLIAM STREET SOUTH—Brick cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and washroom; lot 59x100 feet. \$2,500.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE on one of the best corners; hot water heating, and all modern conveniences; street cars pass the door; lot 125x254 feet. \$10,000.

59, 51 BATHURST STREET—Frame story and half house and a frame cottage, frame barn; lot 50x156 feet. This property must be sold at once to close an estate. Call and get particulars.

JOHN STREET—Frame story and cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and summer kitchen; a splendid opportunity. Only \$1,400.

JOHN STREET—Brick two-story, 4 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and summer kitchen; parlor, gas, water, and sink in house; lot 62x130 feet. \$2,500.

SHERWOOD AVENUE—Story and half frame, cement foundation, 4 bedrooms, room for bath, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and summer kitchen; lot 50x159 feet. Only \$1,600.

HAMILTON ROAD—Large frame hall, suitable for workshop or factory; lot 77x132 feet.

BRUCE STREET—New story and half brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and summer kitchen; all modern conveniences. A cheap property. Only \$2,100.

SURLEY PLACE—A NEW SUBDIVISION IN WEST LONDON, FRONTING ON WILSON AVENUE AND SURREY AVENUE. THE BEST VACANT LOTS IN WEST LONDON. PLAN NOW READY. TERMS EASY: \$5 DOWN AND \$1 A WEEK WILL BUY A SPLENDID LOT. THERE ARE ONLY 25 LOTS YOU WILL HAVE TO CALL SOON IF YOU WANT ONE.

SUNSHINE PARK—THE LARGEST AND BEST SURVEY IN THE NORTH END. THE HIGHEST LOTS, THE DRYEST LOTS, THE CHEAPEST LOTS, THE BEST LOTS, THE LARGEST LOTS. PLANS WILL BE READY SOON. WAIT FOR THESE LOTS, AND YOU WILL NOT BE SORRY. WILL BE SOLD ON THE EASIEST TERMS. CALL AND GET PARTICULARS.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—Frame cottage, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms; lot 44x205 feet. \$1,850.

WATERLOO STREET—Brick story and half, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, breakfast room, parlor, heated by hot water, all modern conveniences, veranda at front and side. A first-class property. \$3,400.

WORTLEY ROAD—Two-story solid brick, 4 large bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, parlor, 3 clothes closets, room for bath; only one block north of Normal School. A splendidly-built house, with large porch. First-class. Will sell for \$1,750. Easy terms.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Frame cottage, stone foundation, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; a splendid locality; lot 42x15 feet. \$1,500.

CLARENCE STREET—Story and half brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, parlor, good cellar. A splendid place for a rental. \$2,250.

VACANT LOTS, CLARK STREET—Splendid lots, good, high and dry. 35x160 feet. Only 35 a foot. A great opportunity.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; all modern conveniences; lot 45x150 feet; a splendid locality. \$3,000.

LANGARTH STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 120x189 feet. \$1,500.

KING STREET—Story and half brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, room for bath (piped), parlor, furnace, electric light and fixtures; fruit trees; lot 50x200 feet. \$3,000.

VICTOR STREET—New story and half brick, cement foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; all modern conveniences, good barn; lot 30x240 feet. A bargain. \$2,600.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Brick two-story, stone roof, 4 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, parlor, veranda at front and side; lot 53x200 feet to right of way in rear; a good house in a good locality. Immediate possession. \$3,500.

CLARENCE STREET—Two-story frame, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 33x110 feet. \$1,500.

VACANT LOTS—JUST OVER THE TRAC COMPANY'S BRIDGE A NEW STREET IS GOING TO BE PUT THROUGH. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO GET A LOT NEAR THE CENTER OF THE CITY. CHEAP. CALL AND GET PARTICULARS.

QUEEN'S PLACE—New brick cottage, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, water and sink in house, parlor, gas and fixtures, etc.; lot 26x210 feet. Only \$1,850.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 57x116 feet. Only \$2,200.

TALBOT STREET—New red pressed brick, two-story and attic, 4 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, parlor, summer kitchen, oak floor, downstairs. A splendid property in a good locality.

EMERY STREET—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen; lot 40x200 feet. Easy terms. Only \$800.

ST. JAMES STREET—Brick-veneer story and three-quarters, 4 bedrooms, library, reception hall, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, parlor, summer kitchen, and summer kitchen, laundry tubs, fruit and ornamental trees. Call for particulars.

CENTRAL AVENUE—CENTRAL—Frame cottage, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, veranda, good repair; lot 50x198 feet. \$2,400.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Two-story and attic brick, stone foundation, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, library, breakfast room, all modern conveniences, veranda; lot 33x132 feet. \$4,000.

WILLIAM STREET—New frame cottage, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and summer kitchen; lot 33x132 feet. \$2,300.

WANTED—FARM OF FROM 2 TO 25 ACRES IN WEST LONDON—A splendid opportunity to get a lot near the center of the city. CHEAP. CALL AND GET PARTICULARS.

FACTORY SITES ON INTERESTING AND MAIN LINE OF G. T. R. First-class sites. 40x200 feet. Call if you want one.

WANTED—FARM OF FROM 2 TO 25 ACRES IN WEST LONDON—A splendid opportunity to get a lot near the center of the city. CHEAP. CALL AND GET PARTICULARS.

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P. Walsh's Bulletin.

WEST LONDON—A new 1½-story brick house, finished in Georgia pine, 7 rooms, large cellar, electric light, a good, dry lot. Price, \$1,600. Inspect at once.

THREE STORES ON Dundas street. For location and price call at this office.

A MODERN TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE on stone foundation; three blocks from Victoria Park; 10 rooms, large veranda, barn, full-size lot. Call at once if you want a good house at a moderate figure.

LOT ON SOUTH STREET, near Wellington street, at \$15 per foot. Lot on St. James street, at \$15 per foot.

OXFORD STREET—Two semi-detached two-story brick houses, 10 rooms each, all modern improvements, large lots; rents will pay good interest on the investment.

KING STREET—A new 1½-story brick, 8 rooms, hot water in laundry and bath room, furnace, electric light and gas. Price, \$3,250.

ADELAIDE STREET—A new 1½-story frame house, on brick foundation, 7 rooms, good lot. Price, \$1,400.

FOUR CHEAP LOTS ON GROSVENOR STREET.

A NEW 1½-STORY BRICK HOUSE, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellars, furnace, veranda, nice lot. Price reasonable. Ten minutes' walk from postoffice.

MATILAND STREET SOUTH—A large frame cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, nice lot. Price, \$1,250.

ELIAS STREET—Two-story brick house, 9 rooms, in good order; lot 49x132 feet. Price, \$1,900.

EGERTON STREET—A new 1½-story cement brick house, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, furnace, gas, wired for electric light; lot 40x135 feet. Price, \$2,500.

BRACONSHILL AVENUE—A modern brick, double parlor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, furnace, electric light and gas, good lot. Price, \$2,600.

CHEAP LOT ON REDAN STREET.

GROSVENOR STREET—WEST LONDON—WE HAVE SOME OF THE CHEAPEST LOTS IN THE CITY. SIZE, 40x140 FEET. AT \$250. ALSO LOTS ON THE CORNER OF GROSVENOR STREET, LOTS 40x171 FEET. \$425 EACH. CITY WATER. ONE BLOCK FROM STREET RAILWAY. INSPECT THESE LOTS BEFORE YOU BUY ELSEWHERE.

MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, 3 bedrooms, clothes closets, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, large cellar, electric light, nice lot. Price, \$2,700.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Two-story brick house, double parlor, dining-room, two kitchens, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, gas, good lot. Price \$3,100.

ST. JAMES STREET—A large brick cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, bath, electric light, nice lot. Price, \$2,300.

GREY STREET AND HYATT AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, furnace, electric light, nice lot. Price, \$2,300.

THERE IS A GREAT DEMAND FOR PROPERTIES THIS YEAR. WE HAVE SOLD A NUMBER OF PROPERTIES ALREADY. IF YOU HAVE ANY YOU WANT TO TURN OVER QUICKLY LIST IT WITH US. NO EXPENSE UNTIL SOLD.

PRINCESS AVENUE, East London—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 37x137 feet. Price, \$2,500.

WILLIAM AND GROSVENOR STREETS—Two-story frame house, on cement foundation, 8 rooms, in good order; lot 12x116 feet. Price, \$2,800.

DUNDAS STREET—A nice two-story brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 40x220 feet. At a bargain.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—A new two-story brick house, double parlor, dining-room, library, 2 kitchens, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, furnace, electric light and gas; lot 40x259 feet. At a reasonable figure.

WE HAVE A GOOD DEMAND FOR COTTAGES AND MEDIO-SIZED HOUSES. IF YOU WANT A QUICK SALE PLACE YOUR PROPERTY WITH US AT ONCE.

CHEAP LOTS ON Waterloo and Huron streets, \$175 each; \$19 down and \$5 per month.

ANN STREET—A large frame cottage, 7 rooms, corner lot. Price, \$1,100.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, in perfect order, all modern improvements; lot 46x216 feet. Price, \$2,800. Cheap property.

PHILIP STREET—A splendid frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 35x110 feet. Price reasonable. Inspect at once. Also three vacant lots. \$1,200.

LANDSWOOD AVENUE—Two new frame cottages, on cement block foundations, 7 rooms each; lots 40x109 feet. Price reasonable.

BRIDGES STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, in good order; lot 50x150 feet. Price, \$1,600.

TWO LOTS ON EGERTON STREET, near Dame street, at a bargain.

CHEAP LOT ON COLBORNE STREET, near Central avenue. Price, \$1,000.

STANLEY STREET—A splendid frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 35x110 feet. Price reasonable. Also a vacant lot; price, \$500.

MILL STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, double parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, sewer connections; lot 35x130 feet. Price reasonable. Also a vacant lot; price, \$500.

LANGARTH STREET—A new frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms; lot 120x189 feet. Price reasonable.

CHEAP LOTS ON the Gordon avenue, corner of Matiland and Cheapside streets. We have some five-acre blocks which can be subdivided.

GROSVENOR STREET—A new 1½-story brick house; parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, 4 bedrooms, clothes closets, bath room complete, large cellar, lot 35x150 feet. Price very reasonable for a quick sale.

A desirable lot near G. T. R. station, suitable for a warehouse—price reasonable.

SOUTH STREET, near William street—Two new brick cottages, 7 rooms in one and 6 rooms in the other. These cottages will be sold at a reasonable figure.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Frame cottage, on stone foundation, 6 rooms, in good order; frame barn; lot 35x117 feet. Price, \$1,050.

MAPLE STREET—Two-story modern brick house, 10 rooms, in good order. Price, \$3,000.

DUNDAS STREET EAST—A large frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order. Price, \$3,600.

MILL STREET—Two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 11 rooms; lot 60x138 feet.

QUEBEC STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 10 rooms, in good order; lot 40x176 feet. Price, \$2,200.

CHELSIE AVENUE AND DAME STREET—Four cheap lots.

WILLIAM STREET, near Princess avenue—A handsome 1½-story brick house, double parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, library, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, electric light and gas; lot 35x150 feet. At a reasonable figure. Inspection invited.

PRINCESS AVENUE—A splendid frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 37x115 feet. Price, \$1,200.

The Best Building Lots in WEST LONDON

fronting on Surrey Ave. and Wilson Ave. Now is your chance to get a cheap lot convenient to the business part of the city. A road through the property will be graded at once. Large lots, high and dry lots, cheap lots.

\$5 Down and \$1 Per Week

will buy a lot. There are only 25 of them. Call and see plan at once or you will be sorry that you missed the opportunity.

Thos. C. Knott
Room 101
MASONIC TEMPLE

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

THE WEATHER TODAY. THE SATISFACTORY STORE

Fair.

Black Voile

Still Holds First Place

The quantity of this popular material we have already sold this season has reached over double our sanguine expectations, and keeps us busy getting repeat orders in before previous shipments are exhausted. SUPREMACY in the VOILE TRADE is the only reason we can offer for such quick-selling.

Here's another repeat order of 600 yards just received.

Quality and price remain the same as those at the first of the season.

New Huckaback

For Making Fine Towels

Rose, poppy and morning glory on stripe. Pure linen. At yard.....50c

Two designs in towels in the piece, with damask ends; ready to cut off and finish to suit your own taste. Size 27x48 inches. At per towel.....60c

Plain Hucks, 24 inches to 27 inches wide. From yard.....25c to 50c

Linens—East Main Floor.

Navy Serge Suitings

Smooth finished, uncrushable serge gives the best of satisfaction. 44 inches; fast dye. At yard.....50c

Fine twill, smooth finished, 44-inch navy serge; guaranteed uncrushable; solid wool. At yard.....65c

44-Inch Etamene Serge

Guaranteed to hold its color in any climate and withstand sea water or air. Just the thing for girls' summer outing suits. Price, yard.....75c

48-Inch Suiting Serge

Medium twill, cheviot finish, very serviceable, French dyed, good weight. Suitable for ladies' jackets and traveling suits. Perfectly fast. Price, yard.....75c

See Our Special 42-Inch Serge

Will give splendid wear; fast dye; suitable for young girls' dresses. Special, at yard.....40c

Serges—Rear East Main Floor.

149, 151, 153 and 155 Dundas Street.

Wm. Needham & Son

REAL ESTATE

If you have property of any kind you wish to sell, place it in our hands. Buyer and seller will be fairly dealt with.

The following are a few of the properties we have on hand for sale:

ONE HUNDRED ACRES in London Township, four miles west of city, half-mile to Byron, ten minutes' walk to street railway, 20 acres mixed timber, 2 acres of valuable pasture, 2 spring wells, never-failing spring in pasture, 1½ acres of orchard, 1½-acre frame house, kitchen, woodshed, cellar, frame barn 30x50, on stone foundation, with stabling, barn 30x30, on blocks, other outbuildings; extra wheat farm.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES in Township of West Nisour; soil clay loam, 1½-story house, frame barn, 100x100, outbuildings, 9½ miles to London. Will exchange for city property.

FIFTY ACRES, 4½ miles to London, on gravel road; frame house 24x24, and frame kitchen, stone cellar, frame barn 30x60, frame stable 18x20, other outbuildings; lot 48x116, 1700.

Two new two-story brick dwellings, modern, Colborne street.

One new two-story brick house, modern, Colborne street.

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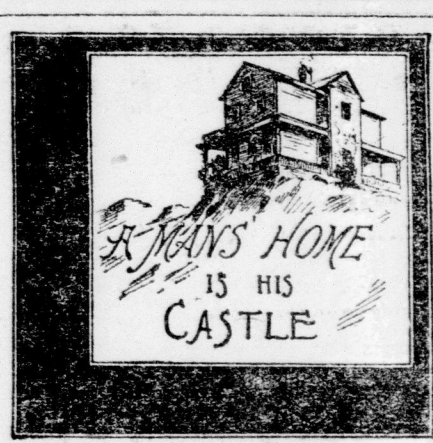
One new two-story brick house, modern, Colborne street.

One new two-story brick house, modern, Colborne street.

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One new two-story brick house, modern, Colborne street.

One new two-story brick house, modern, Colborne street.



J. G. Anderson, D. F. Sore
ANDERSON & CO.
Room 22, Bank of Toronto Chambers,
Phone 2522.

\$6,000—Three-story solid brick house, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bath, closet, brick furnace, and kitchen, lane in rear. This is a central spot. Act at once if you want a nice corner. Possession to be had at once.

\$3,000—Two-story solid brick house and dwelling. This is a good proposition. Act at once.

\$1,600—Beautiful store on Richmond street, central.

\$1,600 each—Six brick cottages in east end. In each: parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and summer kitchen, all modern. Terms, \$200 cash, balance in monthly payments.

\$2,350—Thorne avenue, 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, all modern; possession can be had June 1.

\$2,600—King street, 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, all modern.

\$3,100—Colborne street, 1½-story solid brick, 3 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, electric light, gas, grate and mantel, hard and soft water, bath, closet, furnace, 3 cellars, laundry in cellar, with hard and soft water.

Lot on Central avenue, 50x135; \$45 per foot.

Lots on Dufferin avenue, \$10 per foot.

Lots on Centre street, \$15 per foot.

Lot on Piccadilly street, \$25 per foot.

Lot on Oxford street, 47x181; \$15 per foot.

We have a corner property in the north end, 9½ feet on Richmond street by 141 on Fall street. Call for particulars.

These are a few of our numerous properties. Call for a list.

For Sale by Tender

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until May 20, 1907, for the purchase of that large two-story brick residence.

NO. 156 GREY STREET.
9 bedrooms, bathroom, furnace, gas, large basement, good lot; suitable for a boarding house or a factory of some kind. The walls and joists will carry machinery, the building being well constructed, and in a good state of repair. This property is very central, being close to Richmond street.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

P. WALSH
Real Estate Agent,
110 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.
374-71

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CHOICE FIFTY-ACRE FARM, WITH CROPPED

London Advertiser

FOUNDED IN 1863.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.Business Office 107
Job Department 175
Editorial Department 134The London Advertiser Company,
Limited, 191-193 Dundas street, Lon-
don, Ont.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Readers of The Advertiser are re-
quested to favor the management by
reporting any irregularities in deliv-
ery. Communicate with the Circula-
tion Department or Phone 107.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1907

A MUDDLED CONTEMPORARY.

Premier Deakin's plan to secure
a defense fund for the Empire was
to contribute one per cent of the
duty on all foreign goods imported
into the British Empire. He pro-
posed this to the Colonial Confer-
ence. It was promptly opposed by
Premiers Laurier and Botha and
was voted down."In every 'council of war' it is
made obligatory on an officer who
objects to a plan put forward to of-
fer an alternative proposal. Neither
Sir Wilfrid Laurier nor General
Botha had any scheme to advance.
Their policy was simply one of nega-
tion."It is not a highly creditable atti-
tude for Canada, whatever excuse
may be found for the Boers of South
Africa, so recently escaped from the
horrors of war."—London Free
Press.Our contemporary has overreached
itself in its anxiety to get a fling at
Laurier.Premier Deakin proposed a tax of 1
per cent on foreign imports, not for
purposes of defense, but to create a
fund for developing trade and means
of communication and transport within
the empire. His resolution to that ef-
fect was opposed not only by Laurier
and Botha, but by the premiers of
New Zealand and Newfoundland, and
by David Lloyd-George, representing
the British Government.The Free Press may have been mis-
led as to the purpose of the Deakin
resolution by a careless reading of the
dispatches, but we very much doubt
whether our contemporary was honest
in saying that Laurier and Botha were
its only opponents, when both the As-
sociated Press and Canadian Press re-
ports showed otherwise. Our con-
temporary's record for misrepresentation
lends color to the suspicion that it
purposely coupled the names of Laur-
ier and Botha as an innuendo that they
were prompted by sentiments of race,
and that a French-Canadian and a
Boer were untrustworthy guardians of
the empire. This is not the spirit
which has invariably governed the pro-
ceedings of the imperial conference; it
is confined to a narrow class of Cana-
dian Tories.If the Free Press had followed the
reports of the conference carefully it
would have known that the question of
imperial defense was satisfactorily
dealt with, the colonial premiers ac-
cepting unanimously the proposals of
the British Secretary for War, which
look toward the co-ordination of the
home and colonial forces. There was
no need for Laurier to offer an alterna-
tive plan, but perhaps our contem-
porary can suggest one. Some time ago
it was abusing the Canadian Govern-
ment for the increase of expendi-
ture upon the Canadian militia. Is it
not the first duty of every country to
provide for its own defense? And is
not this a first step toward any scheme
of imperial defense?

REDUCING WATER WASTAGE.

During the past three weeks the con-
sumption of water from the city ser-
vice has averaged 3,800,000 gallons per
day, which, taking the population at
45,000, means a per capita consumption
of nearly 85 gallons every twenty-four
hours. This appears a large amount,
more particularly as we have not yet
reached the season of the year when
the greatest demands on the service
are made, and in view of the fact that
the Grand Trunk Railway is using its
own service, and that there have been
copious rainfalls, to say nothing of
snow. It also confirms the suspicion
that wastage more or less serious is
going on. One cause of waste, per-
haps the chief one, is the carelessness
of users who thoughtlessly allow
water to run into the sewers that
might easily be saved. Then, too,
leaky plumbing and defective mains
and service pipes abound in all cities,
and there is no reason to believe that
London is an exception.A report prepared by James H.
Fuertes, C. E., on "Waste of Water in
New York, and Its Reduction by Me-
ters and Inspection," gives some valu-
able information on the matter of
controlling waste, his conclusion being
that the most direct and practicable
means of reducing waste is the placing
of meters upon all service pipes, so
that all consumers shall pay in pro-
portion to the quantity used. He finds
that the records of every city in the
world where meters have been used in
sufficient extent show that the amount
of unaccounted-for water can be
brought down to and maintained at a
reasonable limit, and that they afford
convincing proof of the proposition
that after meters have been placed on
every service wastage will be kept per-manently under control. He speaks
approvingly of house-to-house inspec-
tions, such as we have had here lately,
which, coupled with the testing of
mains to locate leakage and wastage,
will, if repeated at least twice a year,
control a variable percentage, probably
about three-fourths of the total con-
trollable loss. In order to be of any
value, however, this plan would have to
be maintained perpetually, as its dis-
continuance would be immediately fol-
lowed by the resumption of leakage
and wastage, and no permanent bene-
fits would be obtained. In addition,
plumbing regulations are a necessity,
particularly when inspections are de-
pendent upon to detect wastage.The report deals exhaustively with
the experiences of European and
American cities, the conclusions being:
First—Wastage and leakage can be
quickly stopped and permanently sup-
pressed without depriving any citizen
of the use of as much water as that
to which he has been accustomed, and
the question of the suppression of
the greater part of the wastage is to
all intents and purposes merely a hunt
for leaks followed by the watching of
the different consumers and the insis-
ting that they keep fixtures from leak-
ing. Second—The sale of water by
measure has no tendency to restrict
the use of water, but does notify the
owner when the leakage from faucets
and other fixtures is serious enough to
require attention. Third—Wastage
from domestic premises is rare, but
leakage is prevalent. Fourth—The sale
of water by meter does not work a
hardship on owners of property rented
to tenants; in practically all cities the
water rates are liens on the property,
and yet in no city where the system
has been adopted permanently and
where the rates have been properly
adjusted would either the waterworks
managers or the consumers go back to
the old system.The effect of the use of meters is
shown in a number of tables, that re-
lating to ten German cities being most
remarkable. In each of these cities
there has been a substantial reduction
of wastage, amounting to from 20 to
62 per cent of the total supply. Omit-
ting Hamburg, in which only 21 per
cent of the consumers' water is me-
ttered, the average reduction of
wastage would represent a saving of
about 42 per cent of the water sup-
plied to these cities, the variation
ranging from 33 to 62 per cent. Basing
his figures on results that have been
obtained in other cities, Mr. Fuertes
claims that if the placing of meters is
begun in the tenement and apartment
districts of New York City, where the
population is densest and the propor-
tionate leakage per person greatest,
the first year's work will probably re-
sult in stopping about 35 per cent; the
second year, 60 per cent, the third year
75 per cent; the fourth year 90 per cent,
and the fifth year all the controllable
house leakage.No doubt considerable prejudice
against general and compulsory me-
ttering of residences exists in the minds
of a large part of all communities.
This is due to a misapprehension of
the results which follow the domestic
use of meters. It is believed by many
that their use will unduly restrict the
reasonable and desirable consumption
of water on the one hand, and impose
an undue burden of expense upon prop-
erty owners on the other. Mr. Fuertes
shows these beliefs to be groundless.
Another objection is the alleged in-
jurious effects of meters on the public
health. This objection, which is held
to a considerable extent in American
cities, is often made much of by prop-
erty owners who fear that if meters
are installed their property will be
saddled with liens for the water
wasted by tenants, and predictions of
typhoid fever, epidemics and all sorts
of disasters are used as arguments to
compel tenants to support the owners
in campaigns against reduction. Tables
are given in the report showing that
water meters have no effect either for
good or for bad on typhoid fever death
rates in cities. Some unmetred cities
have death rates as high as or higher
than metred cities. As to the claim
that the installation of meters will lead
to reduced receipts from the sale of
water, thus causing a deficit in the
revenues and hence making an in-
creased tax levy necessary, Mr. Fuertes
shows that this is purely a matter
of business administration, for where
rates have been properly fixed no
deficit is possible, and therefore no
increased taxation will be necessary.
The cost is another argument used
against meters, but this, estimated at
\$15 per meter, could be met by adjust-
ing meter rates at such figures that in
paying for the water used the cost of
the meter, of setting it, of repairs,
testing and renewals would be distrib-
uted over a period corresponding to the
life of the meters—say twenty years.

LAND QUESTION IN BRITAIN.

One of the most pressing home ques-
tions now engaging the attention of
British statesmen and the public, is
that of land reform. The present Lib-
eral government is preparing to
grapple with it. In a recent address
the premier insisted on the necessity of
concentrating effort in the direction of
securing the utilization of the land,and urged he need for more small
holdings. Outlining the government's
intentions Sir Henry declared it to be
essential that compulsory powers, as
simple, swift and extensive as can be
contrived, should be vested in the local
authority, so that machinery can be set
up for securing what is desired. Per-
sonally, he believed that a central au-
thority, vested with large powers of in-
itiative, should also be established—a
procedure which has been followed in
Scotland with the utmost success. He
does not think compulsion would have
to be generally resorted to. A clause of
the local government act of 1894 en-
ables local authorities to acquire land
compulsorily; but it is found that of a
total of 20,000 acres taken over by those
authorities up to March, 1895, less than
300 acres were so taken. It is sufficient
to possess the power to compel the
transfer, and then the agreement is
reached. The government proposes
that a fair price or a fair rent as the
case may be, be paid.It is further intended to provide for
making a separate valuation of the
land apart from buildings and im-
provements, and thus prepare the way
for a reform of the rating system in
certain areas, which is urgently need-
ed. At the same time the process of
the public acquisition of land will be
much simplified by getting a record of
how much of their value is due to im-
provements, and how much to the in-
alienable value of the land—an indispen-
sable preliminary step, as it will show
what and where the land values are.
As to the economic effect of the appli-
cation of the principle of rating of site
values to the problems which harass
those in the great cities, the govern-
ment considers it undesirable and un-
just that there should be a diversion
from public to private lands of a
large part of the results of improve-
ments made by the community, and of
the wealth, not only of these improve-
ments and their value, but of the
wealth which is accumulated by the
collection of so many human beings
within a given space. The more the
burden of rating can be transferred
from private industry and improve-
ments to this publicly-created wealth
the better. The premier contends that
the present system acts in restraint of
trade just as much as a high tariff
system, and that to the extent the gov-
ernment can amend it, it will be help-
ing to free trade, to increase the sup-
ply of house accommodation, to pri-
vilege the ordered expansion of towns,
and to relieve the congestion at the
center. "The government does not re-
gard the urban problems as of second-
ary importance to those of the country
districts, but appeals to the powers of
public opinion in the towns to help it
in solving the rural question no less
than their immediate and pressing
problems.There is a flavor of the single tax
theory in Sir Henry's admission—that
the "unearned increment"—the increase
of value in property caused by the
growth of a community—should belong
in whole or in part to the community.
His argument is in favor of the public
right to expropriate land, and transfer
it from those who have too much to
those who have none or too little, is an
indication of the increasing radicalism
of the Liberal party.The old Bourbon family, once the
jest of Europe, has taken a fresh lease
of life.It would be interesting to know
Mayor Judd's private opinion of T. W.
Crothers.The real empire-builders are not the
colonial premiers who try to dictate
to the mother country.Seaforth ladies have organized a
lawn bowling club, and will now get an
occasional opportunity to meet their
husbands during the bowling season.Mark Twain is to get an honorary
degree from Oxford. He might ac-
knowledge it gracefully by presenting
each of the grave and dignified don-
s with a copy of "The Jumping Frog."The correspondent of the Canadian
Associated Press gives Sir Wilfrid
Laurier credit for preventing more than
one collision between "the ardent Dea-
kin and the fiery Jameson, on the one
side, and the immovable representa-
tive of the Home Government, on the
other."Mr. T. W. Crothers, the St. Thomas
lawyer who was a member of the On-
tario Government's school book com-
mission, has returned his \$2,000 fee,
saying that he was satisfied with the
honor of the thing. This is one pre-
cedent which members of the legal pro-
fession will not consider binding.The office boy contributes the fol-
lowing:
In the merry month of May
Snow and ice will melt away;
Sunday's new moon bring fine weath-
er in its train;
Don't discourage, George dear; there'll
be a lot of people awake again;
And the bulbs and 'sturlions soon will
bloom again!Some Canadian newspapers which
abused Mr. Aylesworth for standing up
for Canadian rights are much con-
cerned about Newfoundland's rights in
the fishery dispute, and are attacking
the British Government. Mr. Ayles-What's
to
Become
of
Them?If you die will your family
be provided for? No thought-
ful man can let that question
remain unanswered. You
owe them the protection that
life assurance gives.The new Reserve Dividend
policies of theLONDON
LIFEInsurance Company,
London, Canada,furnish Endowments at Life
Rates. The guaranteed Cash
Surrender Values and Paid-
up Values are exceptionally
liberal, in keeping with the
other terms of the policies.Write to us about these new
policies.George McBroome, Inspector, J. F. Malone,
superintendent Industrial Branch.worth is a Liberal, and the present
British Government is Liberal. That
makes all the difference.

THE SCORCHER.

[Washington Star.]

"De man in de automobile dat's simply
tryin' to kill time," said Uncle Eben, "is
another one o' dese folks dat's liable to hit
some innocent bystander."

MODERN MINING.

[Judge.]

"When do you expect to begin working
the mine?"
"As soon as we get through with the
public."

MORE THAN ONE.

[Catholic Standard.]

"The average woman," said Grumbell,
"has but one idea, and that's death."
"Huh!" snorted Marryat, "my wife usual-
ly has at least a dozen ideas, and they're
dresses."

RUBAIYAT OF "OLD PROBS."

[Munsey's Magazine.]

The Weather Prophet writes, and having
Benignly back amongst His Clouds doth
write:
"Huh!" snorted Marryat, "my wife usual-
ly has at least a dozen ideas, and they're
dresses."And that Inverted Bowl we call the sky
He rules from Day to Day with varied Liel
Lift not Your hands to Him for Help—
for He
As little really knows as You or I.Myself when Young did eagerly Peruse
The "Weather Indications" in the news
For Picnics and for Balls; but evermore
What they did promise, I did surely lose.I sometimes think that never glows so
Red
The Dawn as when the Weather Clerk
writ:
"Tomorrow—Cloudy; Heavy Winds and
Showers!"—
And Sol comes out Right Dazzling Instead.Ah, Love, could'st Thou add I somehow
conspire
To grasp this Weather Bureau Scheme
entire,
Would we not quickly get on to the Job,
And then remold it to our Heart's Desire?For He no Question makes of Ayes and
Nays
But anything that strikes His Fancy goes;
What Others think is neither Here nor
There—
He knows about it all—He knows—He
knows.

WHAT DID IT?

[Toronto Globe.]

The colonial conference has enabled Mr.
Balfour to make up his mind.

ONLY A NOISE.

[Washington Star.]

"Some man," said Uncle Eben, "is like
locomotive whistles. They don't do no par-
ticular work, but dey manage to keep a
lot o' people awake nights."

RUNS IN HIS NATURE.

[Puck.]

Ezra Winrow—I never see the like of
that storekeeper in Gault's Mills. He
ain't never got what yew call fer, but al-
ways offers "something just as good."
Silas Stubble—Runs in his nature, Ezra.
Why, even when his country called for
him durin' the rebellion he sent a substi-
tute, b'gosh.

IT WAS SO LOVELY.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

"The performance was as fresco, I be-
lieve," said Mrs. Oldensie.
"No," replied her hostess, "I think his
first name was William. And it was just
lovely. Everything right outdoors in the
open air, you know."

THE GREATEST PROOF.

[The Tatler.]

They were just coming out of Wynd-
ham's Theater after seeing a performance
of that most laughable play, "When
Knights Were Bold."
"Oh, George," sighed the romantic maid,
"how I wish you were one of the old-ti-

TONIGHT

LINOLEUMS Four yards wide, Imported Cork Linoleums in bright, clean
colorings, in block and tile and floral effects. Notice that
this linoleum is four yards wide. This width can be used to great advantage in
covering kitchen, dining-room and bedroom floors. We can only offer 37½c
this one lot, at per square yard.

Look at Carpets Tonight

Saturday night is a good time to take the men
in to look at carpets. The outlay involved
in the purchase of a carpet is considerable,
and in choosing it is helpful to have the
"gild man's" advice. One excellent line is
our English Tapestry Carpets; all new this
season; better patterns than ever, and the
price is infinitesimal, made and laid at 55c

Matting and Curtain Poles

Japanese Cotton Warp-Mattings, in desirable,
figured patterns, on cream and colored
grounds; those wanting matting for summer
homes can buy to advantage here. Per yard 25c
White Enamelled Curtain Poles, with trimmings.
Tonight, each 10c
Lace Curtains, in select patterns, 3½ yards long.
Worth \$2 50 a pair. At \$1 98Tan and Black
HosieryLadies' Plain Tan Cotton
Hosiery, also black with natural
wool and hairbragge feet, Herma-
dorf dye. Specially good value at,
per pair 25c
Ladies' Colored Cotton Hose, in
pink, blue and gray, at, per pair
..... 25c
Boys' Ribbed Black Cotton
Stockings, the famous "Buster
Brown" brand. All sizes to the
largest. At per pair 25c
Children's Lace Lisle Stockings,
in tan, black and white, according
to size 30c to 50cHat Band and
BeltingOriental and Swastika Banding
for belt or hat band, at, a yard
..... 50c, 80c and 85c

Papeteries

100 boxes of Note Paper, con-
taining a quire of paper and a
package of envelopes, on sale to-
night, each 10c
Visiting Cards, ladies' and
gentlemen's, a box 10c

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St

knights, so that you could do something
brave to show your love for me,"
George. "Haven't I agreed to marry you,
and me only getting 23 a week?"

HOUSECLEANING.

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]

Dad is heating carpets,
Mother's scrubbing floors,
Sister's raking up the yard.
Jim is painting doors,
Everybody's groaning.
And mud enough to kill,
For all the family's eating
Off a window sill!

LOOKS LIKE IT.

[Toronto World.]

Mr. Lemaux may suffer also from the
jealousy that attends the new man who is
moving too fast. He has certainly gone up
like a rocket. Will he remain as a fixed
star in the political sky of Canadian poli-
tics?

THEIR CONSTRUCTION.

[Washington Star.]

"What kind of a man is he?"
"Self made."
"And she?"
"Tailor made."

"CALL ME EARLY."

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

If you're waking call me early, call me
early, call me early,
Tomorrow, I believe, we move—I wish to
duck from here;
The merry movers will arrive at 8 o'clock
a. m.,
I do not wish to hang around and have
debates with them;
Tomorrow they will smash our chairs and
shatter plates and jugs,
And drop our mirrors on the stairs and
tear holes in the rugs.
They'll break the picture frames and ones
"twill be an awful day—
So kindly call me early, dear; I want to
get away."

WHICH STYLE?

[Stray Stories.]

Mr. Stuckup (suddenly grown rich)—The
question is, young man, can you support
my daughter in the style in which she is
accustomed to live?
Young Man—Well, sir, it depends on what
period of her existence you mean.

THE PRODIGAL.

[Peter McArthur.]

Last night my boy came back to me again.
The laughing boy, all-credulous of good.
Long lost, far-wandered in the ways of
men.He came and roused me with an olden
mood,
He came the lover and enthusiast,
Shook off my years, and with enlightened
eyes
Smiled at the shadow the world had cast.
And looked at life with all the old sur-
prise.
And I, the slave of patience, took him in.
Gave him my heart, and bade him wel-
come home.
Thrilled with his dreams of all I yet may
win—
Allured again in golden paths to roam,
And now I know life has no greater joy
Than, having lived, to be once more a
boy.

RECIPROCAL.

[Stray Stories.]

Diggs—It's up to a rich man to make the
most of his money.
Biggs—Because why?
Diggs—Because his money makes the
most of him.

MR. MARTER'S FUNERAL.

Toronto, May 10.—The arrangements for
the funeral of G. F. Marter, ex-M.P.P.,
who died at 2:30 this morning, have been
completed. A service will be held on Mon-

HAPPY IS THE BRIDE

That finds among her gifts one of our

PEARL NECKLETS

We are showing some very attractive designs con-
taining pearls and turquoise, pearls and amethysts,
Pearls and sapphires. The prices are popular.

PEARL BROOCHES

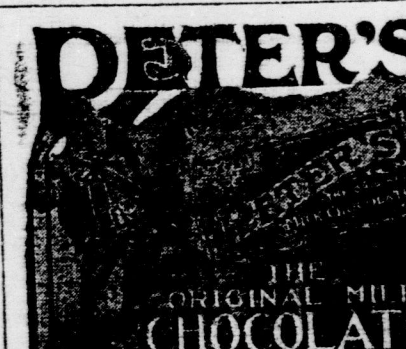
Are a strong point in our stock. We have the
favorite stars, crescents and sunbursts, and many
new and artistic styles as well.

PEARL STICK PINS

Make acceptable presents and of these our selection
is immense.An early inspection of our stock will explain our
enthusiasm about these goods. You will find style, quality
and great variety all at your disposal.JOHN S. BARNARD
170 DUNDAS STREET

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

(INCORPORATED 1832.)

CAPITAL, - - \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND, \$5,250,000Unexcelled facilities for the transaction of all kinds of Banking
Business.Special attention given to the Savings Department and interest
credited quarterly on Savings Accounts.This is the only bank having its head office in Canada that
submits its books and statements to Independent Audit.London Branch: Cor. Richmond and Carling Sts.
C. M. MANNING, Manager.day afternoon at the house and afterwards
at Parkdale Methodist Church, conducted
by Rev. W. H. Hunka, German, Rankin,
Dr. Burns, and representatives of the
Dominion Alliance and Y. M. C. A. Be-
fore his death Mr. Marter arranged about
the pall-bearers, who will be two repre-
sentatives of the Dominion Alliance, two of
the Y. M. C. A. and two of Parkdale
Methodist Church. Interment will take
place in Mount Pleasant Cemetery."The World's
Favorite Chocolate."Almost indispensable to trav-
elers, motorists and those who
delight in out-of-door sports.Lamont, Corliss & Co.,
Sole Importers,
27 Common St., Montreal.

Special In Gloves

Ladies' Elbow Length Lisle Gloves, just the kind for good ordinary wear. You can hardly believe the price. In White and Black; worth 40c, for25c
 Ladies' ¾ Length Mousquetaire Lisle Gloves, White45c
 Ladies' ¾ Length Mousquetaire Gloves, lisle suede finish, in gray, pastel, navy60c
 Ladies' elbow length lisle sued, finest mousquetaire gloves, in gray, champagne, white, black75c
 Ladies' extra fine suede lisle elbow length mousquetaire, fit perfectly, in white, light gray, black90c
 Ladies' silk finish lisle elbow length mousquetaire, in white, gray, cream, pastel shades75c
 Ladies' elbow length pure Silk Gloves, mousquetaire, in gray, pastel shades, white, cream, black75c
 Ladies' 24-inch Milanese Silk Gloves, in white, pale blue, cream, pink, heliotrope, black\$1.00

Bridal Veiling

72-Inch - - - - - 75c

Bridal Brussels Lace

44-Inch - - - - - \$1.50

Bridal Brussels Laces, in four widths, with insertion to match. Prices from25c to 75c
 New materials for bridal outfits—Creme de Chene, Eolens, Chiffon, Broadcloths, Cashmeres, Armures—in various qualities and widths. Prices from, yard, 50c to \$2

EARLY SHOPPING GIVES THE BEST RESULTS.
HOSIERY

Black Ribbed Hose, known as the Iron Clad brand, very strong. Sizes, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10. The prices.....15c, 20c, 25c

Something new—Ladies' Open Stripe Cotton Hose, black, size 9, 9½, a pair.....25c

Embroidered Black Cotton Hose, size 9, 9½, 10.....25c

Embroidered Black Lisle Hose, size 8½, 9, 9½.....40c

Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, colors mauve, champagne, gray, cardinal, pink, sky, ivory, tan, full fashioned, size 8½, 9, 9½.....50c

The Little Darling Hose, sizes 4½, 5, 5½, 6 inch. Tan, black, cardinal, pale blue, cream.....25c

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, English made; full spun yarn, hand seam, sizes 8½, 9, 9½. The price, 3 pairs for.....\$1.00

Ladies' black cotton, seamless; made from strong yarn, fast colors, size 9, 9½, 10, only.....15c

Black Cotton Hose, natural wool feet, sizes 9, 9½, 10.....20c, 25c, 30c

KINGSMILL'S

Millinery at Kingmill's

Always changing each day. See some new creations.

Ladies' Knitted Underwear, no sleeves, short sleeves, long sleeves, nicely trimmed, made from extra good quality yarn, spun to wear, white only.....10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 40c, 45c, 50c

Ladies' Knitted Drawers, open or closed, all sizes including extra out size; many makes to match the vests.....25c, 35c, 50c

Ladies' Balbriggan Vests and Drawers.....50c

Ladies' Spun Silk Vests, ivory lace trimmed, lace yoke.....75c, 85c

Ladies' Light Wool Vests and Drawers, white.....75c

VEILINGS

New ideas. Calais all-over lace with border, black, navy, brown, champagne.....50c

Mourning Veiling with solid border, muslin de soie, pure silk.....35c

Black Chambray Net, embroidered edge.....45c

Fish Net with spot, navy, black, brown, gray, white, cardinal, emerald, heliotrope, violet, rose.....25c, 35c

Russia Net, fine pure silk.....40c, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c

Net Veiling in many size mesh, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c

White Muslin de Soie, ivory, navy.....35c

CORSETS

KINGSMILL'S SPECIALS.

For medium and full figure, medium bust, extra long hip, reverse gores, no wide side steels, Jap clasp, front and side hose supporters; French coutil, extra quality, steel filled, lace trimmed, all sizes, white only.....\$1.50

New High Bust Corset, military hip, flat abdominal front, new patent clasp, steel filled, lace and ribbon trimmed, hose supporters, white only, 19 to 26. The price.....\$1.25

Low Girdle Bust Corset, elongated hip, evenly boned throughout, non-rustable steel, lace and ribbon trimmed, white and gray, 4 hose supporters, sizes 18 to 26; coutille.....\$1.00

Kingsmill's Merit Corsets. A marvel for the price, medium bust, habit hip, bias gored, long front, steel filled, lace trimmed, white and gray, sizes 19 to 28.....50c

Kingsmill's Daisy Corset. Light weight, fine jean, low bust, long hip, hose supporters, lace trimmed, steel filled, in white only, sizes 19 to 27.....50c

Kingsmill's Corset Shields make corsets wear twice usual time, rustless steel, double in center where most required. The price.....25c

Pretty Scarfs for Ladies

In lace fancy illusions; muslin de soie, new colors, reasonable prices at

KINGSMILL'S KINGSMILL'S KINGSMILL'S

Advertiser Patterns

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAN.



6800

A DRESSY WAIST IN NET

Every woman who touches so much as the hem of society life needs a dainty waist, which she may don with the suit, or another skirt, and be presentable for any sort of afternoon or evening function. The woman of moderate means will find the simple waist of embroidered net or crepe-de-chine in some delicate color, like champagne, pink or blue, exceedingly becoming and very serviceable, not to mention its inexpensiveness. A suggestion for such a waist is shown, but any number of variations may be added. The yoke, which extends out a bit over the shoulder, giving that broad effect so much sought for this season, may be of tucked chiffon or silk, or even tucked or finished with a simple lace galon as finishing. No other trimming material for the waist is needed, except a girde of velvet if desired. The sleeves are pleated with their soft fullness shifted into arm size above the elbow. The long cuff may be attached and the sleeves finished to the wrist. A veiling, chiffon, soft silk or Swiss may be developed in this way, the medium size calling for 2½ yards of 27-inch goods. 6800—Sizes, 32 to 42 inches, bust measure.

The price of this pattern is 10 cents.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER

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

Name.....

Street Address.....

Town.....

Province.....

Measurement: Bust.....Waist.....

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

CAUTION.—Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure you need only mark 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When misses' or child's pattern, write only the figure, representing the age. It is not necessary to write "Inches" or "yards." Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.

Address.....

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONT.

Oliver Cromwell is the name of the incoming tenant of the Red Lion Hotel, High Wycombe, England. It is said that he claims the Protector as an ancestor.

PAINS, LIKE THE POOR, ARE ALWAYS WITH US.—That portion of man's life which is not made up of pleasure is largely composed of pain, and to be free from pain is a pleasure. Simple remedies are always the best in treating bodily pain, and a safe, sure and simple remedy is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. You cannot go wrong in giving it a trial when required.

LONDON A VERY BUSY CENTER
SHOWN IN TRADE BOARD REPORT

Interesting Facts and Figures
Compiled—Large Shipments of Freight—Train Service.

Secretary Nellies, of the board of trade, has compiled a vast amount of statistics relative to London's commercial, financial and civic life, which are of much interest to the general public, and will shortly be printed in book form and distributed by the board of trade, which this year, under President Stevely, promises to be a very live quantity in the affairs of the city.

Few Londoners have any idea of the business done here by the railways—the C. T. R., the C. P. R., the Pere Marquette, and the M. C. R.

It is not generally known that every day 69 passenger trains arrive and depart from London. Also that each day 182 freight trains arrive and depart.

London's Freight Business.

In 1906, 257,668 tons of freight were shipped out of London, and 592,099 tons were shipped into the city.

The outward shipments in that year were 5,333 tons of lumber, 4,953 tons of live stock, 6,215 tons of flour, 2,730 tons of grain, 3,033 tons of hides, 5,902 tons of machinery, 16,850 tons of ale, 18,243 tons of stoves and iron, and 221,420 tons of miscellaneous freight.

In the same year the following were shipped into London: 623 tons of lumber, 9,264 tons of live stock, 5,737 tons of flour, 32,601 tons of grain, 230,320 tons of bituminous coal, 50,319 tons of anthracite coal, 5,729 tons of fruit, 6,667 tons of machinery, 27,031 tons of iron, and 159,257 tons of miscellaneous freight.

The Fire Losses.

A statement of the number of fires

New Time-Table.

The ordinary railway time-table is generally a source of considerable trouble to the traveling public, when they are arranging for a trip to any given point, and though the officials of the passenger department have given this subject a considerable amount of thought and labor, new ideas suggest themselves from time to time, and improvements are made for the benefit of the traveler. The Grand Trunk Rail-way system is probably one of the most difficult lines on this continent to study owing to the many ramifications of their branch lines radiating from the main trunk line, and the innumerable connections made at which a number of junction points are made. The company, however, have just issued their complete time-table, dated April 30, in which are embodied many new ideas that will be appreciated by the public generally. The idea has been to show the time-table in such a way that any one may see at a glance the route of their train and equipment that will be at their disposal. In the past the through car service has been shown under the local time-table, which necessitated a repetition throughout the folder that created a needless amount of study. This has been obviated by the elimination of all this superfluous data, and all the equipment and condensed time of their trains are shown on six pages, so that any person at a glance can find the time of any particular train, and the exact through car service that is offered on each train.

Another acceptable feature, and one that will be of great help to the traveling public, is a series of tables, showing the condensed time of trains, these tables being surmounted by a map showing the route of any particular train that is shown in this condensed time-table.

Connections via foreign lines, east and west, are also given together with tourist sleeping car service on the Grand Trunk, as well as service from Chicago to points on the Pacific Coast and the southeastern parts of the United States. Other pages are devoted to rail connections from junction points along the main line, steamship connections and stage connections. One page of the folder is devoted to the cab tariff in the cities of Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa and Chicago, as well as information as to transfer of passengers and baggage at terminal points. There is also a portion of the folder devoted to information as to baggage which will be of interest to the traveling public.

The folder is an advance on previous railroad time-tables in Canada, and will be gladly received by those who only occasionally travel or by those who are continually moving from place to place.

and the losses in London for the last ten years—1897 to 1906—is of much interest.

During the decade the firemen responded to 735 alarms.

The total loss on buildings and contents in the ten years was \$23,742,742. The total insurance carried on buildings and stocks affected was \$5,457,500.

The percentage of loss to insurance carried was only 36 per cent.

It is a notable fact that last year the loss on buildings and contents was only \$48,400. This speaks well for the efficiency of the local fire brigade.

Tax Figures.

Despite the fact that the amount of income exempted has been greatly increased by the new assessment act, Mr. Nellies' figures show that the taxable income of Londoners has increased from \$748,289 in 1896 to \$1,614,135 in 1907.

In the same period taxable realty in London advanced from \$13,730,199 to \$19,415,445.

The total assessment of the city in 1896 was \$16,218,770. In 1907 it was \$22,851,558.

It is interesting to note that in 1896, with a population of 34,855, the gross amount of taxes levied by the city was \$370,324, while in 1906 the figures for 1907 are not yet available, \$533,630 of taxes were collected, the city's population being 43,154.

During 1905, the sum of \$497,145 was spent on new factories and buildings in London, but in 1906 the amount spent for the same purpose jumped up to \$1,200,000.

These are only a few of the figures presented by Mr. Nellies.

The report will undoubtedly prove of the greatest value in the future. It is the most comprehensive work of its kind ever attempted in the city.

JOURNEYING TO CHINA

The Perils of Travel on the Great River of the Empire.

Canadian missionaries laboring in the interior of China have many hardships, even in the matter of reaching the field. The journey across the Pacific is only the beginning. As railways are still very scarce in China, it is necessary to travel in river boats up stream, and at the cataraacts of the Yangtze it is not unusual for the light and poorly constructed boats to go to pieces. The journey takes nearly three months usually, and comfort is at a premium. Naturally the transportation of heavy freight in such a way is very difficult, and it is impossible to avoid

rough handling from time to time. Miss McIntosh, who is at the mission station of Wei Hwei Pu, a little over a year ago, ordered a piano from Canada. The instrument arrived in due course, and as it was a Goulay, and hence well and carefully built, it stood the journey admirably, in spite of the fact that it got wet, possibly in one of the numerous wrecks to which reference has been made. Miss McIntosh writes as follows to the manufacturer: "Messrs. Goulay, Winter & Leeming: The piano is in very good condition—the tone is good. The pedals are rusted and the varnish blistered a little on the lid, but the instrument looks well, and I am pleased to find it in tune. There are now five pianos in the mission and the Goulay is the favorite." A piano which can spend three months on a Chinese river, besides a month on a freight car, and an ocean steamer, and arrive at its destination in tune is a piano worthy of the splendid reputation the Goulay has already won.

NEW HOUSE SURGEON
FOR THE HOSPITAL

Trust Names Dr. McGillicuddy and Also Increases Number of Assistants.

At the regular meeting of the hospital trust held yesterday afternoon in Mayor Judd's office at the city hall, Dr. J. E. McGillicuddy was appointed chief house surgeon at the hospital, while W. G. Russell, A. J. Danks, J. H. Birch, and John Adams were appointed assistant house surgeons.

Dr. McGillicuddy has been a member of the staff since January, and has proved himself to be competent and faithful. He graduated from the Western Medical College in 1906. The four assistant surgeons are also graduates of the Western Medical College, having passed their final this year.

Formerly there have only been three assistant surgeons, but Trustee Graham made a motion to the effect that four be appointed.

Mayor Judd seconded the motion, which carried. The addition of one to the staff was made because with only three and one of them on the sick list, the management always found great difficulty in getting anyone to fill the temporary vacancy. With four assistants, this difficulty would be overcome. It would also allow the management to give each assistant a special line of work.

Mayor Judd made a motion to the

It Makes Pure Blood

We are often asked, Why does Hood's Sarsaparilla effect such wonderful cures of cases that seemed beyond the reach of medicine?

An examination of our well-known formula, from which Hood's Sarsaparilla is and always has been carefully and scientifically prepared, confirms the fact that it contains those well-known and valuable medicinal ingredients, which, when intelligently combined and properly administered, are sure to bring about good results.

It is the properly balanced proportion, combination and process combining those ingredients known to have specific action upon the blood, stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, which make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar to itself and enable it to produce results unequalled by any similar medicine.

These ingredients are: for the blood, Sarsaparilla, Stillinger, Yellow Dock; for the liver, Mandrake, Uva Ursi, Juniper Berries, Pipsissewa; for the stomach, Gentian, Wild Cherry Bark, Bitter Orange Peel; for the bowels, Senna, Mandrake, Dandelion.

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier and the results were entirely satisfactory. Several of my friends use or have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and all speak highly of it." Mrs. RACER, Brockport, N. Y. Murray St., Montreal, Que.

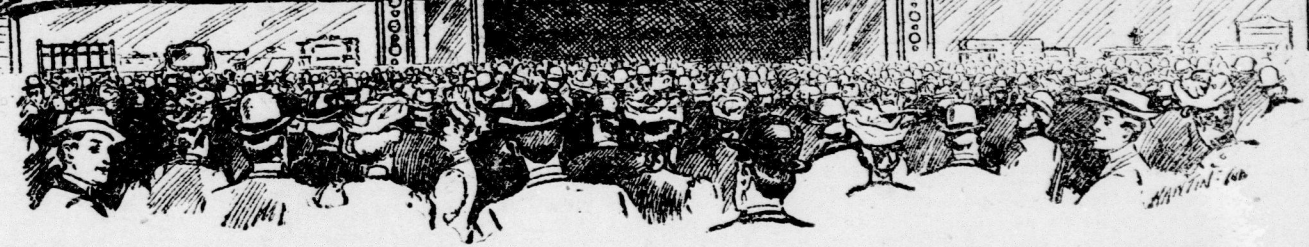
"After scarlet fever I was without strength, had defective hearing, running watery eyes, twinges of pain and exhaustion, and free perspiration upon the slightest exertion. A sore on my left limb laid me up. In this low condition Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me in a week and in 8 weeks I was in perfect health, my blood cleansed of impurities and the sore healed. My complexion is better now than ever. Hood's Sarsaparilla for all blood humors and skin diseases." Mrs. HENRIETTA EMOY, 34 Dean Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes people well and keeps them well. Get it today.



Spring Furniture



We have been making great preparations for this spring's business. For months we have been in touch with leading factories in Canada and United States. Our spacious floors (the largest in Western Ontario) are crowded with a great display of rich and beautiful furniture of all kinds—from a plain chair to a massive hand-carved dining-room suite; from a small table to a magnificently upholstered parlor creation. Furniture for every purpose. Our prices are absolutely the lowest quoted anywhere.

Brass Beds, \$26.00

All brass beds with two-inch posts. Sell elsewhere for \$35.00.

Solid Oak Sideboards, \$22.00

Large sideboards, polished, have large British-plate mirrors, two small and one linen drawer. Worth \$30.00.

Solid Oak Chiffoniers, \$12.50

Highly polished and neatly carved, with large British-plate mirror. Worth \$18.00.

Pantasote Leather Couches, \$19.00

Large comfortable couches, with heavily hand-carved frames. Sell elsewhere for \$25.00.

Woven Wire Springs, \$2.50

If you haven't tried one of these springs you have missed a good thing. Nothing like them in London at \$4.00.

Oak Extension Tables, \$12.50

Solid quartered-oak tables, polished tops, heavy legs. Sell elsewhere for \$18.00.

Five-Piece Parlor Suites, \$33.00

Upholstered in silk damask in our own shop, heavily carved frame, highly-polished. Sell elsewhere for \$50.00.

Cotton Felt Mattresses, \$9.50

Selected white felt, built by hand, covered in art sateen ticks. Worth \$12.00.

Handsome China Cabinets, \$22.50

Full bent sides, carved top, highly polished. Well made and finished throughout. Worth \$33.00.

Astoria Mattress, \$6.00

Made of three layers of felt and two of palm fiber. The best thing in the country at the price.

Great Lace Curtain Values

Ask anyone who has bought lace curtains from us and they will tell you that our prices are away below the others, and that our assortment is as large as any in the city. If you buy your curtains from us this spring you will save from 50c to \$1.00 on each pair.

The Ontario Furniture Co.
228-230 DUNDAS STREET

effect that certificates should not be granted to any of the assistants who do not remain at the hospital for a full year unless by special sanction of the board.

Mr. Graham seconded the motion, which carried.

During the last few years many of the young doctors who have been appointed to the position of assistant house surgeons, have left before their year was out, thus leaving the hospital in a predicament. Last year none of the assistants completed their term.

The question of insuring the boilers at the hospital was discussed. The trustees admitted that the \$5,000 already carried was not sufficient, and it was decided to increase it to \$10,000.

Miss Stanley, lady superintendent, suggested that a prize should be given by the board to the nurse whose room in the nurses' home is kept in the best condition. It was moved by Mayor Judd, and seconded by Mr. Graham, that a \$5 prize be given on the 1st of June, and that the lady superintendent and her assistants be the judges. Carried.

Supt. Heard was instructed to advertise for tenders for coal.

Mr. Heard's report for April showed: Number of patients admitted, 59 males, 71 females and 29 children, making a total of 159. The number of patients discharged was 51 males, 65 females, and 24 children, making a total of 140.

The number of births was 13; the number of deaths 9, and the number of operations 36. The number of patients receiving treatment on April 30 was 122. The total receipts for the month were \$1,857.50.

Mr. Graham seconded the motion, which carried.

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EMBROIDERED INCIDENTS

Interesting Reception at "Scotia Farm"—Call to a Pastor.

Embroid. May 10.—A large number of our young people attended a reception on Tuesday evening at the Scotia Farm, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ross, given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald Wallace, who have just returned from their wedding trip. The evening was pleasantly spent in card playing and dancing. The bride's reception gown was rose crepe de Chine worn over rose taffeta. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace left later in the evening for their new home in Ingersoll, carrying with them the best wishes of their many Embroid and Scotia friends.

Mr. and Mrs. David McCormac and daughter Harolene, of London, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dawes.

A meeting of the members of Knox Church was held on Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of moderating in a call to a minister. Rev. Mr. Echeator, of Drummond, was chairman. A unanimous call was extended to Rev. James Barber, of Arthur.

Ont. Messrs. James Smith and John Brown and Messrs. A. M. Boosey and John Brown the congregation, at the presbytery which will be held in Paris shortly.

Anniversary services will be held in the Methodist Church on Sunday, May 12. Rev. J. E. Millard, of Birt (a former pastor), conducting the services. Social music will be furnished by Misses Maggie D. Murray and Stella Reed. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

Messrs. John Wright, of the Trades' Bank, George Ross and Wm. McLaure spent Sunday in St. Marys. Mr. Ross started to work with a survey party there on Monday.

Mr. Dillane is spending a few weeks with Tottenham and Palmerston friends. Miss Nellie Anderson, of Hickson, visited her aunt, Miss Anderson, and was accompanied home by her sister, Miss Annie, who has been spending the winter here.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Olney have moved to London, where they will in future reside.

Mr. James G. Sutherland, of Medina, visited his daughter, Mrs. D. M. Sutherland, for a few days.

Mrs. Robert Abernethy and son, Mr. Emerson, spent Wednesday with friends in London.

Miss Lizzie McHugh, of Detroit, is visiting Miss Louise Campbell.

Mr. James Campbell, of Woodstock, is visiting his mother before leaving for New Elstead.

Messrs. Gilbert and Garfield McAlpine, of Genoa, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. McCougan.

Miss Holmes, of Ottaville, is the guest of Mrs. G. Ross.

Miss Jean McMurphy is visiting with Woodstock friends.

Miss Page, of London, spent a few days with Miss Louise Campbell.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Murray attended the funeral of the late Rev. Dr.

COUNSELS' JOKES EASES TENSION

Light Give and Take at Haywood Trial Dissipates the Public Uneasiness.

Boise, Idaho, May 10.—There was noticeable air of relief in Boise today. Notwithstanding an outward appearance of apathy and lack of interest in the Haywood trial there has been for some time in Boise an extremely tense feeling. Reports as to possibilities before the trial opened, or during its progress, have tended to create decided uneasiness.

The presence here of a number of private detectives employed by each side and outspoken attacks by the radical element of the Socialists caused many rumors purporting to come from authentic sources of probable trouble, such as an attack on the jail or an attempt to strip away some of the prosecution's chief witnesses.

The proceedings in the courtroom yesterday did much to dissipate this. There was a spirit of give and take. A joke by one or another of counsel or a laugh caused by the answer by a spokesman, acted as safety valves, and when the day was over the strain was gone, and everyone breathed much easier.

Mr. Richardson, one of Haywood's counsel, said today:

"We expect the sheriff will select his veniremen with fairness and with care, so as to enable us to procure an impartial jury. If the right class of men is selected, we will not take a long time to obtain a jury."

While the number of witnesses to be called on both sides looks formidable, there is good reason to believe that a large number of those witnesses will not be in attendance. A considerable portion of the witnesses for the prosecution live in Colorado or in other neighboring states. This is also true of the defense, for the home of the prisoners is in Colorado, and it is impossible to bring such witnesses to Idaho against their will.

Boise lawyers not connected in any way with the case, but who know as much as is known of what both sides expect to do, say that after the jury is obtained the trial ought to be over in two weeks. Judge Woodcock expects to waste no time, and another adjournment is not looked for after Monday.

The court will sit from 10 a.m. till noon, and from 2 p.m. till 5 p.m., sometimes till 6 o'clock, with one long session, on Saturdays.

COMMANDS NEW MILITARY CORPS

Col. Steele To Be Head of New District in Far West—Other Changes.

Ottawa, May 10.—Col. A. D. Steele, who commanded Strathcona's Horse in South Africa, is to be appointed to the command of the new military district, No. 11, in the Canadian west that is to comprise the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Col. Steele, who since the South African war has been in command of B division of the South African Constabulary, with headquarters at Pretoria, recently resigned from that body, and is now in England on his way home to his country.

His appointment as D. O. C. for Alberta and Saskatchewan will be most popular in the west, where the colonel spent most of his life.

Major A. H. MacDonnell, D. S. O., who was for many years a fellow-officer of Col. Steele in the Northwest Mounted Police, will probably be appointed to the command of the new branch of the Canadian corps in the west that is to be known as Strathcona's Horse. Major MacDonnell went through the South African campaign and greatly distinguished himself therein. After returning to Canada he retired from the police and decided to devote himself to a military career. He has since enjoyed a course of training to qualify for the position that he is slated to occupy. In addition to the permanent corps known as Strathcona's Horse, there will be several squadrons of volunteers of the same name in the Northwest, one of which will be raised within the next few weeks at Edmonton under the command of Major De Blois, Thibadeau, who is a son of Senator Thibadeau, of Montreal.

Brigadier-General Otter, C. B., will have commanded of the two months' camp that is to be held at the central military camp at Petawawa this summer.

The following appointments, retirements, etc., are published today:

Western Ontario — Second Infantry Brigade: To be lieutenant-colonel commanding, Lieut.-Col. George Acheson; vice Lieut.-Col. A. H. MacDonnell, who, upon completion of his period of tenure of command, is transferred to the reserve of officers.

Col. F. L. Lessard, C. B., A. D. C., vacated the appointment of inspector of cavalry on appointment as adjutant-general.

Ninth Toronto Light Horse: To be majors, Capt. S. D. Beckett, Lieutenant and Captain F. L. Burton, Provisional Lieutenant R. D. Black is permitted to retire.

Ninth Toronto Light Horse: To be provisional lieutenant, Sydney Lodge Thorne.

The Governor-General's Bodyguard: Provisional Lieutenant C. F. Lafrance is permitted to retire.

Tenth Regiment, Royal Grenadiers: To be lieutenant, Lieut. John H. McDiarmid, from the Twenty-first Regiment, Essex Fusiliers, vice H. C. Osborne, promoted.

Have you ever seen the Heintzman Co. Ionic Design Piano? It is considered to be the most artistic and classical piano made in Canada, and best value ever offered. Please call and examine same in our warehouses, 217 Dundas, corner Clarence. 22-1f

BALFOUR PLANNED DISSENSIONS

Effort to Create Trouble Between Government and Colonies Failed, Says "C. B."

London, May 10.—Premier Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Manchester, said that they should be thankful that Mr. Balfour at last had been brought into line on the question of a colonial preference, but he might have refrained from collapsing at the penitent form until the guests of the nation had returned home. The move to create dissensions between the Government and the colonies had been defeated.

The Premier quoted Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that Europe is living in an armed camp, and he described the 3,000 miles frontier between the United States and Canada, and continued: "What could be finer than this high truce of God—(cheers)—under which two free sister nations have resolved to live within the security of that defenseless barrier, to banish these symbols of strife, prejudice, and suspicion in their highway frontier. (Cheers.) It is a relationship so established less noble than those which subsist between the nations of the old world and nations which still hug the ancient blasphemy that an armed force is the only title to respect and the only guarantee of security. I think not. The new world has shown us a more excellent way. Heaven help these great confederations of free people to continue to prosper, to go on in all that makes for the real strength of the state, to maintain in all its radiance their bright example." (Cheers.)

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, who was interested in the Blackfoot Day session, including Lord Avon and Coomre, and Sir Thomas Troubridge, waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier under the arrangements made by Winston Churchill. Sir Wilfrid, who displayed great interest in the scheme, stated that the choice of terminal port will probably result in the company which operates the new service, and said it was the intention of the Canadian Government to give subsidies to enable such a scheme to be carried out.

Two hundred deported undesirables from Canada are causing feeling between the poor law authorities and the shipping companies at Liverpool.

BENGALI BABOO; MISCHIEFMAKER

Author Fraser Tells Where the Source of Hindu Turbulence Lies.

Toronto, May 10.—"The British civil servants in India are a lot of incompetent individuals," declares W. R. Fraser, of Georgetown, the well-known novelist, whose years of experience in India put him into close touch with the situation there. "This," he says, "is the chief of the Bengali, who is the mugwump, the agitator, of India. There are probably ten millions of these people, an unwarlike, cowardly race, taking to lighted sticks and going in for education because he thinks it is 'gentle.' This is the baboo—the very name means a clear, or one employed as a laborer, 'esquire,' as it were.

Mr. Fraser does not like the baboo. That is apparent as soon as he begins to talk about him. "He does nearly all the agitating," he stated, this morning, "but he is incapable of anything more. If the British were driven out of India tomorrow he would be put under subjection in a couple of months by the warlike Sikhs and Ghoraks. The Sikh religion is a separate one—not a Mohammedan or Brahmin-Hindu, but an offspring of the Hindu religion. While the Sikhs are supposed to be loyal, they mutinied at the time of the former trouble, though some remain loyal to Britain.

"In 1885 or 1886," continued Mr. Fraser, "I was at Calcutta when almost such an agitation as the present was created by the Bengali baboos and agitators, such as the Pirika, India Mirror and Statesman, the last named nominally an English paper, but really entirely in the hands of the natives and assuredly edited by one of the leaders was Bannarji, a Bengali, educated in England for the bar. Immense crowds gathered in the Maidan, and like a Bengal crowd, gave a tremendous amount of talk and threatening. But with the guns of Fort William frowning upon them, they did little else than talk. When this same seditious spirit is instilled into the more warlike races in the north and Northwest India the situation becomes more serious. At the present time, however, there is no real danger at all of Great Britain losing her hold over India. It is only maintained by the power of the sword, at any rate, for 80 per cent of the natives are traitors at heart.

"When the iron hand is no longer felt in India that country will pass into a state of intense anarchy, the conquering fighting men sweeping down from the northwest, subjecting the more industrial classes and devastating the land. The very thing the Bengali clamors for would mean his subjection and his annihilation as a political force."

Special—\$295—Special For the next 30 days only we will sell a beautiful French Burel Upright Piano, 7-13 octaves, 3 pedals, colonial style, all improvements, at \$295, payable \$5 per month. Other dealers in London will ask you \$375 for a piano as good as this one. Reintzman & Co., 217 Dundas, corner Clarence. 22-1f

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized. The manufacturer of Mattresses, Feather Beds, Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, 42. Stoves, Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory. J. F. HUNTER & SONS, 605 Bloor street. Phone 597.

LAURIER ELOQUENT AT WESTMINSTER

Memories of Ancient Hall Inspire Him to a Splendid Effort.

London Times, April 26: Rarely within living memory has Westminster Hall been the theater of so striking a spectacle as that to be seen on Wednesday within its walls, when the Premier was the guests at luncheon of members of both Houses of Parliament. As a monument of England's past greatness, and a pledge of her history and policy, Westminster Hall is a national possession of such priceless value that it needs a great scene to do justice to so rare a setting. The visit of the colonial premiers is precisely the kind of event which is most suitably celebrated by a feast in this ancient building, so happily described by Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the cradle of British freedom.

About 1,000 persons were present at the luncheon, and as half of these were ladies dressed in plumage, hats and gowns of the bright and taking colors appropriate to one of the most beautiful spring days of the year, there was no lack of decorative effect. Upon the tables were arranged velvet flowers—marguerites, pink daisies, and pink hydrangeas and yellow geranias—these being the only adventitious embellishments to which recourse was had on this occasion. The hall, indeed, when unadorned is adorned with the most, and no sight of the kind could surpass that which it afforded. Above was the magnificent open oak roof, crowning gray stone walls against which the white marble statues of old kings stood out in bold relief.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman proposed the toast of the colonial premiers, coupled with the name of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was received with loud cheers, said: In these modern days a public banquet is generally an every-day affair. In these modern days a public banquet is associated with so many different circumstances, some important and some without importance, that the function ceases to command attention except that of those who are immediately associated with it. But you will agree with me, I am sure, that the banquet of this day arises from a conception of similar functions, the function of today takes place in this old hall, this old historic building, which has been the cradle of British freedom, and in which the British constitution, to use the expression of Tennyson, has broadened down "from precedent to precedent," until it now embraces a world-wide empire. (Cheers.) It is presided over by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. The hosts are the members of the two Houses of Parliament, and the guests are the representatives of those British colonies which were not known, the existence of which was not even suspected, at the time when this noble building first received its guests towards the skies. (Cheers.) I am sure that no stranger can enter this hall without feeling himself oppressed by the ages, or by some of the ages, which have contributed most for the liberty of mankind. But to one like myself, who has seen the British dominions beyond the sea, the feeling is far intensified, and if I may without want of propriety refer to myself for one moment, I would say that the first time I visited this hall, and especially those who have seen the two Houses, the whole of my youthful reading came back to me with an intensity never experienced before.

It seemed to me that I saw and heard those masters of statecraft and eloquence—Fox and Pitt, Burke and Sheridan, Canning and Peel, O'Connell, Disraeli and Gladstone—(cheers)—and if I may be permitted to make a full confession without any want of modesty, I had the feeling that I also would like to take my seat in this Parliament. (Cheers.) But at that time I was already a member of another British parliament—a very humble parliament, I admit, but one in which my ambition is to imitate from afar his heaven knows how far!—the traditions of the mother of all parliaments. (Cheers.) I came to the conclusion, when I asked myself again if it were not possible that these countries which are here represented might yet have their own parliament on the floor of the Houses of Parliament, that it was a dream, but still a noble dream. I came to the conclusion, unfortunately, that this would rather produce embarrassment both to the mother nation and to the daughter nations, and I was forced to the conclusion that, after all, the best way of maintaining the British Empire, in which we all take a pride, is to allow every community to administer its own affairs in its own parliament. (Cheers.) While this is my view, I am glad to remember that at this moment there are on the floor of the House of Commons, and there are in the other House of Parliament, men who have come from the young daughter nations—men who are Canadians by birth, Australians by birth, and New Zealanders, perhaps, also, and I hope some day there will be South Africans. (Cheers.) These men will stand between us at all times, I am sure. They have taken up their residence in the United Kingdom, but while they have taken up their residence in the United Kingdom, and while their first love is for it, I am quite sure that they have never forgotten, and never will forget, their native land; and if it so happens that, at any moment, upon any question, there may arise between the mother nation and the daughter nations some difference of opinion, or policy, or otherwise—and these will happen sometimes in the best regulated families—I am sure they will come forward like the Sabine women of old between their husbands and their brothers, and will come between the old country and the new country in order to make for peace, harmony, conciliation, and in order, on all occasions, to maintain the unity of the empire. (Loud cheers.)

There have only two things, Sir Henry and Mr. Balfour, on behalf of these young countries from which I am now speaking, for the welcome and the greeting that you have extended to us. (Cheers.) Our leaders here, I am sure, will not be in vain, and will tend to good. We shall go back to our own countries more impressed than ever—more impressed than ever. I repeat—with the sense of imperial unity, coupled with and based upon local autonomy. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Can Round Sharp Curves. "The wheels are placed in a single row beneath the center of the car and are carried on bogies or compound bogies, which are not only pivoted to provide for horizontal curves in the track, but for vertical ones also. By this means the cars can run upon curves even of less radius than the length of the vehicle itself, or on crooked rails, or on rails laid over uneven ground without danger of derailment.

The motive power may be either steam, petrol, oil, gas, or electricity, as considered most suitable for local conditions. In the first instance, however, it had been decided to use petrol and an electric generating set carried by the vehicle itself to supply the current to the motor's stability mechanism.

Cars Twelve Feet Wide. "Everything tending to greater economy resulting from making the cars wider in proportion to their length than on ordinary railways. Therefore it has been decided to make an experimental wagon twelve feet wide. For civil work in the colonies the vehicles probably carry one or three times as wide if not more. Brakes capable of being operated by pneumatic or manual power are provided for all wheels.

"The rail only requires to be of the same weight as one of the rails of an ordinary line in order to carry the same load on the same number of wheels in each case. The ties also only require to be one-half the usual length. "The bridges would be of the simplest possible construction, a single wire hawser stretched across a ravine or river being all that is necessary for temporary work. Strange to say, the lateral swaying of the hawser does not disturb the balance of the cars, and the strongest winds will fail to blow them off. In other cases for bridge building a single row of piles with the rail on top suffices, or a single girder carrying the rail may be conveniently used.

"The speed can be from twice to three that of ordinary railways, owing to the smoothness in running and the total absence of lateral oscillation."

Woodmen Organized at Belmont. Belmont Camp, No. 255, was organized last evening at Belmont, by Deputy Consul James McGregor, of this city. About 30 members of the order from this city, composed of Uniform Rank, No. 10, and others, were in attendance. The work was put on by the Uniform Rank and Sovereign by John Francis, Will Saunders and Robert Gilmore assisted. The camp is composed of good material, and will, no doubt, be one of the leading rural camps in the district. Sovereign W. C. Fitzgerald was present and represented the head camp.

CAR THAT RUNS ON ONE RAIL

This Train Can Run 150 Miles Per Hour and Cross Rivers on a Wire.

London, May 10.—The working model of a new style railway car and motor, running on a single rail, was exhibited last night to the leaders of the scientific world at the Royal Society.

The new railroad, it is declared, will revolutionize the railroad system of the world. It is declared to be the greatest invention of the present age.

Nothing that ever has been presented to the Royal Society, which usually receives the first announcement of scientific discoveries in Great Britain, which aroused such enthusiasm as last night's demonstration. The great assembly remained until long after midnight watching a marvelous vehicle circling about the hall.

Strangest Car Ever Seen.

What they saw was this: A miniature railway car or locomotive standing entirely above a single rail, with apparently nothing to balance it, ran about the hall, turned sharp corners at high speed, crossed a single strand of wire cable in lieu of a bridge, climbed heavy inclines—all with perfect stability.

Sometimes the car was loaded, sometimes empty. No attempt was made to balance the load. The vehicle itself did that instantly and automatically by adjusting its weight. Every attempt to unbalance it resulted in a paradox. If the load was piled up all on one side it seemed inevitable that the vehicle would sag, if, indeed, it did not topple over. But the overloaded side automatically rose in proportion to the burden as the empty side was depressed. To the uninitiated the thing was uncanny.

The creator of this new system of locomotion is Louis Brennan, C. B., the well-known inventor of the Brennan torpedo. He told his audience briefly tonight about his long search for the ideal method of traction, and his success in finding it. He began studying the problem nearly 30 years ago. How to reduce friction was his chief task. It is well known that only about 12 per cent of the power generated by a locomotive is actually used in drawing a train.

The inventor's own description of the result of his labors is simple enough for anyone's comprehension. He said: "The characteristic feature of this system of transportation is that each vehicle is capable of maintaining its balance upon an ordinary rail laid upon ties on the ground, whether it be standing still or moving in either direction at any rate of speed, notwithstanding the center of gravity is several feet above the rail and the wind pressure, a shifting load, centrifugal action, or any combination of these forces, tend to upset it.

"Automatic mechanism of extreme simplicity, carried by the vehicle itself, endows it with this power. The mechanism consists essentially of two flywheels rotated directly by electric motors in opposite directions at a high speed, mounted so that by their gyroscopic action they stand up as a unit. These flywheels are placed in air-exhausted cases, so both air and journal friction is reduced to a minimum, consequently the power required to keep them in rapid motion is extremely small.

Can Round Sharp Curves. "The wheels are placed in a single row beneath the center of the car and are carried on bogies or compound bogies, which are not only pivoted to provide for horizontal curves in the track, but for vertical ones also. By this means the cars can run upon curves even of less radius than the length of the vehicle itself, or on crooked rails, or on rails laid over uneven ground without danger of derailment.

The motive power may be either steam, petrol, oil, gas, or electricity, as considered most suitable for local conditions. In the first instance, however, it had been decided to use petrol and an electric generating set carried by the vehicle itself to supply the current to the motor's stability mechanism.

Cars Twelve Feet Wide. "Everything tending to greater economy resulting from making the cars wider in proportion to their length than on ordinary railways. Therefore it has been decided to make an experimental wagon twelve feet wide. For civil work in the colonies the vehicles probably carry one or three times as wide if not more. Brakes capable of being operated by pneumatic or manual power are provided for all wheels.

"The rail only requires to be of the same weight as one of the rails of an ordinary line in order to carry the same load on the same number of wheels in each case. The ties also only require to be one-half the usual length. "The bridges would be of the simplest possible construction, a single wire hawser stretched across a ravine or river being all that is necessary for temporary work. Strange to say, the lateral swaying of the hawser does not disturb the balance of the cars, and the strongest winds will fail to blow them off. In other cases for bridge building a single row of piles with the rail on top suffices, or a single girder carrying the rail may be conveniently used.

"The speed can be from twice to three that of ordinary railways, owing to the smoothness in running and the total absence of lateral oscillation."

Woodmen Organized at Belmont. Belmont Camp, No. 255, was organized last evening at Belmont, by Deputy Consul James McGregor, of this city. About 30 members of the order from this city, composed of Uniform Rank, No. 10, and others, were in attendance. The work was put on by the Uniform Rank and Sovereign by John Francis, Will Saunders and Robert Gilmore assisted. The camp is composed of good material, and will, no doubt, be one of the leading rural camps in the district. Sovereign W. C. Fitzgerald was present and represented the head camp.

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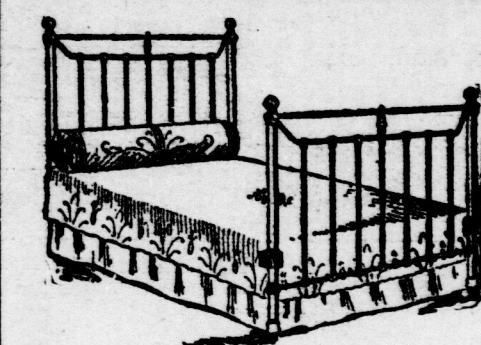
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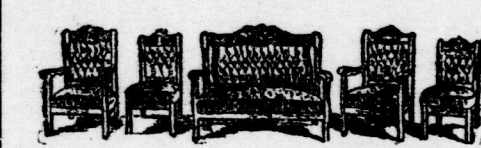
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LONDON'S LARGEST INSTALLMENT HOUSE

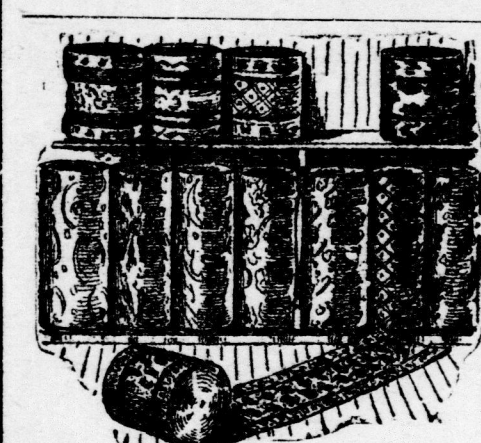
Homes Furnished Complete At The
"Peoples" On Our Liberal Credit System



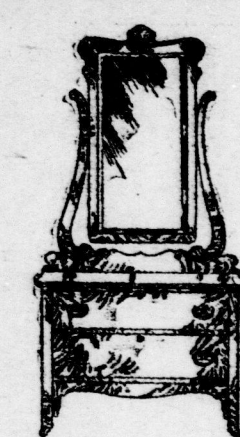
SPECIAL SALE OF
Brass and Iron Beds
PRICES FROM
\$2.75 to \$40
Bed like cut, regular \$7.50,
for.....\$5.50
\$1 Down and 50c Per Week.



These Five-piece Parlor Suites,
covered in best veronas and
velours, regular \$25, for.....\$18
\$2 Down and \$1 Per Week



SPECIAL SALE OF
Carpets, Mattings,
Linoleums, Rugs,
Oilcloths, Curtains
Regular 80c Tapestry for.....65c
Regular 75c Tapestry for.....55c
Regular 45c Tapestry for.....35c
China Matting, per yard,
from.....15c to 35c
Lace, Chenille and Tapestry
Curtains, pair.....60c to \$1



One dozen of these surface
Oak Dressers
same as cut, highly polished,
regular \$9, for \$6.95
\$1 Down and 50c Per Week.

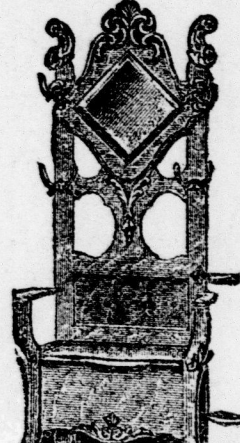


We have had such a phenomenal sale of these Oak and Mahogany
ROCKERS
Regular \$3.50, on sale at.....\$2.25
50c Down and 50c Per Week.

A Full Range
Jewel Gas Ranges
And Plates
\$1 Down and 50c Per Week.



Gocarts and
Baby Carriages
Forty different styles to
choose from. Prices,
\$1.98 up to \$40



Twenty different styles of
Hall Racks
\$6 to \$25
One same as cut, regular
\$10.50, for.....\$8
\$1 Down and 50c Per Week

Any of the above articles can be bought for a small
payment down and a small payment per week.
Goods Delivered in Plain, Unlettered Wagons.

PEOPLES & OUTFITTING

646 DUNDAS ST. EAST

S. F. ELGAR 'Phone 1750 W. D. THOMAS

PROGRESS OF PUPILS

Standing of Scholars in Hyde Park Public School.

The following is the report of Hyde Park public school:

Class IV.—I. Ramsay, 44; A. May, 39.

Class IV.—Senior—B. Springett, 530; R. McGibbon, 506; L. Barclay, 502; A. Nixon, 471; G. Hick, 454; L. Sharp, 431; E. Smith, 414; F. Johnston, 238; G. Lewis, 221; G. Fisher, 208; E. Tennent, 253.

Class IV.—Junior—E. Hick, 324; R. Tuckey, 294; R. Reeves, J. Maloney, absent.

Class III.—G. Sharp, 406; H. Nixon, 370; F. Skippon, 365; B. McGibbon, 363; F. Barclay, 320; W. Hick, 305; G. Pearce, 306; A. May, 294; W. Springett, 263; E. Nunn, 283; M. Springett, 282; M. Tuckey,

Drawing Lessons for School Children

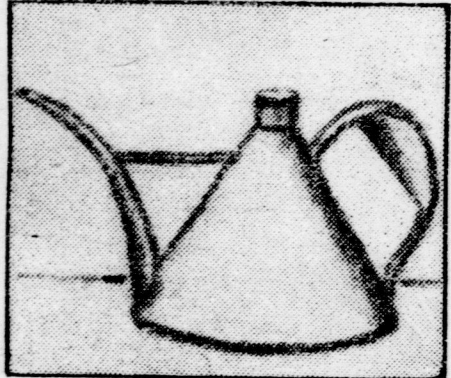
THE SIX BEST DRAWINGS.

- 1—MAUD PLEWES, Grade 8, Rectory street.
- 2—RONALD M. GRAY, Grade 7, St. George's.
- 3—GORDON SMALLMAN, Grade 7, Rectory street.
- 4—JOSEPH ROWNTREE, Grade 8, St. George's.
- 5—HELEN McMILLAN, Grade 8, Talbot street.
- 6—ETHEL J. ADAMS, Grade 7, Talbot street.

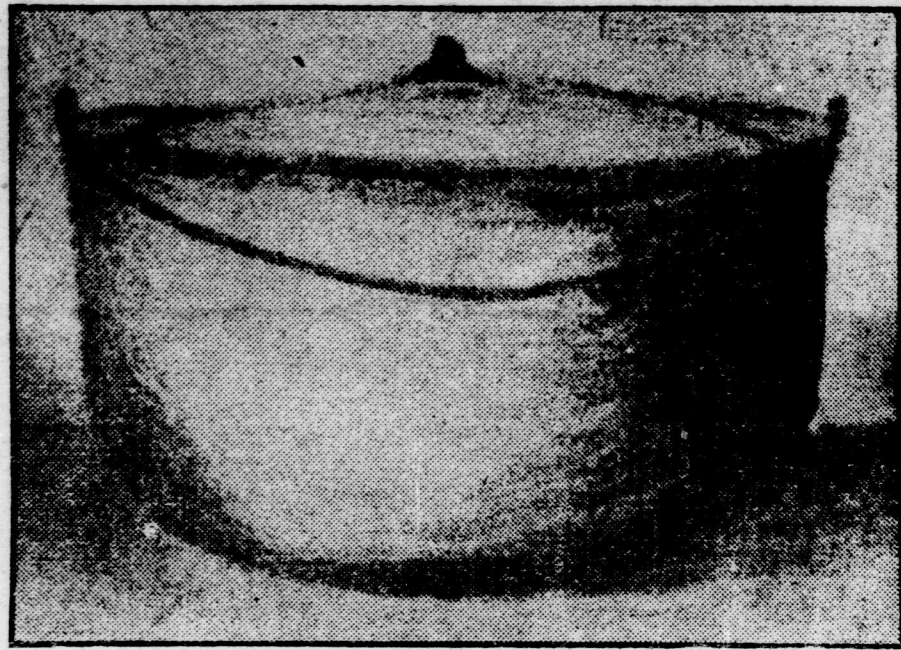
At a first glance, this week's drawings were a disappointment. You were really asked for a drawing in outline. Perhaps that was not made sufficiently plain. We are giving you the benefit of the doubt this time, because the drawings show great care and effort, and have been attended with considerable success, so much success that before long Grades VII and VIII may get a chance to make some pen and ink drawings, but not before they have handed in one good lesson in pure outline. You were not being given something "unworthy of your steel," at all, for a good accented outline is much more difficult than anything you have done yet.

However, it was clearly stated that the work was to be done in charcoal. Pencil drawings are not easily reproduced, and for the present they are out of the question.

It is to be regretted that the really excellent Simcoe street drawings had not been in this, the easiest and most delightful of all mediums. Of these pencil drawings, that of Milton Knowles deserves special mention.



4—Drawn by Joseph Rowntree, Grade 8, St. George's school. Fourth best drawing.



1—Drawn by Maud Plewes, Grade 8, Rectory street. Winner of first prize.

The choice of objects, upon the whole, was particularly good. One error we are prone to fall into is the considering certain things good in form just because they happen to be unusual. A man with a head half the size of his body would be very unusual-looking, but would you consider him fine-looking or an attractive subject for your brush? There was one teapot with a very awkward spout. Was it the one you chose? Then there was a well-drawn bottle with the word INK blazoned upon it in such a way that you saw it before you saw the bottle; and a teakettle where ERIE bestrode the lid, but in a slightly aggressive way.

Did you ever give a party and have some boy or girl you had invited take it upon himself or herself to do all the honors, and put you quite in the background? Was it pleasant? Will you ever invite the offender again?

It was the teakettle and the bottle's party. Will ERIE and INK ever be invited again? I hope not.

Lulu Brown, Rectory street school, handed in a very attractive drawing of an old-fashioned long-handled spider. The charcoal handling was splendid, but the drawing was not quite up to the standard.

Gordon Smallman's handling was very delicate and more pleasing than

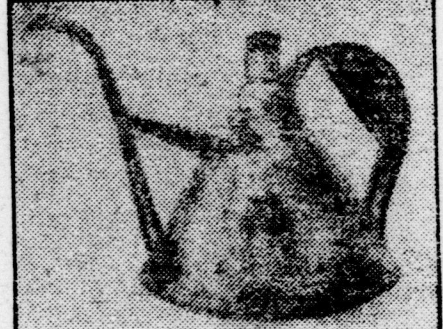
his choice of model.

Vera Shannon, Victoria school, shows a bold, effective style, but her drawing was badly placed and rather careless.

Had some of you used the rough right side of your paper you would have had less difficulty in getting your color on.

The lessons would bear a more careful reading than some of you are giving them. Try to make the utmost use you can of them.

We use only one table line. When the object is below the eye it is the back line of the table. When the object is above the eye then we must draw the front edge, cutting off the base of the object. At no time do we use both unless the picture is of the table as



5—Drawn by Helen McMillan, Grade 8, Talbot street school. Fifth best drawing.



3—Drawn by Gordon Smallman, Grade 7, Rectory street. Winner of third prize.

well as the object. When the cast shadow is shown this line is not necessary, as it is drawn merely to give stability to the object, to show that it is resting on something, not floating in space.

Watch your ellipses. The ends must be rounded not pointed, and the further above and below the eye they are, the more nearly circular do they become. A hoop or ring held at the level of the eye will appear to be a straight line, but the further it is held above our eyes the rounder it will become till it appears to be a perfect circle. Allowed to slink gradually below our eyes it widens from front to back till again it appears to be a perfect circle. We forget this when we draw the top of a bottle or kettle, etc., an ellipse and the bottom a straight line. If the top is below the eye, the bottom must certainly be further below the eye, and should, therefore, appear more rounded in your sketch.

Do not forget to put your name in full, with the name of the school on your drawings. It is interesting to know the age, too, but that is not ab-

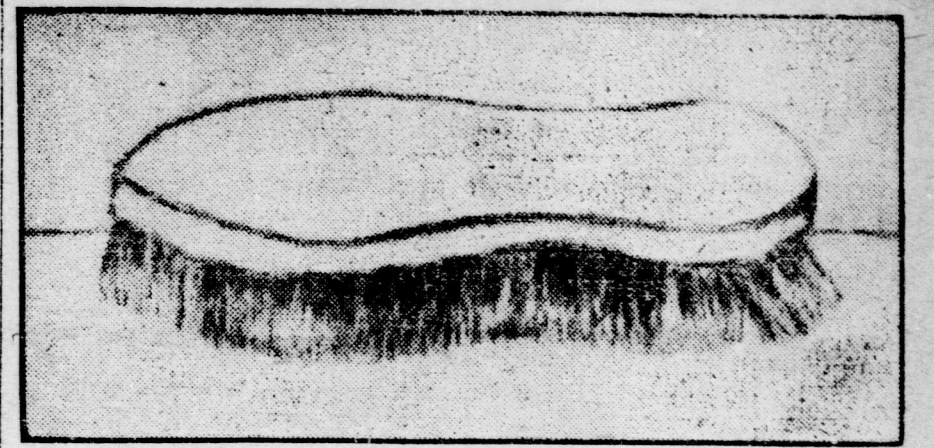
solutely necessary. However, as the drawings are sorted and examined two or three or more times, unless the school is on each drawing, some may be credited to the wrong school. The name of the school was forgotten on a number of the drawings from Grades VII and VIII.

Do not send in more than one drawing by each pupil.

If you have been awarded a prize



6—Drawn by Ethel J. Adams, Grade 7, Talbot street school. Sixth best drawing.



2—Drawn by Ronald M. Gray, Grade 7, St. George's school. Winner of second prize.

you may get a higher one at some subsequent time, but you may not take the same prize a second time. However, if your drawing is as good or better than the prize winner's you will be given full credit in the paper though you do not receive a prize.

The results in Grades I, II, and III, in the second series of lessons, will be announced on Saturday next.

The drawings for Grades IV, V, and VI, should be sent to this office not later than Monday next.

The sketches for Grades VII and VIII, should be in by May 20. The lesson appeared in the edition of April 27.

The third set of lessons will probably be published next Saturday.

Three prizes only are given every week.

THE ROLL OF HONOR

Drawings Thought Worthy of Special Mention by the Examiner.

Six Best in Grade VII.—Ronald M. Gray, St. George's; George Winterbottom, St. George's; Minnie Hodges, Princess avenue; Ethel J. Adams, Talbot street; Lionel Morley, Talbot street; Gordon Smallman, Rectory street.

Six Best in Grade VIII.—Milton Knowles, Simcoe street; Lulu Brown, Rectory street; Maud Plewes, Rec-

tory street; Helen McMillan, Talbot street; Amy McLeod, St. George's; Joe Rowntree, St. George's.

Honorable Mention, Grade VIII.—Leona Emery, Victoria; Roy Campbell, Victoria; George Aitken, Victoria; Vera Shannon, Victoria; Leslie Cair, Colborne street; Howard Leggatt, Colborne street; V. McCracken, Colborne street; Douglas Ewen, Aberdeen; Lewisella Smith, Aberdeen; Anna Clarke, Simcoe street; Marjorie Tolhurst, Simcoe street; G. Greenside, Simcoe street; Harold Weekes, Simcoe street; Milton Knowles, Simcoe street; Ada Stewart, Talbot street; Helen Harvey, Talbot street; Norman Smith, Talbot street; F. H. Paul, Talbot street; W. Marsh, Rectory street; Lulu Brown, Rectory street; Harry Powell, Rectory street; Edna Smith, St. George's; Amy McLeod, St. George's.

Honorable Mention, Grade VII.—Nellie Mann, Princess avenue; Douglas Fetherston, Princess avenue; Minnie Hodges, Princess avenue; Roy McCarty, Princess avenue; Willie Reid, Aberdeen; Bertha Churchill, Aberdeen; Annie Middleton, Aberdeen; Ernest Risler, Aberdeen; Ross McIntyre, Colborne street; E. Harwood, Colborne street; Earle Thomson, Colborne street; Blanche Dewar, Talbot street; Lionel Morley, Talbot street; Myrtle Hicks, St. George's; Laura Stephenson, St. George's; Anna Edwards, St. George's; Lillian Watson, St. George's; Ivy Holland, St. George's; Gordon Walde, St. George's; Harold Mason, St. George's; George Winterbottom, St. George's; Wilmer Denney, Rectory street; Nevada Frost, Rectory street.

CHRONOLOGY OF INVENTIONS.

Barometers were first made by Torricelli in 1643.
Bombshells were first made in Holland, in 1495.
The first almanac was printed in Hungary in 1470.
The first patents were first laid in London, in 1817.
Buckles were first made in 1680.
Brandy was first made in France, in 1310.
Roller skates were invented by Plympton in 1863.
The first American paper money was made in 1740.
Covered carriages were first used in England in 1580.
Alcohol was discovered in the thirteenth century.
Stem-winding watches were the invention of Noel, in 1851.
The first iron wire was drawn at Nuremberg in 1351.
The torpedo was first made in 1777.
The first plaster cast was made by Verocchio in 1470.
Advertisements first appeared in newspapers in 1652.
The first horse railroad was built in 1826.
The folding envelope was first used in 1839.
Coal oil was first used as an illuminant in 1826.
The velocipede was invented by Dr. Williams in 1817.
Steel needles were first made in England in 1545.
Short-hand writing was the invention of Pitman in 1837.
Billiards were invented in France in 1471.
The first pipe organ was made by Archimedes in 220 B. C.
The first dictionary was made by the Chinese scholars in 1109 B. C.
The first pair of spectacles was made by an Italian in 1290.
The dinner fork was introduced into Italy in 1491 and into England in 1668.
The game of backgammon was invented by a Greek about 1224.
Glass mirrors were known in A. D. 23, but the art of making them was lost and not recovered until 1300 in Venice.

HOLE IN THE WATCH KEY.

"The queerest patent?" said the attorney. "Well, the queerest patent I know of was the patent of a hole."
"An old farmer out St. Louis way patented a hole, and what is more, he made a lot of money on it. Now, though, it isn't worth the paper it is written on."
"This farmer one morning in the dim past went to wind his big silver turnip and found the key stuck full of dirt. He tried to dig the dirt out with a pin. No go."
"Confound it," he said, "I'll fix you."
"And he drilled a hole in the key, and with a single breath blew out every bit of the dirt."
"He patented that hole. He built a factory, bought millions of keys and made holes for them. His plant turned out 2,500 holes a day."
"In fact, all the world used the farmer's watchkeys, which were the only kind that would keep clean, and the old fellow got rich."
"That, of course, was in the dim past. The hole factory is only running on half time now, for few persons today use any save the stem-winding or keyless watch."
—Minneapolis Journal.

Cork dust is extensively used for shipping and keeping grapes in many European grape centers.

GRAND OLD MAN OF SURGERY; LORD LISTER'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY

proposal of International Celebration—The Discovery of Antiseptic Surgery and Its Benefit to Humanity—New Era in Life-Saving.

An eminent scientist, speaking of the history of surgery, said that it might be divided into two periods: before and after Lister. It is in recognition of this fact that the great surgeons of the world are proposing to commemorate the eightieth birthday of Lord Lister, which occurred on April 5, by the republication of all his scientific studies. These studies began more than 50 years ago, with an investigation into the structure of the iris of the eye, and contain many discoveries that have proved of value to the world, but the ones which revolutionized surgery were the invention first of antiseptic and then of aseptic surgery.

Lord Lister inherited from his father a fondness for study. The father, Joseph Jackson Lister, a retired wine merchant of Quaker antecedents, devoted his wealth and leisure to improvements in the microscope. He discovered a practical method of making achromatic lenses, and made such important changes in the frame of the microscope and in the method of using it that the son says of him in the National Dictionary of Biography that he was the founder of modern microscopy. The son, named Joseph for his father, went up to Edinburgh as a medical student after receiving his bachelor's degree from University College, London. He was armed with a letter of introduction to the professor of clinical surgery, and the intimacy begun in that way led to his marriage with the professor's daughter, and to his following along the same lines until he succeeded his father-in-law in the chair.

Lister had published important studies on inflammation and on the coagulation of the blood before he became regius professor of surgery in Glasgow. At that time 80 per cent of surgical operations were followed by gangrene, and sometimes all the patients operated upon were successively affected by blood poisoning without any surgeon suspecting that his own instruments carried the infection. In those days surgical instruments were often used interchangeably without cleansing. As a result of Pasteur's studies into the nature of fermentation and of micro-organisms, Lister came to the conclusion that blood poisoning in surgical operations was due to the presence of living organisms, and that if those already in the wound could be killed and the entrance of others prevented the wound would heal. This is hard to realize that it was revolutionary and greeted with derision and bitter opposition of the principle were,

in the words of a great German physician, simply astounding. Within two years gangrene was abolished, the percentage of cases without it rising from 20 to 100.

At the first a great use was made of carbolic acid, and care was taken to exclude the air. The carbolic spray and the gauze dressing covered with an impervious outer coating were the chief factors. The thought was antiseptic, the destruction of the germs of decay. But presently Lister, always seeking new truth, came to regard asepsis, the exclusion of the germs of decay, as equally feasible. Absolute cleanliness, as maintained by carbolic acid and similar agents, might result in the destruction of germs already introduced into the wound, but in the case of original surgical operations the introduction of germs, far from being inevitable, was due, he discovered, exclusively to carelessness.

In the later developments of Lister's treatment sterilization of instruments and bandages by dry heat or by steam and a washing of exposed tissues by pure water have been found even more effective than a reliance upon antiseptic washes. The controlling principle remains the same: keep out the poison germ or destroy it. It was in 1890 that Lister proved that infection can never come from the air. Dressings of gauze and cotton which permit the air to reach the wound, but strain out the impurities, are better than the same cloth kept out the impurities and the air also. Keep a wound open and clean and nature will heal it. It is the summary of his teaching. But the whole emphasis comes in the definition of clean.

In 1863 Lister became professor of clinical surgery at Edinburgh. In 1877 he was appointed to the same chair at King's College, London. In 1883 he was created a baronet. In 1895 he became president of the Royal Society, in 1896 president of the British Association, in 1897 he was created baron. These tokens of esteem at home have been equaled abroad. Perhaps the most striking evidence of his rank in his profession is the fact that one of the two medallions which adorn the facade of the principal hospital at Rome represents Lister dressing a wound. His Metropolitan, Behring and Koch, scientists, and have thus as great importance for pathology as for surgery. He has given his name to many improved surgical operations, some of which, like the stitching together of a broken patella with wire, would have been impossible but for his discovery of aseptic surgery.

Lord Lister has always been an out-of-door man. He has gathered one of the finest botanical collections in Europe and is said to know the call or note of every bird in Great Britain. He has, thus, in spite of his application to his profession, retained his health and lived to a green old age. He

considers himself fortunate to have been the instrument of the relief of millions of sufferers, and no false modesty has blinded him to the importance of his work. A comparison of the record of the field hospitals of the Crimean war or the American civil war with the record of the Japanese service in the recent war with Russia is an impressive testimonial of the revolution wrought in surgery, but the records of hospitals in time of peace show an even more wonderful advance in the range of operations possible, the percentage of successes, and in the prolongation of human life. The whole civilized world is the debtor of this grand old man.—Chicago Tribune.

THE DRIVING POWER OF A GREAT STEAMER

WOULD DRAW A FREIGHT TRAIN FIVE MILES LONG.

One of the most impressive manifestations of the power of the modern steam engine is the sight of an up-to-date freight locomotive starting a train of 40 or 50 cars, and gathering way, until the whole mass is thundering over the rails at a speed of 25 or 30 miles an hour. When we attempt to our unaided strength to move a heavy piece of furniture, we understand very well what is meant by mass and inertia. To move a single loaded freight car on the level by human power it is necessary to crowd around it as many men as can lay their hands or shoulders against it in a united propulsive effort. And hence, when we see not one, but 40 or 50 loaded cars, started from rest and swung into their full stride by a single locomotive, the latter becomes symbolical in the popular mind of majestic power.

It is for this reason that to represent the horsepower which will be necessary to drive the new Canadian liners at 24½ knots an hour, we have taken the average-sized freight locomotive as our unit of comparison. The least amount of power which is in these bold beasts of power is represented by 25 cylindrical, or, if you prefer, by four of their contract speed was 68,000 horsepower. Now, the horsepower of the average freight locomotive is about 2,100, and, consequently, the total thrust on the four propellers of each of these ships will be equal to the total pull exerted by 32 modern American freight engines. One of these locomotives could haul on the level a train of 50 cars, whose total length would be just a third of a mile. Consequently the whole 68,000-horsepower of the Canadian, expressed in terms of locomotive work, would be sufficient to haul a train of 1,600 cars, whose total length would be over five miles.

To develop a minimum of 68,000-horsepower, and a maximum that will possibly run up to 75,000 or 80,000-horsepower, calls for a boiler and engine plant of truly fantastic proportions. Steam will be supplied by 25 cylindrical, or, if you prefer, by four double-ended, and two single-ended, furnaces being 17 feet 3 inches in diameter and 21 feet long. The coal will be burned in these boilers at a fierce white heat, a area of whose grates would be represented by a square measuring 64 feet on each side, containing about 4,000 square feet of surface. Night and day an army of several hundred firemen will be continuously shoveling coal into these furnaces, where it will be burned at the rate of about 1,000 tons every 24 hours; and to insure that the coal is burned at a fierce white heat, the air will be forced through the grate continuously by means of powerful electrically-driven fans, the rush of air being assisted by the four great smoke-combustion will be discharged high up in the air, at about 150 feet above the level of the grate bars.—Scientific American.

MAN OF SHOCKS IS W. T. STEAD

"AN ELECTRIC DYNAMO IN CLOTHES," DESCRIBES HIM.

Good for a Shocker Every 24 Hours—His Irrepressible Energy.

New York Sun: Why did William T. Stead, the international pilgrim of peace, shock the Methodists by telling them that nobody cared a damn for their "Amen's" unless they did something in the cause of peace, which Mr. Stead is personally conducting? Why did he pray at the Broadway Tabernacle, when neither the rabbi nor priest, nor the Methodist minister, before him, in the "Christian" organization, declaring that the church had no more influence upon peace than a row of pins, and swearing he was sick of peace congresses? The answer to this and all similar questions affecting William T. Stead is that it is his nature, as well as his habit to do so.

Consider a few of the things the man has done. Mr. Stead went to Chicago to see the world's fair, found it dull and wrote "If Christ Came to Chicago," which, as he had anticipated, made a million hits. He has, or had, conducted "for several years a series of experiments of automatic writing with friends in various parts of the world," and written voluminously about them. He revived British naval supremacy by writing the "Truth About the Navy and Its Fighting Stations," for Mr. Stead, like Mr. Roosevelt, deeply loves a fighter. He discovered Paris and wrote a quick seller about it. He did Berlin and St. Petersburg in the same slashing style. He wrote "Shall I Slay My Brother Boer?" and tumultuously edited the weekly organ of the Stop the War Committee during the struggle.

Mr. Stead has interviewed all the great ones of the earth, some of them several times. Emperors, kings, potentates and popes all look alike to him. Whether they relish it or not, as in the case of Leopold of Belgium, who didn't relish it, they have to submit. As modest and retiring a man as Chinese Gordon talked like a rapid-fire gun when Mr. Stead cornered him. The Czar of Russia, as shy as a woodcock at the end of the open season, can never stop talking in his presence. Emperor William puts Von Bismarck in the breach when Mr. Stead bursts into Berlin heralded for a week by press notices about his plans for disarmament and the regeneration of mankind. But diplomats are small fry to Mr. Stead; they simply infect the capitals of Europe when he travels, and he lets them have a few minutes of his time apiece. Of course, he startles them out of their wonted calm, but he startles or shocks everybody. If it had ever occurred to him he would have interviewed the Dalai Lama in his sanctuary on Mount Everest and shaken him up with home truths about Buddha.

Mr. Stead has been called by one admirer "the incarnation of eccentricity," and by another "an electric dynamo in

clothes." He is the only man President Roosevelt has ever had to listen to. Mr. Stead will not be interrupted by anybody on earth, and his output is 700 words a minute, except when he is pressed for time, when it is uncountable. We must get used to Mr. Stead; he is good for a shocker of some kind every 24 hours. He is the apostle of the unexpected, which he studies all the time. As the Bernard Shaw of agitators he cannot afford to be caught napping. The National Arbitration and Peace Congress in this city is probably one of the opportunities for a gifted opportunist and impromptuist like Mr. Stead. There is no knowing what he will say or do. He doesn't know himself. Of course, the greater is behind—the Hague Conference. If allowed to mobilize hands of peace pilgrims in the various European capitals and lead them up to the doors of the tribunal, as Coxey led his army to Washington, the crowning triumph of Mr. Stead's career will be at hand. The Hague Conference would probably be no more potent to resist him than was Chinese Gordon, or the King of the Belgians, or the wretched Czar. Trust William T. Stead to spring the sensation of his life at The Hague. The great conundrum provoked by his mercurial manner presence anywhere is, What will he do next?

NO MORE GAS AT DENTISTS.

Chloroform, ether, cocaine and other compounds used to produce anaesthesia by dentists and surgeons have apparently seen their day. If a French doctor is to be believed, all these anaesthetics will hereafter be replaced by blue light.

It is now proved that by directing the ray of a blue electric light on the eyes, excluding carefully every other ray, patients can be thrown into a deep sleep and state of insensibility without not only perfectly harmless, but a positive pleasure. The sleep lasts two or three minutes, but is generally sufficient to have a tooth drawn.

This is good news for all dental sufferers of the future but, what is better still, it appears that blue lights, combined with blue hangings, furniture, carpet and so on in a room? is wonderfully exhilarating, and a positive cure for certain persons afflicted with nervous trouble. It quiets the nerves immediately and plunges a person into a pleasant slumber, after which all nervous trouble disappears. The inventor recommends not only blue electric lights, but blue glass windows, which have a marvelous soothing effect on certain temperaments.

THE OTHER WAY.

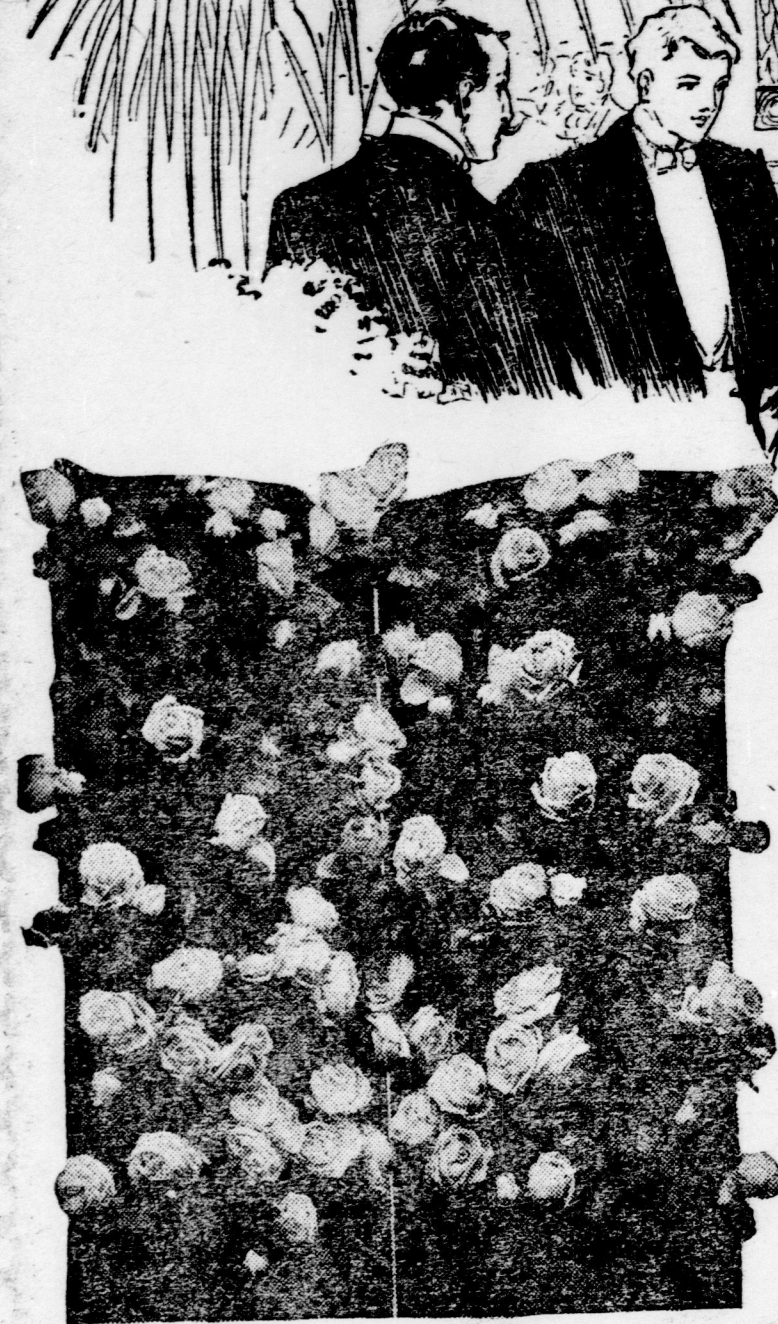
If you were a German boy living in some old village over in Germany and if you should discover that the house next door was on fire, you wouldn't grab for your cap, fall over chairs and rush out to yell "fire!" and turn in an alarm. If you did you'd be arrested. You would wait until certain that there was a fire, and then you would walk slowly out, ring the bell of the house, and when the good wife came to the door to see what was wanted you would take off your cap to her and say:

"I beg your pardon, Mrs. Schneider, for disturbing you, but the fact is that your house is on fire and will be burned down if you don't do something."

SCHOOL FOR HOUSEWIVES

HOW TO ENTERTAIN AT AN EVENING RECEPTION

BY MARION HARLAND



Floral Screen Will Hide An Unightly Corner.



HOW TO ENTERTAIN AT AN EVENING RECEPTION



Service Table and Correct Dress for the Maid.



Attractive Ways of Serving Ices.

Nobody calls it a "party" nowadays. The word has been appropriated by politicians and "personal factors" of voyagers, until the social flavor has been entirely dissipated.

A hundred years ago what we know as a "reception" would have been called a "rout."

I happened the other day upon a sentence in the Life of Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, that tickled me amazingly. It might have been printed in 1907, in the satirical critic's corner of the Morning Trumpeter, of Chicago, Philadelphia or New York.

The biographer of the clerical wit tells of his dissuading invited guests from attending a certain "rout" by "painting and describing in glowing colors the horrors of a dumplin' rout—the heat, the crowd, the bad lemonade, the ignominy of appearing next day in the Morning Post."

CYNICAL VIEWS

A blunt husband once defined his wife's semi-annual assemblage of all her acquaintances as "saying grace over the whole social hog-head." It is not unusual to hear sporting Benedicts allude to the big function as "wiping off the slate."

The average omnium gathering, christened by society leaders "the reception," deserves all this and more. It is no compliment to be invited to one, and seldom anything but a bore to the givers of the "rout." In former papers of the very genius of successful hospitality, this selection of harmonious elements is impracticable when invitations are issued by the hundred. Somebody is bound to feel out of place and ill at ease. Host and guests are lucky if the "somebody" be not in the plural and do not include most of those present.

So well is the difficulty of entertaining a motley throng of acquaintances understood that the necessity of providing other forms of amusement than conversation is universally acknowledged. To this end card tables are laid in one room, a band of music and a cleared floor for dancing in another, where the entertainers can afford space and money for these preparations.

So much for the general reception that clears off a multitude of social debts and leaves the mind of the hostess easy on the score of slighted and affronted conceived in the minds of some of her dear 500 "friends."

If, however, you, my reader, a woman of fair means and hospitable disposition, wish to bring together under your roof fifty or seventy-five friends in the evening, perhaps, to mark the debut of a daughter, or to introduce to your circle of acquaintances a guest whom you delight to honor, you may make the function a pleasant memory to all who take part in it.

The dining table should be drawn to the utmost length that will allow

free passage to the crowd that will troop into the room when supper is served. Chairs are set back against the wall, leaving as much space as possible for the waiters and the men who supplement the hirelings in caring for the wants of their partners. If you have a handsome embroidered cloth of sufficient length to cover the table fully and hang gracefully over the edge at each end, use it. If not, dispose the prettiest centrepieces and doilies you have over the polished surface, leaving little bare space. The light should come mainly from candelabra and lamps. The supper table must be more brilliantly lighted than that laid for a dinner. A low bowl of flowers has the place of honor in the middle. Smaller bowls are nearer the corners, and dishes of fruit, tastefully arranged and garnished with leaves, flank the central ornament. For eatables have glass dishes of salads—lobster and chicken—sandwiches, bonbons, olives, candied ginger, small cakes, etc. Forms of ice cream and ices should be at the top and bottom, and near the edge at the sides of the table, to be accessible to the waiters. Annoying accidents to gowns and table furniture have been the consequence of carelessness in the placing of creams. The waiter should not be obliged to reach over intervening dishes to get at the fragile and treacherous sweets.

RECEIVING THE GUESTS

Hostess and daughters, with the master of the house—if there be one who is willing to bear his part in the reception—take their stand near the front door of the drawing room at the sound of the first arrival.

Dressing rooms are provided for men and for women. Wraps and hats are laid off in these, one or two maids being in attendance in the ladies' dressing room to assist in removing mufflers and cloaks, and lending a hand in whatever rearrangement of toilettes may be required. The appointments of the dressing table should be complete and in order. Hand-glass, shoe and glove buttoners, hairpins, powder-puff, scissors, plenty of white and of black pins—and even a white basket, from which the maid may draw,

at a minute's notice, needle and thread to repair an unforeseen rent—are little things which are no trifles in the time of sudden need. While women wear trains and cobweb draperies, and other people's discarded hair, and renew damaged complexions with cosmetics, the provident hostess must cater to their infirmities.

PUNCTUALITY NOT NECESSARY

The hours during which the house will be open to arrivals are named on the card of invitation. Punctuality is not a desideratum at this function. In fact, few make a point of being on time. If the hours be from 9 to 12, the rooms do not fill up until 10 and after. Supper is usually served about half-past 10. The dining-room is then thrown open, and some member of the family, or friends who assist the hostess in her task, make the motion to enter. After the first instalment of eaters has found the way to the table, the rest follow at their own will. Many partygoers make it a rule never to go into the supper room. There is nothing invidious in the refusal to partake of salads, the creams, etc., at a late affair. As the veteran society woman sometimes

takes in three receptions in one evening, the propriety of abstinence at one or two is obvious.

Says a social arbiter: "So long as guests are arriving, the hostess has no right to leave her post for food, or drink, or rest." The justice of this cannot be denied, since the newest comer has the same right to attention as the first. Yet strict obedience to the rule leaves all guests to their own devices in a way which destroys, root and branch, the ostensible end of the reception. A brilliant woman, who is a figure in the best circles of the city where she is at home, told, in my hearing, the other day, the story of her experience in a house to which she was invited:

"I have what may be called a 'calling acquaintanceship' with the mother of the debutante in whose honor the evening party was given," she said. "I had also met the daughter—a pretty and well-mannered girl. She stood at her mother's side as I entered the splendid drawing room, bowed gracefully, smiled sweetly and spoke my name as an echo to her mother's cordial 'Ah, Mrs. Blank! how very good in you to come!' To her formula the hostess subjoined, 'Louise feels highly honored that you have paid her the compliment of attending her debut reception.'"

"Indeed I do!" smiled the echo. "I am sure that neither mother nor daughter would have recognized me in my evening dress had not the footman's sonorous enunciation of my name reminded them of my identity. I lingered near the door and the reception group long enough to hear hostess and daughter say the same things in substance to ten other arrivals. Then I drifted through the rooms, idly seeing, at least, a hundred faces—all strange to me—and not speaking to one person. Not a creature seemed to see me until I landed in

the crowded supper room. The table was superb, and well tended, for a waiter asked if I 'might bring me something.' I said 'No,' and strayed leisurely back to the drawing room. By now the crowd was a press, and it took at least ten minutes to thread it. I had been in the hospitable (?) mansion thirty-five minutes. As I made my adieu to the smiling twain on duty at the door the hostess said sweetly: 'Ah! Mrs. Blank! going already? How very good in you to come! Louise feels highly honored that you have paid her the compliment of attending her debut. And dutiful Louise responded, 'Indeed I do!'

"I went home and marked against the 'Reception' on my engagement calendar—'Done!' In that 'social' half hour I had not exchanged one syllable with a human being except what I have repeated."

A travesty upon hospitality, you say. Perhaps so, but what more could the urbane hostess do for a single guest?

To avoid the hollow pretense of entertaining those who honor your invitation, ask a few intimate friends to act as pudding-sticks to the incongruous ingredients. Let some belonging to your family circle—relatives, if not members of your household—distribute themselves through the rooms, and look out for the stranger within your gates.

You cannot afford to employ paid artists to make music, to act plays and recite for the delectation of the assembly. You are poor in expedients if you cannot devise something in the way of amateur recitations, charades, jugglery, or music that will give people who do not know each other's names a few themes of common interest.

Marion Harland

HOUSEMOTHERS' EXCHANGE

THE following comes in reply to a request from one of the constituency:

I am glad to give "Mrs. J. S." a recipe for picking herring. Soak the herring over night in cold water. In the morning remove the scales, cut the fish open, take out all the black stuff that sticks to the sides of the fish and wash thoroughly. If you like to do the work in a little more fanciful way, cut the fish around the neck as far as the bone, and with your fingers push the flesh from the bones until you get a good start, working the fish toward the tail. With patience you may strip the whole fish and separate the bones from the meat. This work is, of course, rather slow.

Now cut the herring in half, or in four long strips. Cut a few dry pickles into dice and fold a strip of the fish around some of these, using two small wooden toothpicks to pin the sides of the strip together. Take a teaspoonful each of whole black pepper, salt and cloves, a teaspoonful of mustard, a dash of ground pepper and of ground nutmeg, and also some stamping patterns. Pack the fish in glass jars or in some other tight container, and pour over it a mixture of vinegar and oil. When serving the fish, garnish them with slices of cucumber cut with the rind on. This improves the flavor of the fish. Spiced vinegar may also be used in putting up the herring. Should "Mrs. J. S." wish recipes for luke herring, I will be glad to furnish them, if you will let me hear again.

Mrs. J. G. L. (North Marshfield, Ill.)

I do not know what "luke herring" is, and would like to be enlightened.

For the "Shut-ins"

If you know of any "shut-ins" who would be glad to receive some books on fancy work, let me know through the columns of the "School for Housewives."

Mrs. S. (Charles City, Iowa).

An offer of this sort is sure to be eagerly accepted. As the offer is limited to invalids, it is, of course, narrower in its range than many of the offerings of the "School for Housewives." But the shut-in, with her long, monotonous days, is peculiarly in need of just the diversion that can be found in needlework. I hope the offer may be won by the person who needs it most.

Wants a Floor Polish

Will one of the sisters tell me of a cheap, lasting and durable floor polish for a family room that has rough floors?

Mrs. E. P. H. (Hartwell, Ga.).

Directions for making such a polish will be received joyfully by others besides the housekeeper who asks for it. There is a felt need of such a polish in many a home where bare floors command themselves either from motives of economy or on hygienic grounds.

Beef Juice for the Baby

I should like to say to "Mrs. M. L. A." in regard to feeding her 4-month-old baby that if she will give it beef juice on bread for one meal she will gain excellent results. To prepare the beef juice cut one pound of lean juicy round steak and run it through a meat grinder. Put eight ounces of water on it. I put mine in glass jar and keep it over night with a little salt. In the morning pour off the juice and squeeze the meat through a cloth. Heat it in hot water. By this method it does not get of help. If any more assistance is needed I will be glad to give it.

E. V. D. (Cleveland, Ohio).

All mothers of young babies will be interested in this method of preparing beef juice. It brings out the full value of the meat and is all the better for not being really cooked.

For Washing Flannels

The following suggestion will be of use to all housekeepers who desire to simplify the labor of washing flannels and other clothing—and who does not? I wish to give my experience in washing with ammonia. I use the regular household ammonia. I have employed it ever since I was a child, and I think it would be well for that I ever tried before for flannels and other things. It makes the clothes white and gives them a nice, clean, sweet smell. Do not use washing soda or anything else with it but soap. I do not believe that those who have once tried it would ever use anything else.

Mrs. A. A. R. (Manitowish, Mich.).

Formula for White Borax Soap

Some one asked for a formula for white borax soap. I send one.

One can of potash, dissolved in 2½ pints of water. Let it stand until cool. Add half a pint of ammonia and half a pound of

powdered borax and five pounds of grease, melted. Pour slowly and stir until it thickens, then pour into a wooden box and put down smoothly. Before it is too hard cut in bars to suit. This is a very nice hard soap.

At this time of year, when housecleaning is in the air and every one is summer-camped, these suggestions about washing and directions for soap-making will appeal especially to housekeepers.

On the Cost of Living

Here is another communication of the cost of living, and the figures of "H. A. S." are again under discussion:

I have read with attention the menus for a week given by "H. A. S." for meals which are to cost \$4 a week. She did not say how many persons that \$4 was to feed. We will say three. A wonder how much she would have left from dinner for breakfast? She had eggs five times for breakfast; also an omelet for two dozen eggs, at 15¢ each, yet she only used two dozen eggs at 15¢ each. We pay here 25¢ and 40¢ for eggs, and "did" her for three meals—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, at 25¢ each. We pay 25¢ a pound, at 25¢ each. She had one and one-quarter quart, she tells of onions at 2¢ a quart. Now, if I had to do it, I could live on \$4 a week, my husband, 8-year-old daughter and myself. But I would have to change that menu considerably. We could, for the most part, drink milk every day at 8¢ a quart. Nor could we use very much cream at 2¢ a quart. I should use regular potatoes, and not more meat. It is a very nice menu, but I could not carry it out at the same figures. I wonder how many of the housekeepers could? I would like to hear just what some of them think about it.

"This is the first time I have written to the Editor, and I am glad to tell you that I have had very little to do with it, first, which I think a blessing, for I had nothing to waste and it taught me economy."

Mrs. W. H. C. (Philadelphia).

Necessity and Economy

And here is another letter which touches upon a different phase of the same fruitful topic.

I have just read the letter from "Mrs. H. P." and your comment on it. If you could not afford a better diet—if your John could not earn enough to pay for his wife's and his own life insurance, and if we spent \$4 a week for food we would have remaining, if he never lost a day through illness, \$104 a year for doctors' and dentists' bills, replacing worn-out furniture, the pots and pans will wear out, reading matter, stamps and stationery, and the thousand and one incidentals which eat up as much in the aggregate.

Of course, if a man earns plenty of money and will have it, he can eat up \$4 a week in expensive food, but he will probably pay for it by having dyspepsia and then he will find, to his astonishment, that he can live unaccounted years on \$10 worth of food per week—and will have to.

If any one wants to know how I keep our family of three on less than \$4 per week for groceries I'll be glad to tell her, but I assure her it is not through parsimony, but stern necessity, and without that test of spurs she would probably not care to follow in my footsteps.

E. S. B. (Monmouth, Ill.).

Saving Time and Patience

I should like to tell my sisters through your helpful column, how I slip my curtain rods into place. I have a curtain rod in the end of the rod, leaving a wee bit of the cork to project from the rod. The cork saves time and an awful lot of patience. I hope this wee bit may be of use to some of my sisters who are anxious to get the work over with.

A HOUSEWIFE (Union Grove, Wis.).

FAMILY MEALS FOR A WEEK

SUNDAY BREAKFAST

Berries, rice, jelly and cream, broiled chicken, honey muffins, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Cold lamb (a left-over), white and brown cream cheese sandwiches, macaroni salad, Bavarian cream and cake, cocoa and tea.

DINNER

Tomato soup, broiled fish in casserole, spinach, potato scallop, rhubarb pudding, black coffee.

MONDAY BREAKFAST

Fruit, cereal and cream, breakfast bacon, poached eggs, baked toast, whole wheat bread, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Mince of liver (a left-over), spinach a la cream (a left-over), baked sweet potatoes, baked custard and macaroons, tea.

DINNER

Potato and tomato soup (partly a left-over), vol-au-vent of chicken and mushrooms (a left-over), in part, boiled rice with cheese sauce, string beans, home-canned peaches and whipped cream, black coffee.

TUESDAY BREAKFAST

Fruit, honey and cream, fried pan fish, cream biccuits, toasted whole wheat bread, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Baked omelette, with tomato-and-cheese sauce; potatoes, boiled whole, with butter and parsley sauce; string beans and lettuce salad (a left-over), crackers and Roquefort cheese, cream puffs and cocoa.

DINNER

Mock turtle bean soup, baked veal cutlets, asparagus, whipped potatoes, bananas, tomato toast, baked lettuce and macaroons, cream, cup cake, black coffee.

WEDNESDAY BREAKFAST

Fruit, cereal and cream, larded sweet-breads, brown and white toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Cod steaks, hashed potatoes, browned: tomato toast, baked lettuce and macaroons, radishes, Charlotte russe, tea.

DINNER

Mulligatawny soup, Irish stew, rice croquettes, scallop of sweet potatoes, berry dumplings, baked, with hard sauce, black coffee.

THURSDAY BREAKFAST

Berries, cereal and cream, breakfast bacon and fried sweet peppers, hot rolls, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Stew with dumplings (warmed over), baked macaroni, sliced celery, crackers and cheese, watercress salad, cake and marmalade, tea.

DINNER

Cream of asparagus soup, larded leg of

LUNCHEON

mutton, with caper sauce; Jerusalem artichokes, Bermuda potatoes, rhubarb tartlets, cream cake, black coffee.

FRIDAY BREAKFAST

Oranges, cracked wheat and cream, salt mackerel, creamed potato biscuits, brown toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Golden buck, made with cottage cheese; Saratoga potatoes, lettuce, prune-and-nut salad, hot crackers, junket and cream, angel cake.

DINNER

Cod chowder, baked shad with sauce tartare, green peas, whipped and browned potatoes, rice custard pudding with lemon meringue on top, strawberry preserves, black coffee.

SATURDAY BREAKFAST

Berries, Indian meal mush and cream, scalloped shad roe (a left-over), muffins, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Deviled mutton fried in batter (a left-over), warm biscuits, lettuce salad with crackers and Gorgonzola cheese, radishes, strawberry shortcake, tea.

DINNER

Scotch broth (founded on liquor in which Thursday's mutton was boiled), imitation terrapin (ro's head), young onions, potatoes (fried mush and a left-over), peach marmalade pudding, black coffee.

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Out of the Darkness

"Come, Garton, you must go now." She put out a soft hand again, and half led, half drew the excited young man to the door. She let him out herself into the wind and storm. It might have rained showers of roses on them both. A shy goodnight followed him through the darkness. Garton, turning round in the garden-path, saw her still standing, with flowing dress and hair on the doorstep, with the silver lamp in her hand. The radiant figure haunted him all night long.

Rotha went up to Meg when she had let out Garton. Meg was not asleep when she entered. The elder woman knew at once by the girl's kisses and silence that something had happened. She drew her into her arms without a word, and let her cry softly to herself. Rotha shed a few tears of wonder, and happiness, and excitement on Meg's shoulder. The strain and flurry of the last few hours had worn her out. This natural outburst and relief of her feelings soothed and relieved her. By and by she sat up and told her friend all.

Meg was not much surprised; she lay and listened with a throbbing head to the shy recital. How strange and yet how familiar it all sounded! A hot quiver of pain darted through Meg's temples as she thought how she had known it all. Meg lost herself once in the midst of the girl's eager talk; the pine logs fell asunder, sending out a shower of sparkling fragments. A cricket came out and chirped upon the hearth; the room was full of a clear ruddy light. Meg is back again in the shabby parlor of Chatham Place. There she is, a tall ungainly figure, with faded pink in her belt. She is playing on the cracked old piano; the cool evening through the wire blinds, the room is filled with warm spicy smells; there is a bowl of dull red carnations. "Encore, encore!" cries somebody from a distance. "Play that again, Magge!" says a sweet old voice. A wrinkled hand beats time softly. "Ay, do Magge, it is my favorite!" A tall figure blocks up the light. Hand-some Jack Carruthers is standing behind her; a dark intense face leans down to hers. Are her tears splashing on the ivory keys? "Ay, Jack, for better, for worse; nay, for worse, worse only!" Meg wakes up with a start and shiver, and a dull shadow seems creeping over the room.

"Do you love him? Are you sure you are happy? He is very good, but not good enough for my darling," says Meg, when Rotha had finished.

"Good! I wish I were half as good as he is," thought Rotha, when she went up to her room. She was a little disappointed at Mrs. Carruthers' reception of her news. Meg had said very little, but she had kissed Rotha and wept over her.

"It is too late to ask my advice now," Meg had said very solemnly, "and per-

haps, after all, I should not have cared to give it. You have accepted Garton's love, and I pray that he may be worthy of my darling's choice, but I would have her be very sure of herself and of him, too."

Rotha had gone upstairs with these words ringing in her ears. In spite of her happiness they had a little sobered her. It was clear that Meg had been thinking of her own unhappy choice. To her such a subject must always be more or less invested with gloom. Nevertheless the words had been said, and Rotha had felt herself somewhat sobered by them.

"Do you love him? Are you sure you are happy?" Meg had asked, anxiously, and then she had averred it as her conviction that he was hardly worthy of her friend's love. Doubtless it was rather chilling to the girl's enthusiasm; she sat down a little troubled as she pondered over Meg's words. "Was I sure?" Of course, she was. Rotha repelled the doubt indignantly. Was he not the best, the noblest, the dearest? Her breast heaved, her eyes filled with tears, as a hundred recollections of the young man's goodness crossed her mind. Rotha was right when she felt that she loved him dearly. Nevertheless, Meg was right, too. Mrs. Carruthers had grasped the truth actively when she told herself that Rotha's affection for Garton was a sentiment rather than a passion, and that the imagination had as much to do with it as the heart.

"Proximity has much to do with such cases. One remembers the quaint old name that Shakespeare has given to the pangs — 'and maidens call it Love in Idleness.' How many a girl and boy fancy has grown out of summer's wanderings and the dolce far niente of holiday-time—youth, spring-time, and love joining hand in hand! In after years things are different. Damon is not forever plying to his Chloe; a little honey may refresh the eyes, but palate for all that, Adam, as he delivers in the sweat of his brow, is not always thinking of his future Eve. One who has lately gone from us, and who gave his all of earthly love to one woman, as child and girl and wedded wife, once said, 'Love is the business, but not the sole business of a man's life.'"

Rotha had always had a pleasant liking for Garton; his society had become a sort of necessity to her. Those three days of his absence had seemed a break in her life; he had fallen out of her daily existence, and Rotha had been restless. Garton was away from her, unhappy and miserable, and all the sweetness had gone out of everything in consequence.

And after that it had all come so suddenly on her, "and maidens called it Love in Idleness," or, as Meg would have said, love in pity or out of pity,

When Rotha questioned her heart in the presence of Garton its answer appeared conclusive. She put out her hand to him with a great throb of pity and love, with genuine blushes, with a little burst of honest frankness. She would make him happy; it must all come right, she thought. Poor Garton's passionate protestations awoke responsive thrills.

Rotha was in a great measure blind to Garton's failings. The faults that provoked others were to her but the errors of circumstances. In some degree he was glorified in her eyes. The stern or ascetic side of Garton's nature, which Mrs. Carruthers found so grievous, was simply admirable to the young girl, who would have gone through fire and water for those she loved. She looked at Garton through the glamour of her own imagination. She invested him with a hundred imaginary attributes. Garton, with all his clumsy honesty and his tender heart, would have fallen far short of this standard, for no one knew his own faults better than Garton.

As she thought about it now, Meg's doubts ceased to harass her. "He will owe everything to me. I shall make up to him for all his disappointments and his wasted life," she said to herself. "I need not fear that he does not love me for myself now. How noble of him to go away without asking for anything, and now he will have it all!"

When Bunley woods are green with summer sap, when the red leaves of autumn flame deep in windy hollows, or when the winter snows are crisp and untrodden in the bosky dells, how will Rotha remember that she has promised to be Garton's wife?

CHAPTER XXIX.

As for Garton, he went home through the wind and rain as though he were treading on air. He came back once and put his lips to the stone where the silver lamp had been gleaming. He murmured a thousand blessings as he looked up at the curtained window, where the firelight was still playing on the blind. He imagined her still sitting there in her gray dress, with downcast eyes, thinking of him. He would have lingered there, heaven knows how long. In the rain and darkness, keeping watch and ward over that hallowed threshold, but for Rotha's little Skye terrier Fidgets, who flew barking at him round a corner, for Fidgets' annoying attentions. The dog positively refused to recognize his friend. He growled at Garton's wet overcoat, till Garton gave up the contest and retired.

He performed a few more acts of worship, however, in the front of the house, leaning on the gate which Rotha and he had so often entered. Was Rotha or he the happier now? "Oh, God bless her for all her dear love and goodness to me!" cried Garton, lifting his hat in his youthful chivalry. How many more delicious things he would have said and done are doubtful, but

Fidgets found him out again and came grumbling through an aperture in the wall. Jack and Jasper from the vicarage joined in the duet inside, and all the village dogs took up the chorus, while Garton, baffled by the canine music, took himself and his raptures to the seawall, till he felt sober enough to get back to Robert.

The study looked very cozy when Garton entered. The fire was blazing, the lamp freshly trimmed, and the vicar sat in the arm-chair which Garton usually occupied opposite Robert, with Cinders comfortably curled up on his knee. Garton could hear their voices as he climbed up the dark staircase. The cheerful light almost dazzled him coming in from the gloom outside.

Robert broke off directly at Garton's entrance. His face looked flushed and excited, his eyes sparkling, his whole appearance and manner changed. The vicar also looked beaming. The two confronted him with some curiosity. Garton, with his radiant face, his wet coat and muddy boots, presented a strange appearance to his two brothers. Austin put his hand on his wet shoulder rather anxiously, and Robert exclaimed in surprise:

"Why, where have you been, Gar? It is nearly 11 o'clock, and my dear fellow, just look at your boots!"

"Yes, I know," returned Garton, not looking at them, however, and shaking himself like a water-spaniel. "I have been with a friend a part of the evening, and since then I have been taking a walk by myself on the seawall."

He did not add that his friend had been Rotha, and if Robert had any suspicion as to the cause of his radiant looks he did not say so.

Austin was the next to speak. "Making the most of your liberty, eh? Now I'll be bound your friend was Rube Armstrong, and that you were both making a night of it up at Bryn. Here have Robert and I been waiting out patience waiting for you. Mary has sent in once to know when I was coming, but I would not go till Robert had told you the news."

"What news! It ought to be pleasant to judge by Bob's face," replied Gar dreamily. He wondered with a sort of pride if they could guess how little their news could affect him. It was something to see Robert look happy, however. "Is Belle better?" he asked, with a consciousness that this news must be about her.

"Better. No, I can't say that she is," replied the vicar, becoming a little grave at the question, "Mary will tell it that she gets gradually worse."

"Oh, Mary is always croaking," interrupted Robert hastily. "It is natural that she should be anxious about her only sister."

"Better. No, I can't say that she is," replied the vicar, becoming a little grave at the question, "Mary will tell it that she gets gradually worse."

"We have not told him your news yet. Look here, Gar; we are talking in hieroglyphics, old fellow. What should you say if you had not to go to New Zealand after all?"

Gar stared at him stupidly. Not to go? Of course he was not going now; but how did they know? Robert took up his brother's parable rather impatiently.

"That is not the way to begin, Austin. Gar will never understand us like that. Listen to me, Gar. You recollect Aunt Charlotte's oldest friend, Mr. Ramsay, of Stretton?"

"Remember him? Of course, I do. Emma Ramsay was a pretty girl, too," he added mischievously for his brother's benefit, and, for a wonder, Robert did not resent the joke.

"Well, she is Emma Tregarthen now—Lady Tregarthen, I should say; and is prettier than she ever was, only rather stout. Well, what should you say, Garton, at Mr. Ramsay sending for me early this morning in quite a friendly way and telling me that he had accidentally heard that I was managing clerk at Broughton & Clayton's, and not getting on so well as I ought in the world, and then making me the most brilliant offer you ever imagined?"

"I should say he was a jolly old fellow and no end of a brick," cried Garton rapturously. "Is he going to take you into the works at Stretton?"

"No, no, no, the star of the Odds is rising now, and boyish as ever, he clipped his brother's hair on the shoulder."

"No nonsense, Gar; you have not heard me out. He can't take me in at Stretton, though I see he wants me, because Carter refuses to be superannuated, and very sensible, too, of Carter. By the by, he told me, Austin, that he had always hoped to see me at the head of that concern, in poor Bob Ramsay's place, but, of course, the fates would not have it."

"Moralized Robert, looking very handsome and sentimental, as befores a man who had to choose between two beautiful girls."

"That was when he hoped you would be his son-in-law," returned the vicar, smiling. "It is getting late, my dear fellow, and you are leaving Garton a long time in the dark."

"Not in the dark now," answered Gar, with a happy laugh, but, of course, his brother misunderstood him.

"What do you guess?" asked Robert in surprise. "I was utterly taken aback when Mr. Ramsay told me that, knowing how my abilities were thrown away, he had taken the liberty to recommend me to the house of Fullgrave & Barton, old correspondents of his, who had applied to him for a well-qualified English manager."

"An American house!" exclaimed Garton opening his eyes. "Yes, I should have preferred England, if only for Belle's sake. Of course, I know she will be willing to accompany me," he continued, with a smile; "still it is hard parting her and Mary. It is all arranged; Mr. Ramsay has the power to arm me with full credentials. I have given Broughton & Clayton three months' notice. My salary is to be six or seven hundred a year, and I trust, before two months are out, Belle will be well enough to

marry me. Mr. Ramsay says there can be no objection to my taking a wife out, as we are to have a house rent free on the premises. So Belle will be quite a rich woman," finished Robert; but his voice was a little husky as he thought how late, how very late, all these good things had come to them. More than once the fear had crossed his mind that evening that Belle was hardly fit for the new duties she was taken on herself.

"Have you told her?" asked Gar excitedly.

"No, I have not told Belle yet; Mary begged me to say nothing tonight, Garton, you don't look half surprised enough, and you don't ask me why you are not to go to New Zealand."

"No," returned Garton, trying to suppress his impatience; "I forgot all about that part of it, Robert."

"Well, I am coming to it now. Mr. Ramsay did not send for me this morning only to tell me this news, but because he thought I should be a likely person to assist him in a sudden difficulty; he has no sons, as you know, and his staff, though efficient, is somewhat small, and he wants a trustworthy person with a fair amount of brains to discharge rather a delicate commission for him."

"Well!" ejaculated Garton. Robert was decidedly prosy in his happiness; these particulars were not at all interesting to Garton; he began to think of Rotha standing out in the dark with a silver lamp in her hand; he could hear the sweet goodnight echoing among the trees; he shifted his place and moved restlessly, somewhat to Austin's amusement, as Robert went on with his explanations.

"You see he is rather in a fix just now, as the Yankees say; he has just heard from very reliable sources that the Vera Cruz mines in South America are not yielding profits to the shareholders; that, in fact, there are rumors of immense losses. Mr. Ramsay is not one of the directors, but he has dabbed very largely in shares; and the person he has appointed to watch his interests over there has not quite come up to the mark. Some of the most influential shareholders have been selling out, a panic has been the result, and the directors want to hush it up; in fact, Mr. Ramsay cannot satisfy himself whether there is any cause for alarm or not;—do you follow me?"

"Of course, I do," returned Garton impatiently; he could not understand what Robert was driving at, or why these lengthy particulars should be interesting to him. The vicar was watching him, exchanged a droll smile with Robert.

"It does not strike you as particularly interesting, does it? Well, it will soon; don't be in a hurry, Gar; it is coming presently. Well, Mr. Ramsay would go over himself, but he is not as young as he was, and he dreads the voyage; but he asked me if I knew of anyone tolerably trustworthy who would go over there, and who would watch the whole thing for him and keep his eyes and ears open. His principal business would be to seek out a certain retired Spanish merchant, of whom Mr. Ramsay has lost sight of for many years; this Don Gomez would give you—I mean the person in question—every reliable information that was to

LOCAL OPTION IN KENTUCKY.

There are, we believe, only nine counties in Kentucky where liquor is legally sold, and in most of these it is only at the county seat. So far as practical prohibition is concerned, reports indicate that there is much less liquor sold at retail in Kentucky than in the prohibition State of Maine. On Tuesday, Richmond, county seat of the oldest county in the state, voted "dry." This is near the spot where Boone made his first fort and conducted operations against the Indians. In Kentucky there is a law which permits any voting precinct, even a ward of a city, to vote out saloons by popular voice, and it also permits a county to do so. The curious part of the whole matter is that in Kentucky prohibition seems to prohibit more perfectly than almost anywhere else—Philadelphia Inquirer.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for hemorrhoids 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. 62¢ at all dealers of EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT. Louis N. Parker, the dramatist, was born in France; his father was an American, his mother an English woman; his first language was Italian, and he was educated in Germany.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

Housekeepers appreciate good **WRINGERS** A poor one is an aggravation. To do without one is hard on your wrists, your temper, your time, and makes one think of the dark ages. Prices **\$3.00 TO \$6.75** We sell the best. **Westman's Hardware** 121 Dundas St. and Market St.

Plays, Players and Playgoers

THE GRAND.
Monday Night and Five Following
Nights.—The Earl Burgess Company

BENNETT'S.
Thursday and Friday Nights
..... "The Mikado"

Bennett's Vaudeville Theater closes for the vaudeville tonight, but Thursday and Friday of next week, "The Mikado," will be presented for the benefit of Victoria Hospital.

Manager Alox goes to New York Sunday, where he will open an office for the Bennett people and will have charge of the booking done for Bennett's four theatres, all of which will be open next fall.

Mr. Alox has made many friends during his two years' residence in London, and the announcement of his departure was heard with regret. He is a good type of the theatrical man, one who knows his constituency and aims to keep up the standard of the amusements he furnishes the public.

An old performer himself, he was picked up by General Manager Bennett, who has the happy faculty of gathering around him all the good things and talent right. His great knowledge of vaudeville fits him well for the position he is called upon to fill in New York, and while deeply regretting his departure from London, his many friends will wish him every success in his greater sphere in New York.

Of all the great American plays, the old historical drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has the strongest hold on the people. It is beyond question one of the best plays ever written, hence the warm places it holds in the hearts of all people of every clime. The greatest production that this American classic has ever had will be given at the Grand this afternoon and evening under the management of William Kibbe. Watch for the big street parade.

No greater or more pretentious undertaking has ever been seen in Canada than the monster benefit now being arranged for the mail carriers by Manager Bowers for the week of May 20. Mr. Bowers has gotten together the largest and most expensive vaudeville bill ever before seen in Canada, and has engaged a bill amounting to \$2,500. That the people of London will appreciate his efforts to benefit others has already been demonstrated by the large number of tickets sold by the carriers. It is a guaranteed fact that such a bill has never been seen outside of New York City, and comprises acts that are coming here direct from Europe. Miss Monnie Emerald, a dainty little miss from her mother country, will make her first American appearance here, having been playing continuously for the past two years in London, Eng., at the music hall, and for the past seven months at the Palace, the largest music hall in the world. Eph Thompson's herd

of military and acrobatic elephants, introducing the only somersaulting elephant in the world, "Mr. Will H. Fox, whose act in the celebrated "Paderewski," has made all Europe laugh, and will make his first appearance here. Jewell's Manikins are so wonderful that it is hard to believe that they are not really midgets instead of manikins manipulated by human beings. Cook and Stevens are said to be the funniest colored performers on the stage, and their act, "The Coo and the Chinaman," is of the side-splitting order that makes you wish they would stop long enough to let you get your breath. Kinky Lee and her Kandy Kids are now the real candy, and give you a condensed musical comedy that brings shame to many of the large companies carrying thirty or more people. The Brothers Giff come to us from the land of ginger beer and pretzels, and do some pumpkins as gymnasts, and acrobats, and perform feats that make you sit up and take notice. Harry Lee is one of those funny fellows, you read about, but seldom see, and he sings some parodies that are new and original, and make you laugh if you have not already bought your ticket, be sure and tell the mail carrier to bring you along a couple when he brings you your morning mail.

The Earl Burgess Company, which opens a week's engagement at the Grand Monday evening, is one of the most popular stock companies in the country. They are presenting a repertoire of the latest New York successes, and are carrying a company of sixteen people, every one of whom is an accomplished and capable actor or actress, and a carload of special scenery and electrical effects are carried for every production presented by Mr. Burgess, who takes pride in having the largest and best-equipped repertoire company traveling at popular prices.

The plays presented are all sensational and will be presented in the following order: Monday evening, the four-act drama, "For His Sister's Honor." Tuesday evening, "The Whole Dam Family." Wednesday evening, "Queen of the White Slaves." Thursday evening, "Tracked Around the World." Friday, "How Women Ruin Men." Saturday, "Secrets of the Police." Wednesday matinee, "On Thanksgiving Day." Saturday matinee, "Daughter of the South."

Probably the greatest drama ever presented to American theatergoers is "The Lion and the Mouse," Charles Klein's play, which Henry B. Harris will present here.

This play has broken all records in theatrical annals, and is now in its twelfth month at the Lyceum Theater, New York. It being the only drama presented through an entire summer season. Mr. Harris has gathered together an exceptionally fine cast for the interpretation of the different roles, and the engagement here should prove a most interesting one.

Actors and Their Dress

Actors do not create style in dress as an actress often does, although the leading man in the modern drama must be in style and patronize the best tailors. Knowing what to wear naturally most of the actors are good dressers off the stage. Both on and off the stage, John Drew is considered the Beau Brummel of the theater, and comes near to style in men's clothes. He has been called "the glass of fashion and the mold of form." His personal knowledge of society greatly assists him in dressing the small roles that he usually portrays on the stage, and he shows the same elegance in dress when seen on Fifth avenue.

Of the younger actors Richard Bennett of "The Hypocrites" is said to be one of the best dressed boys off the stage. William Courtnay invariably wears white suits when seen on the street and usually carries the latest things in canes. His coat is of the newest cut and his gloves and hat are of a corresponding shade. He is a promenade on the Champs Elysees.

Forbes Robertson, the English star, exhibits a quiet taste in his dress. He is attired according to the prevailing fashion and nothing more. He would indicate his profession, but one would be sure to say, "There is an English gentleman," upon seeing him off the stage. The simple habits of William Gillette are not better illustrated than in his simplicity in dress. Though quietly dressed his clothes are in good taste.

George M. Cohan cares little for his personal appearance off the stage, and usually wears soft felt hats and the kind of wearing soft felt hats which are known as the "George Cohan hats." William Collier is another actor who does not set much store upon fashionable dress, but rarely has a suit that fits him.

Guy Miller is most correct in his dress. Wilton Lackaye is an elegant dresser, but E. H. Sothern is too intellectual to care much about clothes. Frank Worthington dresses quietly but always looks well. Herbert Kealey always looks well. He has been a stage model with his dress coat and patent leathers, and is as much a model in dress off the stage. Francis Wilson does not worry about his clothes, but is always neatly dressed and off the stage he might be taken either for an artist, a musician or a poet. Nothing about him looks like a stage actor. Dustin Farnum would suggest that he is an actor and he says that he often has been taken for a traveling man. Edwin Arden, who has met with some success in portraying western types on the stage, dresses fashionably and correctly. Robert Loraine is well groomed, but never overdressed. Orrin Johnson is always immaculate, and looks like a fellow player he is off the stage. The simple habits of William Gillette are not better illustrated than in his simplicity in dress.

There are usually two entrances to the stage of a theater; one is through a little door which opens from the auditorium directly on to the stage, and is situated at one side of the theater, just back of the stage box. This door is used only by the manager of the company and the stage manager. The door is really used but little, and in many of the older theaters does not exist at all. The real stage door—the door with the overhanging lamp; the door of fiction and romance and mystery—is an altogether different affair. Whether from accident or deliberate purpose, I do not know, but this door is usually geographically situated at the end of a dark, narrow alley, deep with slush and ice in winter and filled with ash heaps and tin cans in summer.

Admitting that the casual visitor does succeed in finding the stage door at the end of the alley, his difficulties have but just begun. On gingerly opening the stage door, which, although the most inopportune door in the world, is never locked, the visitor will find a very small hallway. On one side of the hallway there is a pigeon-hole letter-box and a key-rack. On the other side there is a window opening in on a small room, which is the exclusive property of the stage door-

ETHEL SCORED, BUT AMELIA LOST OUT

Fickle Fortune's Treatment of Two Famous Actresses.

EDDIE FOY SEEN IN NEW ROLE

In "The Orchid"—Interesting Gossip From New York Regarding Theatrical Matters.

New York, May 11.—Two fair women, Ethel Barrymore and Amelia Bingham, have had differing weeks in New York. Ethel's being triumphant easily and Amelia's disastrous. Their contrasting experiences, one in one evening and the other in the next, show how stage vogue goes up, and up, and up, and down and down, according as it gives momentum amounting to velocity. These actresses are figures in society as well as in drama. Ethel, daughter of Maurice Barrymore and Georgia Drew-Barrymore, grand-daughter of the deceased Mr. Drew, is the crown of the alive John Drew, is the crown of the high joint lands of Bononia and Smartdom. She hobnobs alike with people of Murray Hill and the Tenderloin, and gets away with the homage of both kinds.

Ethel Barrymore's new demonstration of her power, even prowess, in doing things which she ought not to

do is in "His Excellency the Governor." That play, as first given here eight years ago, had Jessie Millward in its character of a brush-mannered and the fact of wearing soft felt hats which are known as the "George Cohan hats." William Collier is another actor who does not set much store upon fashionable dress, but rarely has a suit that fits him.

For no one tries to brace against the vogue of Ethel Barrymore, and if you were to see her in the second act you would understand why criticism is flaccid and admiration is robust; because there she is, well, why not say it since it is so?—she strips beautifully. She does not denude the heart and soul of a Gibson girl, for no such exposure of an adventure; but she surely does bare her arms to the tops of her shoulders, and her torso nearly down to her belt line, besides giving thorough publicity—by means of a thin skirt so admirably weighted at the hem that it adheres to her closely—to the walking section of herself. I don't think that so intimate or entrancing a stage view of the fashionable drawing-room girl has ever been buyable at \$2. It was a case of girl and gown in a bewildering harmony that benumbed critical analysis of her acting on the first night. And who thought of the captain marshal who had written "His Excellency the Governor"? For there, conspicuous at the front of a pro-town gives the stage doorkeeper a note for the third lady from the right hand and crosses his hand with a dollar bill—he will still scowl and growl, "Stay where you are."

It is one of the traditions of the profession that every actor and actress on entering the theater shall say, "Good evening," and on leaving, "Good night," to the stage doorkeeper. During the many dreary hours I have been permitted to stand in the stuffy hall behind the third lady from the right, ways of many stage actors, from the lowliest, slithering chorus girl, fall to greet the stage doorkeeper with hearty enthusiasm, and I can remember but few cases of the greeting, even having been returned.—C. B. Davis, in Outing Magazine.

musical hall to her for a month, and the sudden change of show from extravaganza to drama took three persons unawares, if no more. There was a man who looked like a solid mar-phant here on a goods buying visit and two girls who had an aspect of Broadway familiarity. Yet they, like him, had thought Weber's gayeties were still there; and so, adhering to music hall usage, he lit a cigar, leaned back in his box front chair between his girls, and began to hase the air with the smoke of tobacco. An usher corrected him. That he looked at the programme, consulted with his companions, and the three departed. However, the house held few who didn't know that Amelia Bingham would act in a new play, and the audience was as handsome as that which gathered for Ethel Barrymore on the ensuing night.

Those of my readers who have seen "The Lilac Room" know how the plummy Amelia rolled into the sight of her New York acquaintances upon her return from a southern tour—how she ran away cart, hurried into the reception room through an open window and sprawled on the floor. She was enacting a Chicago heiress in the usual libelous manner of the day. The girl was not a headstrong and violent, and the headstrong and violent by the English family for a method of rapid transit usual to a vivacious American young woman. The New Yorkers who saw it gave a down and down, according as it gives momentum amounting to velocity. These actresses are figures in society as well as in drama. Ethel, daughter of Maurice Barrymore and Georgia Drew-Barrymore, grand-daughter of the deceased Mr. Drew, is the crown of the alive John Drew, is the crown of the high joint lands of Bononia and Smartdom. She hobnobs alike with people of Murray Hill and the Tenderloin, and gets away with the homage of both kinds.

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It is one of the traditions of the profession that every actor and actress on entering the theater shall say, "Good evening," and on leaving, "Good night," to the stage doorkeeper. During the many dreary hours I have been permitted to stand in the stuffy hall behind the third lady from the right, ways of many stage actors, from the lowliest, slithering chorus girl, fall to greet the stage doorkeeper with hearty enthusiasm, and I can remember but few cases of the greeting, even having been returned.—C. B. Davis, in Outing Magazine.

suggestion of insanity. Broadway cheered with enthusiasm over something new and strange in musical farce.

Eddie Foy was the principal in this latest though not newest importation, which had been written by five Londoners, and altered by three Americans. Foy was as funny as usual and in the same way as usual. He began with a song about various rough young toughs who excuse their misdeeds because they are collegians, with a "Rah, rah, rah!" But it was in the second act that Foy was our good old Foy. Here, having sung about a man who "goes to church on Sunday," to balance up his wickedness of the week's six other days, then Foy reverted to his favorite dance that is not a dance. Of course you know it: the swinging of the body to the rhythm of the music with hardly any more dancing than a tapping of one foot, the flipping of his shoes, collar, and hat, and the slapping of his legs during the proceeding. This time he did not say, "It's a pretty thing," nor "It's dusty on the river tonight." Instead he recited four line topical verses, the last line of each suggesting "lar" as the rhyming final word. Instead, though, whatever the subject of the lines might be, the last was invariably: "Rah, rah, rah, rah!" Thus is the humor of "The Orchid" made newsy.

The tale came in advance of the company that Foy, jealous of applause given in Philadelphia, to Tricky Tricky, had raised a row about the case of bringing coals to Newcastle, as nearly all the material with which she does well is, almost line for line, a paraphrase of a role which Marie Dressler played here at Weber and Fields' some years ago, and taken thence to "The Orchid" in London. Of course, as repeated here now, it naturally hits with less force than it did originally. Still, its rough hilarity is an element in the show's really big success.

If the accounts of Foy's anxiety lest some one should rival him in the play are true (and as likely as not they are) the one for him to have been afraid of was the Rock whom I have mentioned. He had been brought from London for the part of the old orchid maniac not only, but to figure later as a gay old rake who had found in Paris the flower which he had hunted for in vain in Peru. Also, he had a chance, as a Yorkshire lad who had a quaint song and dance with a tasse and a rattle, and as himself. His third opportunity was to make up as a rinky Briton at a Paris costume ball, where he gave a French form of our cake walk and a whirlwind finish to the play.

Paul Armstrong and Rex Beach have been commissioned to write western plays for Charles Frohman.

Louis Evan Shipman, the author of "On Parole," has under consideration a new play for Henry Miller.

Verner Clarges, now with Arnold Daly, has supported nearly every star of note during the past twenty-five years.

Edna Fasset, who was formerly with Fritz Scheff's company, has replaced Sallie Fisher in the support of Frank Daniels.

Belasco's play, "The Girl of the Golden West," may be adapted for the operatic stage by Puccini, the composer of "Madam Butterfly."

William Morris has been engaged to play his original role with Ethel Barrymore in the revival of "His Excellency the Governor."

"Bon-Hur" is to be one of the principal attractions at the Jamestown Exposition. It will be produced there under the direction of Messrs. Klaw and Erlanger.

Frank Conner, last seen in New York with Kyrie Bellew in "Brigadier Gerard," has been engaged by Liebler & Co. to play the part of Mr. Edw. in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," when that play is produced in London the latter part of this month.

THE JOYOUS LIFE.

To be happy, hopeful, buoyant, kind, loving from the very depths of my heart; to considerate and thoughtful regarding the peculiarities and eccentricities of human nature; adjusting myself to each so as to produce harmony, not friction; to be pure in words, and thought and deed; broad-minded and liberal; not given to petty denunciation of my fellows; moderate in methods of life; never adding a burden or sorrow where a little forethought would give pleasure; not hasty in speech or action; sincere, candid, and truthful in every detail; conscientious in the execution of every duty; keeping close to nature's heart, and always relying on the good of our acquaintance, who have marked on the map "Happily Living."—Louis Waddell, in The Nurse.

PRONUNCIATION IN ENGLAND.

There is a village in North Devon which the signposts call Wolfardisworthy, which we have heard pronounced "Wool-orthy." Very likely, however, if you went there and pronounced it so you would be reproved for the contraction.

This was what happened to us at Cirencester. Passing through that town we were solemnly corrected for calling it "Cicester." On the other hand, when wandering in Norfolk and drawing nigh to a place which was marked on the map "Happily Living," we found ourselves quite unintelligible because we did not pronounce it "Hazebro."

Even in English the difference between right and sound is confined to a small minority or words, though some people seem to be of the same opinion as a young Hanoverian lady of our acquaintance, who naively remarked: "You English do pronounce so strangely. There is your great author; you spell his 'Dickens,' and you pronounce him 'Boz.'"—London Spectator.

33 Per Month.

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Blue Ribbon Tea

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OH! RATS!

There is in Liverpool, England, today a girl of fifteen years old named Sarah Saunders, who is the most successful rat-catcher in Great Britain, and the only female engaged in the business. She took up the profession when her father died, but is better at it than he was.

The girl is under contract and she has two warehouses to free from rats, and she has two men to assist her. Just how they work is a secret, but they sometimes catch as high as three hundred of a night. The rats are skinned and their fur dyed and made up into muffs and boas. The girl is said to make as much as three thousand dollars per year. The number of rats killed is about a thousand per month.

ITCH, Mange, Prairie Scratches and every form of contagious Itch on human or animal cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by Callard & McLachlan, 13-14-t.

Every man, woman and child in Massachusetts produced \$300 worth of manufactured goods and \$18 worth of agricultural products in 1907—over \$100,000,000 worth of manufactured products and only \$42,000,000 worth of agricultural.

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16 only Steamer Trunks with straps. Regular \$8, for.....\$7.00

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KIPLING WAS SATISFIED.

"I was satisfied," wrote Rudyard Kipling of his first visit to Japan: "everything was exactly as I had seen it. You will be satisfied and charmed by everything you see in the island Kingdom, and more than pleased with the ease and comfort of the voyage there on the C. P. R.'s magnificent steamships. Why not make the trip? We shall be glad to mail you free literature, rates, sailing date and full particulars."

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SPECIAL EXCURSIONS

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DURING SEASON OF 1907.

From April 27 to May 18 the Wabash will sell round trip tickets (on certain dates) at greatly reduced rates, to Los Angeles and San Francisco, California, good to return until July 31. Tickets good to stop over rates, dates and routes see Wabash agents, or address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

MINARD'S LUMBER USED BY PRACTICABLE.

Allan Royal Mail Line

Turbine Steamers to Liverpool

From Montreal and Quebec.

Ionian.....Friday, May 3, May 31, June 28
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Corinthian.....Thurs., May 9, June 13, July 10
Pretorian.....Thurs., May 16, June 20, July 17
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Montreal to London via Havre.
Sardinian.....Wed., May 8, Sat., June 15
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For winter sailings, rates, etc., apply to E. DE LA HOOKE, G. T. R., W. FULTON, C. P. R., or P. H. CLARK, 416 Richmond street, London.

ANCHOR LINE
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Sailing from New York Saturdays

"CALEDONIA" and "COLUMBIA."
Average passage, 7 1/2 days.
AN FAVORITE WITH SHIPPS
"Astoria" and "Furness."

For rates, book of tours, etc., Henderson Brothers, N. Y., or F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond, De La Hooke, Dundas and Richmond, London.

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Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for Bay of Quinte ports: Kingston, Brockville, Prescott, Montreal and intermediate ports.

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Ocean Steamship Tickets

White Star Line—New York-Queenstown-Liverpool, New York-Plymouth-Cherbourg, Southampton, New York and Boston

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Last car waits for the theater.

The balance of the week every two hours, from 6:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.

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Saturday-to-Monday and tourist tickets now on sale.

For further information, call on E. de la Hooke, C. P. and T. A.; E. Ruse, Depot Agent.

A woman is hardly ever happily married unless her husband will tell her he doesn't believe anybody else could dress as well on so little money.

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Queen Alexandra and her daughters have just sustained the loss of a dear friend, and, although they are virtually precluded by the laws of court etiquette from donning any mourning for her, as she was not a royal personage, yet they are, nevertheless, grieving deeply for her death. She was Mrs. Johnson, of Farringdon, Devonshire, of which county her husband was one of the territorial magnates. She married from Marlborough House, the present King and Queen and all of their children being present at the wedding, at which, by the bye, Queen Alexandra gave her away. Her maiden name was Mlle. Vauthier, and she had been French governess to the Queen's daughters from their earliest childhood until they grew up, never leaving their side, and enjoying in an altogether remarkable degree the confidence and affection of the entire royal family.

After the Princesses had grown up, Mlle. Vauthier remained on with them as an acting lady in waiting, and even after her own marriage her children, royal pupils, often invoked her chaperone, when traveling incognito, either in the British isles or on the continent. On such occasions they would generally assume the name of "Miss Johnson," and there are many Americans whose acquaintance with her formed under that name, and with whom they sometimes undertook mountaineering expeditions in Switzerland, and in the Tyrol, without any one being aware of their identity.

Mrs. Johnson died about ten days ago, at Farringdon, in Devonshire, and not only the King's daughters, but also the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the King and Queen themselves were represented at the funeral, while the cards attached to the wreaths on the coffin bore eloquent expression of the affection in which she had been held by all of her royal friends.

Old Gen. Baron Otto Schöley, who has just died at the advanced age of 84, was indebted for his nobility coronet to a most peculiar circumstance. The last sovereign elector of Hesse, who lost his throne in 1866, and whose dominions were annexed by Prussia, absolutely declined to wed any woman of his own rank. He married morganatically a girl named Gertrude Falkenstein, daughter of a Berlin honor dealer, and who had been the official officer of the name of Lehmann. When the elector became infatuated with Frau Lehmann her husband consented to step aside and to permit his wife to obtain a divorce from him, so as to enable her to become the morganatic consort of the ruler of Hesse. The son not only created the lady first of all countess of Schaumburg and afterwards Princess of Hanau, which latter title was inherited by the sons and daughters born of the union, but he also went so far as to actually ennoble her children by her first husband, conferring upon them, along with the title of baron, the name of the old, illustrious, but at that time extinct family of Von Schöley, besides providing them with incomes for life.

There were two of these children, both boys. One of them, Edward, died ten years ago, and the other was Baron Otto, whose demise has just occurred at Vienna. Baron Otto greatly distinguished himself in the wars of 1848, of 1849 and of 1866, but he was obliged to retire from active service, with the rank of general, on becoming totally blind. By his marriage with Baroness von Munchhausen he has left a family of several children to perpetuate the name conferred upon him by the old elector of Hesse.

Lord Downshire, who has just married again, his marriage on this occasion being a Miss Evelyn Foster of Clever Manor, Windsor, has already tempted fate in this fashion before, though not with success. For his first wife, with whom he was wildly in love, and who was a niece of Lord Liswell, of Lady Adela Larkington, and of Lady Fopelia Macnamara, allowed herself to be compromised by Capt. Laycock, a fact of which the marquis, however, remained in complete ignorance until a certain countess whom the captain had forsaken for the marchioness of Downshire, was led by a spirit of revenge to show Lord Downshire correspondence that incriminated his wife.

A divorce ensued, a decree being granted against Lady Downshire, who, as soon as the necessary statutory time had elapsed, married Capt. Laycock.

Nerves Gave Out, Almost in Despair

TWO GOOD DOCTORS COULD NOT HELP HER, BUT DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD PROVED SUCCESSFUL.

Mr. William Graham, Atwood, Ont., writes: "My wife had been ill for some time with nervous prostration, and we had tried the best doctors we could get, but neither of them did her any good. She gradually became worse and worse, could not sleep, and lost energy and interest in life. She was almost giving up in despair, when a friend advised a trial of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"From the first box of this preparation my wife used we noticed an improvement, and after using six boxes she is completely cured and as well as ever—quite well and sleeps well and feels fully restored. I cannot say too much in praise of this valuable medicine, and am satisfied that my wife owes her life to the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food." This cure is certified to by Mr. H. McFarlane, Druggist, Atwood, Ont.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures disease of the nerves in the only natural and effective way, by enriching the blood and creating new nerve force. Fifty cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

While touring afterwards on the continent they met with a terrible automobile accident, the captain escaping unscathed, while his wife, an exceptionally fascinating and beautiful woman, was so badly injured that one of her legs had to be amputated. This, as well as the manner in which she had been betrayed to her first husband by the countess, to whom reference is made above, had the effect of exciting a good deal of sympathy for her in society, by which she is now received virtually as of old, though of course she does not yet go to court.

Lord Downshire is descended from Sir Moyses Hill, a knight who went over to Ireland with the Earl of Essex in 1573 to suppress O'Neill's rebellion. His younger son, Arthur, was created constable of Hillsborough Fort, an hereditary office, which is in the possession of his descendant, Lord Downshire, today. He was also colonel of a regiment under Charles I., and a member of Parliament after the restoration. The first of his descendants to bear the title of Marquis of Downshire was secretary of state for the colonies at the time of the outbreak of the American war of independence, and largely responsible for the foolish policy which entailed upon England the loss of that now transatlantic possession. From the reign of Queen Elizabeth until today the Hills, of whom the Marquis of Downshire is the chief, have always been identified with the Protestant cause in Ireland. Lord Arthur Hill, the uncle and formerly the guardian of the present Lord Downshire, being one of the principal dignitaries of the Order of Orangemen.

Lord Downshire has had the misfortune to be involved frequently in legal proceedings, and has heard himself described from the bench as "an exceedingly foolish young man," the

of the presiding judge against him having been excited by the almost incredible manner in which he allowed himself to be swayed by Arthur Selbrite, a brother of Sir Edgar Selbrite, and who may possibly in course of time inherit the latter's ancient baronetcy. Should this ever occur he will constitute an addition to the number of baronets who have "done time" for Lord Downshire's foolishness. The latter was an addicted spendthrift who allowed an extraordinary amount of his money to be most grossly robbed right and left, who constantly backed bills for men he had never spoken to, and who made the fortune of two well-known London money lenders. His premature death was brought about by an extraordinary accident. He had a friend "Rosy" Rossmore, brother and predecessor of the present Lord Rossmore, to ride a certain horse of his at the Windsor steeplechases. Lord Rossmore demurred at first, knowing that the horse was a rogue, but finally yielded. Shortly after the arrangement had been made to Lord Downshire felt dangerously ill, and while he was still in peril the Windsor races came off, and Lord Rossmore, riding Downshire's horse, was thrown and killed in the process of the late Queen Victoria. News of this fatality, for which he was in some measure responsible, was kept from Lord Downshire until he had entered upon his convalescence, when the matter was communicated to him in an abrupt and brutal fashion, with the result that he had a relapse and quickly followed his friend to the grave.

The present Lord Rossmore's eldest son, by the bye, the Hon. William Westmore, a lad about 15, has been lying at the point of death for some time past, owing to a fall from his pony, which fractured his skull and broke a number of his bones. The Westmores are one of the oldest families of Holland, and the sea horse which figures on their armorial bearings was bestowed on them in recognition of the bravery of one of their ancestors, who at the time of the Spanish invasion of the Netherlands by the Duke of Alva, saved a stormy arm of the sea with important intelligence to the Dutch army, thereby preventing it from being taken by surprise. The Westmores now settled in Ireland, crossed over from Holland to England with King Charles II. on his restoration, and secured from him a grant of lands in the Emerald Isle. Warner Westmore, becoming a citizen of Ireland by act of Parliament, dated 1662. It was his great-grandson who, through his marriage to the first Lord Rossmore's sister-in-law, became the second Lord Rossmore.

The late Lord Downshire left his enormous estates in the most frightfully embarrassed and chaotic condition. Fortunately his only child and heir, the present marquis, was but 3 years old at the time, and during his long minority which ensued Lord Downshire's Hill had, as guardian, plenty of time not only to restore order, but likewise to amass a handsome sum of ready money, which was at the disposal of his nephew when he came of age. This fortune has been still further increased through the recent sale by Lord Downshire of most of his estates in Ireland to his tenants, under the land act, for a sum of about \$10,000,000. Lord Downshire is inclined to be a dreamer, is interested in flowers and music, while among his hobbies is engineering, and at his country place at Hillsborough he has a miniature railway, with a mile and a half of track, on which he drives a miniature engine, and which cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

His uncle, Lord Arthur Hill, was for many years controller of the household of Queen Victoria, and one of her particular favorites. Lady Arthur is altogether well known as her husband and the composer of many pretty and popular songs, among them that entitled "In the Gloaming." She was formerly the paid companion of his mother, and he encountered no end of

opposition to his marriage on the part of his family Queen Victoria, however, favoring the match, the romance of which appealed to her. His son is well known in New York, where he is a frequent visitor.

While everybody knows that the rose is the floral emblem of England, and figures as such in the insignia of her orders of knighthood, and in the heraldic devices of her reigning family, yet few are aware of the origin of the connection between England and this particular flower, which she has taken from the Orient. A few words of explanation of the subject, thereby complying with the request from some readers, whose interest in the matter has been aroused by the announcement that at the banquet given by the St. George's Society of New York the other day, the members and their guests had worn boutonnières of red roses, in honor of the fact that their principal guest, Ambassador Bryce, had been on two occasions chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The rose was unknown in Europe prior to the ninth century, but was brought back by Thibaut, the Count of Champagne, from Palestine, where it flourished on the plains of Sharon, and on the slopes of Carmel, to his castle of Provins. Throughout all his weary wanderings, from the Holy Land to his home in France, the Count carefully rose, and managed to acclimate it in the gardens around his castle, where it multiplied exceedingly. The fame of the flower spread throughout France, and by reason of its having come from the Holy Land it was regarded as so sacred that it was in great demand for altar decorations and for bridal wreaths.

Before Count Thibaut died he gave his daughter as wife to Edmund, Duke of Lancaster, son of the famous John of Gaunt. After the count's death the Duke of Lancaster had to fight for his wife's inheritance, and when he returned to England and settled there, he brought back with him as many as possible of the red roses, known then as the Rose of Provins, which was easily corrupted into Roses of Provins, and so passionately loved by these flowers, and so devoted was he to his beautiful wife, that he adopted the red rose as his heraldic badge, and as his armorial bearings, and was wont to describe his consort as his lovely "Rose of Provins." They both lie buried in Westminster Abbey, and their tomb is covered with sculptured roses. His descendants naturally retained his badge and his armorial bearings, and thus it was that the rose became identified with the royal house of Lancaster, from which the present reigning family of England is descended. Let me add that the ruins of the castle of Provins still exist, and that its gardens are to this day crowded with crimson roses, descended from that single plant which Thibaut, the "Troubadour" Count of Champagne, brought back from the Holy Land at the close of the last and ninth crusade.

Many historic memories are evoked by the legal proceedings brought by Mrs. Thomas Nairne against her husband in the London divorce court for restitution of conjugal rights. For Thomas Graham Nairne, who declines to live with his wife on account of her intemperance, is one of the Nairnes of Dunstable, in Perthshire, and his elder brother, William, owns the estate of Dunstable Castle in the ruins of that Dunstable Castle in which the fifth act of "Macbeth" is placed. Indeed, the phrase "ill Bannam wood remove to Dunstable" has passed into the language. The Nairnes are one of the most ancient houses in Scotland, and were flourishing as far back as in the reign of Robert III. of Scotland. The name of the family, which can claim many ties of kinship with the royal house of Scotland, appears on many pages of the history of the northern kingdom. One of its best

Improve Your Complexion

GIVE UP COSMETICS AND SEEK THE CAUSE OF YOUR BAD COLOR.

When it's so easy to bring back the bloom of youth, to remove the blemishes and fill the hollows, isn't it foolish to plaster on cosmetics?

Sallow skin and fallen cheeks are produced by disorders of the alimentary canal.

Remove the cause—correct the condition that keeps you from looking as you ought. Use Dr. Hamilton's Pills and you will have a complexion to be proud of.

Just imagine how much happier you will feel when those pimples and murky look have gone.

Dainty looks came to Miss Vrooman, a well-known resident of Belfast, from using Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Read what she says.

"My friends all admit that I have a very delightful complexion. This I owe positively to Dr. Hamilton's Pills. I used to look so yellow I thought I might be jaundiced. There was simply no color in my cheeks at all. Today my skin is clear and never gets that Dr. Hamilton's Pills have also given me a good appetite and improved my general health also."

Not only the complexion, but every organ of the body is strengthened, cleansed and made healthy by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Buoyancy, vim and a feeling of vigor invariably follow their use. Sold in yellow boxes at all dealers; 25 cents per box or five boxes for \$1.00, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

known members was probably Lady Nairne, wife of the fifth Lord Nairne, daughter of Lawrence Oliphant, and godchild of the young pretender. She has to her credit many fine old Scottish songs, some of them original, others old national airs to which she had set appropriate words, among the best known being "The Land of the Leal," "The Laird of Cookpen," "Charlie is my Darling," and "Culler Hieir." On the death of her only son without issue, her husband's peerage passed to Margaret Nairne, wife of the Count de Flahault, French ambassador to the court of St. James. On her death the barony of Nairne went to her daughter Emily, mother of the Marquis of Lansdowne, who inherited it on her demise as tenth Lord Nairne.

In view of Lord De Ros' death a few days ago, it may be just as well to state that it was not either himself or yet his father, the Earl of De Ros, peer of the line, who was the principal figure in one of the greatest card scandals of the nineteenth century, and which convulsed English society a few months before the accession to the throne of Queen Victoria. The 22nd Lord De Ros, who was the principal figure at cards at the Travellers' Club, in London, for full two years previously he had been suspected of unfair practices, and the only reason why he was permitted to go on cheating was that several of the men who subsequently became his accusers, were wont with more cynicism than honesty, to bet on his hand. The matter might have gone on indefinitely had not a weekly newspaper, known as the *Satirist*, got hold of the story, and published an account of the cheating of De Ros on the ground of fabrication of mind, and as there were noblemen who figured as his accusers, chief among the latter being Lord Henry Bentinck, and the great sportsman, George Payne, the jury decided in favor of the *Satirist*, which was a great blow to the cheating of De Ros, as a declaration that Lord De Ros was guilty of the practices imputed to him. On the following day he left England forever, after being permitted to resign from all the clubs to which he belonged. He died a couple of years later, in the utmost obscurity, and completely ostracised by society, both in England and abroad.

King Edward has developed of late a pronounced liking for young Winston Churchill. He kept him in his immediate entourage throughout the greater part of his stay at Blarritz, and Winston's return to England has been followed by the announcement of his elevation to membership of the privy council, which is regarded in London as a token of royal favor rather than as a political promotion. The honor does not give him an increase of pay, which is under secretary of state for the colonies, amounts to \$7,000 a year. But it adds enormously to his official status and political prestige, and endows him with the prefix of "Right Honorable" to his name, and invests him with all sorts of official investitures in his official relations, as well as at court and in society.

The King, it is said, appreciates the good taste and, at the same time, the independence which Winston displayed in his biography of the latter in dealing with the quarrel of the late Lord Randolph's espousal of the cause of his brilliant but misguided brother, the late Duke of Marlborough, and it served to imbibe his character, to affect his life, and to mark his career.

Few British peerages have furnished a greater amount of romance to the annals of the aristocracy, or have been more frequently a source of litigation, extending over hundreds of years, than the batony of De Clifford, now held by Jack Russell, whose actress wife, formerly Miss Eva Carrington, of the Gaiety Theatre, in London, recently has presented him with a son and heir. If the infant inherits anything of his mother's comeliness and her social precedence in his official relations, as well as at court and in society.

The present Lord De Clifford, who must not be confounded with Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, is the 25th peer of his line. The barony was conferred in December, 1299, and the fourth in the list of English barons. But even before the creation of that peerage by writ of summons in 1299, it is known to have been held by tenure by four earlier barons, so that in reality the present Lord De Clifford is the 29th holder of the 25th peer of the line, and the present baron of De Clifford.

The seventh Lord De Clifford married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Percy, the famous "Hotspur," and, the ninth Lord having been killed in battle while fighting for King Henry VI. in the war of the roses, his widow, though the safety of her little boy, brought him up as a shepherd, and it was not until he had attained the age of manhood that his identity was disclosed and that he was placed in possession of his honors and estates. Another ancestor of Lord De Clifford was that handsome knight having worn Queen Elizabeth's glove, set in diamonds, as a plumage to his hat.

Like so many other of the peerages by writ, the barony of De Clifford has repeatedly descended through the distaff side, and thus it happens that to-day it is no longer De Clifford, but Russell, owing to the fact that Sophie, Baroness De Clifford in her own right and 22nd holder of the peerage, married John Russell, nephew of the sixth Duke of Bedford.

Lord De Clifford, who is not yet 24 years of age, succeeded his father in the title when a boy of 16, owns about

Malta-Vita
"The Perfect Food"
The grocer who offers you something "just as good" has no regard for your judgment or your health. It's delicious.



OTTAWA, ONT.
232 Cooper St., Jan. 8th, 1906.

You know what fearful trouble I have had all my life time from constipation. I have been a dreadful sufferer from chronic constipation for over thirty years and I have been treated by many physicians and I have taken many kinds of proprietary medicines without any benefit whatever. I took a pill for a long time which was prescribed by the late Dr. C. R. Church, of Ottawa. Also for many months I took a pill prescribed by Dr. A. F. Rogers, of Ottawa. Nothing seemed to do me any good. Finally I was advised by Dr. Rogers to try "Fruit-a-tives", and after taking them for a few months I feel I am completely well from this horrible complaint. I have had no trouble with this complaint now for a long time, and I can certainly state that "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine for constipation. I can conscientiously recommend "Fruit-a-tives" to the public as, in my opinion, it is the finest medicine ever produced.

(Signed)
JOHN COSTIGAN.

102

IN THREE MONTHS "Fruit-a-tives" did what Doctors and drugs failed to do in THIRTY YEARS.

"Fruit-a-tives" cured the Hon. John Costigan of the worst case of chronic Constipation that the leading physicians of Ottawa ever saw. "Fruit-a-tives" gave this famous statesman what he had not had for 30 years—perfect health.

Mr. Costigan gives the credit where credit is due—to "FRUIT-A-TIVES"—the one remedy that can, and does, cure Constipation.

Fruit-a-tives
OR FRUIT LIVER TABLETS

are the only remedy in the world really made of fruit. Juices of fresh Apples, Oranges, Figs and Prunes are so combined that the well known medicinal action of the fruit is increased many times. Tonics are added, and the whole pressed into fruit liver tablets.

"Fruit-a-tives" owe their wonderful power, and their wonderful success, to the fact that they are made of fruit—that they ARE fruit, INTENSIFIED.

It is the medicinal principles of fruit that can restore the great eliminating organs—the Kidneys, Bowels and Skin to their normal condition. That is why "Fruit-a-tives"—made of fruit—cure Constipation and cause the bowels to move naturally—correct all Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Skin Troubles—and build up the entire system.

If you are suffering as the Hon. John Costigan did—CURE YOURSELF as he did—with "Fruit-a-tives."

50c. a box—or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

Fruit-a-tives Limited - Ottawa.

SUNSHINE FURNACE

THE IMPORTANCE OF
THE WATER-PAN

is not appreciated by many furnace manufacturers or the general public as much as it should be.

Without the moisture evaporated from the water in the pan, the hot air distributed throughout the house is dry and dusty. Cracks and opens up the furniture—is not fit to breathe into the lungs.

Yet, mind you, some furnace makers place this important water-pan where there is often not enough heat to evaporate the water. Put it out of sight in an awkward position at the side or back, where it cannot readily be filled without being removed—and when filled it would take a juggler to replace it without spilling a big share over himself.

Note the convenient location of the large water-pan of the Sunshine—just above the fuel door. Takes but a moment or two to fill it.

It is placed right in the path of the hot air as it circulates around the dome of the furnace. It is impossible for any heated air to pass out of the registers before extracting its due share of moisture from the water-pan. That means you breathe healthful, clarified air, free from dust and dryness.

For the sake of your furniture, your own health and peace of mind, you should decide on the Sunshine.

If your local dealer does not handle the Sunshine write direct to us for FREE BOOKLET.

McClary's

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER ST. JOHN, N.B.
J. A. BROWNLEE, 385 Talbot St. J. C. PARK, 663 Dundas St., London East.

15,000 acres in County Mayo, but makes his principal home at Dalgan Park, in Galway, where he is master of the hounds. Lady De Clifford, like her husband, is passionately devoted to every form of sport, and after their marriage they spent their honeymoon in East Africa, hunting big game. Lady De Clifford, moreover, maintains a racing stable, races under her own name, and one of her horses, Electric Rose, made a good showing at last year's Curragh races. Unlike so many of these marriages of peers and actresses,

this particularly union has turned out happily, and Lady De Clifford, largely by reason of her prowess in the hunting field, in a sporting county such as Galway, has managed to win the good will and friendship of most of the county families.

Experiments made by Father Joseph Margus of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., indicate that wireless telegraphy can be carried on through the ground as well as through the air, if deep shafts or wells are sunk for the sending and receiving apparatus.

Every Woman
is interested and should know about the wonderful MARVEL Whirling Spray. The new vaginal spray, best-known remedy for all women's ailments. It cleanses, soothes, and cures. Ask your druggist for it. It is sold by all druggists. MARVEL Whirling Spray. The new vaginal spray, best-known remedy for all women's ailments. It cleanses, soothes, and cures. Ask your druggist for it. It is sold by all druggists. MARVEL Whirling Spray. The new vaginal spray, best-known remedy for all women's ailments. It cleanses, soothes, and cures. Ask your druggist for it. It is sold by all druggists.



Style 534.

The Carter

REAL economy consists in getting full value for your money. This doesn't mean paying fancy prices. You might as well smoke a few extra cigars as your Hat Man—especially when you're paying the shot. The "Carter" will wear well, look well and cost little.

Prices \$2.50 up.

Ask Your Dealer

GUARANTEED LIQUOR CURE

No Detention From Work or Loss of Time—Desire for Drink Destroyed by Orrine.

When one of our most reliable druggists makes a positive statement that he will guarantee to cure the liquor habit if Orrine is used in accordance with directions or refund the money, it shows his great faith in the treatment. It is in this way that Orrine is sold by the leading druggist in nearly every city and town. In every box is a registered guarantee which entitles you to a refund of your money if Orrine fails to effect a cure.

No other cure for the liquor habit has been sold in this way and the remarkable guarantee shows how far superior Orrine is to the ordinary sanatorium or home treatment. There is no detention from work or loss of time when Orrine is used. It destroys the desire for liquor, so that the drink is not missed, also cures the deranged stomach, weakened nerves and other ill effects of excessive drinking, restoring the patient to perfect health.

Orrine is prepared in two forms, No. 1, the secret remedy which can be used in food or drink without the knowledge of the patient; No. 2 for those who take the remedy of their own free will. Both forms are absolutely guaranteed.

Treatise on how to cure drunkenness free on request. Orrine Company, Washington, D. C. The price of either form is \$1 a box, making the cost of the complete cure less than one-tenth of what is usually charged at sanatoriums, with a guarantee that the expense will be nothing unless a cure is gained. Mail orders filled.

Orrine is for sale by C. McCallum & Co., corner Dundas and Richmond streets.

Read what Messrs. McCallum & Co. say about Orrine: "We are having some good reports. We believe the remedy has merit and is helping a number of cases."

A LIVING GHOST

That is What Her Friends Said About Her

Read how Mrs. James Steele, Waterville, Que., was cured by the use of

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

she writes: "For the past fourteen months I was nervous all the time, and became so run down I was unable to walk across the house without getting dizzy. My friends told me I looked like a living ghost and advised me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I got two boxes and within two weeks I had improved wonderfully and after finishing the fourth box I was completely cured. They are the greatest pills I ever used and I can recommend them to all sufferers."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills act directly on the disordered heart and nerves, and restore them to healthy action. They have no equal for reviving and strengthening the heart beat, invigorating the nervous system, and acting as a food for the blood, improving its quality, making it rich and red.

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.

IMPERIAL
CREAM TARTAR
BAKING POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

END OF THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY;
LAST DRAWING HELD IN JANUARY

Had Changed Its Name to the Honduras National Lottery—In Its Palmy Days It Was Bigger Than the Mississippi Bubble—How It Originated, Flourished, and Was Driven Out of the United States—The Policy Part of the Scheme Killed It—Was Run Honestly While It Lasted.

The Honduras National Lottery, better known under its original name of the Louisiana State Lottery, has been forced out of business by the federal government. The last drawing of the company was held in January. Twenty of the officers and employees of the concern are under indictment. The death knell of this great lottery company in the world has been sounded.

Bigger than the "Mississippi bubble" potent in state and national affairs, known in every civilized land, the Honduras company has made probably not less than \$25,000,000 for its owners during its existence of more than thirty years. With its operations have been associated some of the great men of civil war times, and throughout its life the names of some of the proudest of the New Orleans creole families have been linked with it without effort or concealment. In the place of its birth, New Orleans, the lottery company was an institution. As a law breaker its place in the nation has been unique and its history of absorbing interest.

The forerunner of the old Louisiana State Lottery was that known as the Alabama Lottery. This concern has been lost to the memory of the present generation, although it did an enormous business, especially in the south, in the days following the civil war.

MORRIS GETS A CHARTER.

The New Orleans agent of the Alabama company was one Johnson, known as "Dave Johnson, the hatter." The very large business done by Johnson attracted the attention of John A. Morris, who at that time owned one of the finest horse and stock ranches in Texas and was the possessor of a large fortune. Morris was associated with New Orleans as intimately as with Texas and as intimately as he afterward came to be associated with New York through his building of Morris Park, the great eastern racetrack. Morris gathered around him a coterie of New Orleans men and secured a charter under which he could operate a policy and lottery game. This charter was issued by the state of Louisiana for twenty-five years.

The official sanction given this company by the state enabled the promoters of the new gambling concern to operate their game in the beginning without incurring any odium. None of the original promoters of the scheme, however, had any practical experience in the lottery business and the result was virtual failure. No money was made, although an estimated \$100,000 was invested in the venture. Morris and his associates were on the verge of quitting, in fact had decided to quit, when a man who had been working for the concern in a minor capacity sought an audience with Morris. This man was Dr. Dauphin, an Austrian physician of very weak body but of very shrewd mind.

"I can make the lottery pay," he told Morris. "If you will put \$50,000 more into it as working capital to be used as I direct."

DAUPHIN'S WITS AT WORK.

There was some hesitation on Morris' part, but he finally decided to give Dr. Dauphin a chance. The feeble but nimble-witted Austrian physician revised the plan on which the company had been running. He brought to bear all the lottery lore he had brought with him to America from Europe. From the day Dr. Dauphin assumed direction of affairs the Louisiana State Lottery became a gold mine for its owners. The authorized capital of the company was \$100,000,000, but how much of this stock ever was issued is not known to the outside world, as the concern was, and until Uncle Sam dealt it its death blow, always remained a close corporation. It is known, however, that under the direction of Dr. Dauphin the shares of a par value of \$100 rose to the fabulous quotation of \$2,425. Through the most ridiculous mismanagement in late years this stock declined to as low as \$7 a share, at which price Mrs. Dauphin, widow of the real originator of the scheme, held a large block of a certain New Orleans banker, who since has been prominently identified with the affairs of the company. It is not believed that more than \$500,000 ever was paid into the treasury in the form of actual cash for stock.

The charter of the Louisiana company gave it a monopoly not only of the lottery business but of the "policy" business in New Orleans. This policy privilege was of enormous value, but in the end proved the undoing of the lottery company.

MANY VICTIMS OF POLICY.

Under the new charter the Louisiana company organized the policy game in a way that gave it a tremendous impetus. Before long the city was policy mad. Visitors to New Orleans thirty years ago remember well the open policy booths in the main business streets of the city and the lines and crowds of negroes and "white trash" that thronged the "books," seeking to bet their nickels and dimes on the innumerable combinations of figures which their superstitious fancy dictated.

LOOK FOR WEAKNESS
AND PAIN IN YOUR
JOINTS, MUSCLES

A weak joint is hard to travel on, and a sore muscle is a serious matter to active people. Now joints are hard to reach. Only a liniment as powerful, penetrating and pain-subduing as Nerviline can help—conspicuously must be relieved and painful symptoms cured. Five times stronger than any other liniments, more penetrating, more soothing, Nerviline's action upon joints and muscles is instant and permanent. Not an ache or pain in any part of the body that Nerviline won't cure. As a household liniment, worth its weight in gold; sold in large 25c bottles everywhere.

ed. There were policy booths in front of banks, mercantile houses and hotels. There were instances where as much as \$5,000 would be paid for a stand if the location were favorable enough, which might not be more than four feet square of space, with a small table and a chair. The profits from the policy game, in which there were two drawings daily, were large enough to pay all the expenses of the lottery proper, leaving the profits from the national business, over the payment of prizes, clear gain.

The Louisiana State Lottery, in its monthly drawing scheme—the plan which long survived the policy privilege and which is best known to the world at large—started by issuing a ticket which sold for 25 cents and by offering a capital prize of \$3,750. It was allowed to issue only 100 numbers, and the immense popularity of the new gambling scheme soon made it necessary for the company to devise a plan under which it would be able to increase the volume of its business to meet the demand for the tickets.

TICKET PRICES ESTABLISHED.

The first change was to a 50-cent ticket and a \$7,500 prize. Successively, as the business grew and the demand for tickets increased, the following prices for whole tickets and capital prizes were established: \$15,000 for a \$1 ticket; \$30,000 for a \$2 ticket; \$75,000 for a \$5 ticket; \$150,000 for a \$10 ticket; \$300,000 for a \$20 ticket; and finally the enormous capital prize of \$600,000 for a \$40 ticket. There is no record that the \$600,000 prize ever was drawn in a lump sum by a person holding the whole \$40 ticket, but the time is well remembered by lottery players when a New Orleans French barber won and was promptly paid \$300,000, which he won on a whole \$20 ticket.

In formulating his original plan the shrewd Dr. Dauphin had considered well the fact that the lottery company must depend for its ultimate success on a belief on the part of the public that the drawings of the company were fair, pure chance and that all prizes would be paid without quibble to the holders of "lucky numbers." He knew that the concern could prosper only as the public had confidence in it. It must be remembered that in these early days of the lottery graft—days before the word "graft" had been coined—buying of a lottery ticket was scarcely considered gambling. Of course the official sanction given the concern by the state had much to do with differentiating the purchase of lottery tickets from other forms of gambling in the eyes of the public. Virtually no prejudice had to be overcome, therefore, and the big thing to accomplish was to convince the public that the scheme was "square." While the name of Morris went far toward accomplishing this, Dr. Dauphin hit on the plan of placing the words "gratuit" on the tickets, and men whose very names would be a guarantee to the public that the lottery was as honestly conducted as was possible.

REBEL GENERALS ENLISTED

It was in this way that General P. G. T. Beauregard and General Jubal A. Early were brought into the scheme. The former lived in New Orleans and the latter in Virginia. Both were men of much popularity, and by the time south, where they were popular. Their distinguished services for the confederacy in the civil war placed them in positions in the public mind but little below that which had been occupied by General Robert E. Lee. Financially both of these distinguished soldiers were in straitened circumstances. The Louisiana lottery company offered each one of them \$30,000 a year to act as commissioner for the company and to supervise the drawings. This was as far as the connection of either with the company went. Not more than two days' work each month was required of them and for these two days they each received \$2,500.

In the early days of the lottery the public drawings were held in the various New Orleans theaters but later the company erected a building for administrative purposes in St. Charles street, and in this building a hall for the drawings was provided. General Beauregard and Early were in complete charge of the drawings. The plan of the drawing was this:

On 100,000 slips of paper an inch wide and six inches long were printed that many numbers. The numbers were in large type. Each of these 100,000 slips was rolled tightly with the number on the inside, and the roll was inserted in a case consisting of a section of small rubber hose about an inch long. These 100,000 tubes were then dumped in a hollow wheel about three feet in diameter and two feet thick.

PREPARING FOR THE DRAWING.

The wheel was made of two glass discs joined at the periphery with a thin wooden band as wide as the wheel. In this band was arranged a slide which could be opened and a hand inserted into the hollow wheel. On the stage near this "number wheel" stood a similarly constructed wheel one-third the size. In all the scheme called for the giving of 8,434 prizes at each drawing; and the smaller, or "prize wheel," contained that many of the small rubber tubes minus the number of "terminal" and "approximation" prizes. In each one of these tubes was a slip of paper containing figures representing each prize.

Thus equipped, the commissioners were ready to begin the drawing. For spectacular effect two boys from the local asylum for the blind were chosen to draw the tubes from the wheels. A robust negro turned the wheels, mixing the rubber tubes in the wheels thoroughly. Then one of the blind boys drew a tube from the big wheel. A man selected by the commissioners for the purpose extracted the rolled slip from the tube, held it up before the audience and announced the num-

ber. At the same time the other blind boy drew a tube from the "prize wheel" and the announcer called out the sum called for by this slip. This prize, then, was drawn by the number drawn from the other wheel at the same time. The drawing required hours and usually was largely attended.

TUBES ARE SEALED UP.

After it was over General Beauregard and Early placed the rubber tubes in sacks, sealed the sacks, placed them in vases in which they only had the combination and sealed the vases with paper strips fastened by wax seals impressed with seal rings which they wore. Once each year new slips were substituted.

So thoroughly were advertised the features provided for the insuring of an honest drawing that the public soon became convinced that there was no chance for jugglery, and so long as the company existed the buyers of tickets purchased in the utmost confidence that if they did not win it was not because of unfair drawings. The success of Beauregard and Early carried much weight. In the south General Beauregard was looked upon as the soul of honor, and so long as he lent his name to the concern there was no doubt in the far south as to its integrity. The action of General Early carried as much weight, but his influence extended farther north.

This idea of purchasing the name of some distinguished confederate officer proved so valuable that after the deaths of both Beauregard and Early the services of General W. L. Cabell, of Texas, were secured. General Cabell is known to the south as "Old Tige," by virtue of his fierce fighting record in the civil war. He is a West Point graduate and at present the commander-in-chief of the trans-Mississippi division of the United Confederate Veterans. The war left him poor, and it did many others, unqualified to a great extent for the struggles of civil life. The lottery company secured his services as commissioner for \$65,000 in the beginning of his service with it, although this amount probably has been increased. General Cabell is now involved in the prosecutions instituted by the government to suppress the lottery.

During the late '80s the feeling against the policy part of the scheme had grown strong in New Orleans. Policy gambling had run riot for years. It had taken such a hold on the nation that the poorer classes that they could not be trusted with either their own or other people's money. A maid sent to the store for supplies stopped on the way to play policy with the money given her by her mistress. The city was demoralized. At this time the federal government administration, that the lottery got into politics. The "lottery" and "anti-lottery" parties sprang into being. The leader of the latter was United States District Attorney Parlange, a Christian gentleman to whom the evils of policy appealed most strongly.

DEATHBLOW TO LOTTERY.

The issue was whether the charter of the company was to be renewed by the State of Louisiana. The scandals of this fight—the charges of bribery and other muck-throwing—are still fresh in the minds of many. It was at this time that the company came into malodorous thoroughness. The logical location for there a lottery was found that the "anti-lottery" party had won.

The finish of this fight compelled the Louisiana company to find a new base of operation. Experienced lottery men declare that Mexico would have been the logical location for there a lottery was looked upon as legitimate, and the government accepted from the lottery companies a tax on gross receipts. But Honduras, instead of Mexico, was chosen, and the way it came to be chosen is worth the telling. A short time before the Louisiana charter expired "Ed" Burke, treasurer of the state, had fallen into the careless habit of reselling state bonds which should have been canceled, and by the time he had thus disposed of bonds in the sum of \$2,000,000 some rude person with the welfare of the state in mind decided it was time to bring Burke to accounting. But when the treasurer was wanted he was not to be found. Subsequently he met his wife in Cuba, and with her, went to Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras. Mr. Burke, in choosing Honduras as his residence, showed commendable intelligence, for that was, and still is, the only country where he could not be bothered on account of his misunderstanding with the Louisiana authorities.

BURKE MANAGES THE DEAL.

It happened that when the lottery officials began casting about for a soft place on which to alight after being ousted out of Louisiana, they thought themselves of Burke. Negotiations were opened with the absconding treasurer and by him with the Government of Honduras. A deal was closed whereby Honduras was to give legal domicile to the lottery company. As an evidence of the decadence of the state the lottery it is said that this concession could have been secured for a small sum, whereas Burke was allowed to hold up the lottery company with little less money than he had shown in selling canceled bonds. This was fifteen years ago, about which time the concern had been known as the Honduras National Lottery.

Its legal residence abroad, however, did not change the fact that most of its sales were in the United States. For twenty years or more the tickets had been printed in the establishment of State Senator Rogers, in Wilmington, Del., and the lists of prize numbers drawn had been printed in New Orleans. A year ago, during a printers' strike in the Wilmington printing office, some of the strikers called the attention of the Government officials to the work being done and the place was raided. Tickets and machinery were restored, however. The printing of the lists was transferred from New Orleans less than two years ago to Mobile, and this establishment also was raided by government detectives.

GREAT PROFITS.

The enactment of the federal law prohibiting the transmission of lottery matter through the mails was a severe blow to the business, but not as serious as was supposed at the time, as the express companies promptly began the work of carrying the contraband matter. As the government fight grew fiercer even the express companies declined to handle the tickets and lists,

and the company was forced to distribute them by messenger.

The profits of the Louisiana lottery crowded during the years of its existence can be approximated from known figures. For instance, the largest month's business ever done by the company was the last month before the removal to Honduras, when \$2,400,000 was taken in by the lottery. It is probable that the profits from the lottery have not been less than \$25,000,000 all told. The plan of operation called for the distribution each month of 55 per cent of all money taken in for prizes. Agents' commissions averaged 20 per cent administrative and miscellaneous expenses averaged 5 per cent, which left 20 per cent of net profit.

The gross income of the company figured on this basis must, then, have been at least \$125,000,000 during its life.

There is but little question that the action of the government in suppressing the old Louisiana company will result in the death, not alone of that concern, but of the numerous small companies that operate sporadically. The biggest remaining lottery in the world is the Spanish National Lottery of Madrid, an institution centuries old. In the lottery, at each drawing, the requisite of the king is ticket No. 1; but it is not recorded whether the king ever drew any prizes on this complimentary ticket. In Saxony, Denmark, Italy, Mexico, France and many other countries lotteries are operated under Government sanction. The National Lottery of Mexico supports the charitable institutions of the City of Mexico. The Beneficiencia Publica, another big Mexican lottery and a former rival of the Louisiana, will see its concession expire in one year; and Llaneros, minister of finance, is known to favor a policy which will suppress lottery on a big scale throughout the republic.

NO LOTTERIES IN ENGLAND.

In England lottery died many years ago. The last effort to operate a lottery in Great Britain consisted of a scheme of lighting several candles in a row and allowing the players to bet on which candle would burn down to a certain point first. When this game was stopped lottery died.

It is doubtful if lottery have been tolerated in the United States as long as it has been had it not been for the reputation for "squareness" established by the Louisiana Company. Regardless of what the history of the operation of the law may be, it remains a fact that in dealing with gamblers the authorities are disposed to treat the "square" gambler with more leniency than they do a crooked gambler, or sure-thing man. This rule has operated to the benefit and long life of the old Louisiana company. Thousands of Government officials bought the tickets monthly. In one case a Texas judge announced from the bench in a lottery trial that he did not consider a "square" lottery a bad thing, and proceeded to draw from his vest-pocket a ticket which he had just bought. Before the Government began its fight on the Louisiana Company a winning ticket was known to be as good as a certified check and express companies and many banks cashed them. It is not only likely, but almost certain, that had the Louisiana Company not debauched the state with policy it would have secured a 25-year extension of its charter. But the policy game forced it into a fight in which it was compelled to buy congressman and Government officials. The secret pay roll of this company, which was a most interesting and sensational document.

A SURVIVOR OF NAVARINO.

The death occurred at Binstead, near Ryde, Isle of Wight, of Mr. John Stainer, the only known survivor of the naval battle of Navarino, fought on Oct. 20, 1827. Deceased celebrated his 90th birthday last September. He joined the navy at an early age, and had reached the position of midshipman steward when the battle took place that gave rise to her liberty. He served on his majesty's ship Talbot, and was employed during the engagement in handling ammunition from the magazine to the gunnery masts, and happily emerged without a scar. He afterward served in the coastguards—Westminster Gazette.

Crippled by Sciatica

Made Well and Strong by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills After Doctors Had Failed.

Mr. H. W. Awalt is one of the leading merchants of Hemford, N. S. A few years ago he was a great sufferer from that most excruciating trouble, sciatica. He says: "At the time I was afflicted I was living at Baker Settlement. The attack was so severe that I had been off work for some time. The cords of my leg were all drawn up and I could only limp along with the aid of a stick. The pain I suffered was horrible. I was in misery both day and night. Every moment caused me such pain as only those who have been tortured with sciatica can know. I was treated by several doctors, but they did not help me a bit. In fact I almost began to feel that my condition was hopeless, when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought to my attention. I got a half-dozen boxes. I had used about the entire quantity before I found any benefit. But I was encouraged and got a second half dozen boxes and before these were all gone every vestige of the trouble had disappeared. Not only this, but I was improved in health in every way, as it will be readily understood that the long siege of pain I had suffered had left me badly run down. I can't speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I can't recommend them too strongly to other sufferers."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure sciatica simply because they make the rich, red blood that soothes and strengthens the jangled, aching nerves. That is why they cure such nerve troubles as neuralgia, St. Vitus dance and partial paralysis. That is why they cure all ailments due to poor, watery blood. That is why they make weary, despondent, broken-down men and women bright, active and strong. But only the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and they have the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on the wrapper around every box. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

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They come piping hot from the ovens—they go right into parchment paper and are then sealed in tins.

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THE BLUE-STOCKINGS FROM ASPASIA TO MRS. MONTAGU

(Clarence Rook, in the Reader.)

What is a Blue-Stocking? I turn to my Boswell, and find this passage: "About this time (1781) there was much the fashion for several ladies to have evening assemblies, where the fair sex might participate in conversation with literary and ingenious men, animated by a desire to please. These societies were denominated 'Blue-Stocking Clubs,' the origin of which title being little known, it may be worth while to relate it. One of the most eminent members of those societies when they first commenced was Mr. Stillingfleet, whose dress was remarkably grave, and in particular it was observed that he wore blue stockings. Such was the excellence of his conversation that his absence was felt as so great a loss that it used to be said, 'We can do nothing without the blue stockings.'"

There has always been the Blue-Stocking; there has always been the woman who substituted brain for beauty, or added it at compound interest, making herself a thousand percent more interesting. The mere name of Sappho—a little sallow woman, or a tall woman, the records differ—stirs the soul. We have little of her work left, but she was certainly a New Woman some five and twenty centuries ago. And her stockings were blue. The women of Greece did not show their stockings, however, to posterity. One had scarcely a line, such as Mrs. Montagu supplies in the matter of London, as to the life of the woman of Athens or Rome written by herself. Dr. Donaldson points out, in his interesting book on "Women," that almost all we know of Greek women is written by men.

"Men rarely write dispassionately of women. They either are in love with them, or hate them, or pretend to hate them. They have had sweet or bitter experience of them. And when they do write about them, they write according to that experience."

WOMEN OF ATHENS.

Is that the explanation of the virulent utterances of the comic poets whose plays the married women did not witness? Is that the explanation of the "Ecclesiazusae" by Aristophanes—"Women in Parliament"? For Athens had its "Sunagettes" and the man who scoffed at them in ancient Athens there must have been (to account for the success and the survival of the Aristophanic play) a considerable number of women who are suspected of a belief that if a woman could run a house, she could run a government. The Athenian wife was secluded; her duty was to preserve the purity of the citizen race. Not one Athenian woman, in an age full of great thinkers, poets, sculptors, painters and architects, ever attained to the slightest distinction in any one department of literature, art or science. "Great" says Pericles, in the famous funeral oration which Thucydides puts into his mouth, "is the glory of that woman who is least talked of among the men, either in the way of praise or blame." And that very Pericles, having agreed upon a separation from his Athenian wife, took as his companion the greatest Blue-Stocking or antiquity—Aspasia, whose fame has no touch of shame in it. According to Athenian law, they could not be husband and wife; but she held a position that no Athenian wife could hope to attain.

"Her house became the resort of all the great men of Athens. Socrates was often there. Phidias and Anaxagoras were intimate acquaintances, and probably Sophocles and Euripides."

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were in constant attendance. Indeed, never had any woman such a salon in the whole history of man. The greatest sculptor that ever lived, the grandest man of all antiquity, philosophers and poets, sculptors and painters, statesmen, historians, met each other and discussed congenial subjects in her rooms. And probably hence has arisen the tradition that she was the teacher of Socrates in philosophy and politics, and of Pericles in rhetoric.

But we really know little about Aspasia the Blue-Stocking, only the direct influence upon the men of the time. There is a marble bust of her, of which Dr. Donaldson has seen a copy in the Louvre.

"The face is not altogether beautiful according to Greek ideas. It has an expression of earnest and deep thought, but what strikes one most of all is the perplexed and baffled look which the whole face presents—as of some life-long anguish, resulting from some contentment which no mortal could wage successfully—not without a touch of exquisite sweetness, tenderness and charity. Could it be the struggle in behalf of her own sex?"

FROM ASPASIA TO MRS. MONTAGU
The woman of brain and conduct, who had set out from Miletus to influence men, the Blue-Stocking whom the outstanding man of that glorious era never omitted to kiss on departure or arrival, the woman who knew that she could never give Pericles a legitimate son—there you may see the tragedy of the Queen of Blue-Stockings!

Always there have been the women who wanted to pull the strings that make their mannikins jump, though, as Dr. Donaldson indicates, the early Christian Church was rather hard on them. They could do the dusting and the sweeping, they could be deaconesses—but not bishops. They might talk. Yet the Blue-Stocking was always there, one suspects, silent in personal literature sometimes, as Aspasia was, flashing into sudden light with Heloise and her Abelard, blazing with the reflected glory of the Renaissance, and chattering volubly in the pages of Mrs. Montagu's letters, around which Mr. Huchon has woven a scholarly sketch of the Blue-Stockings of the eighteenth century. And of these, Mrs. Montagu, the hostess of Hill street and Portman square, was among the chief. She wore blue stockings from childhood to old age, and at fourteen she wrote with the elaboration of fat and forty. She calls it "the female frailty of displaying more learning than is necessary or graceful." But she meant to succeed—to make no mistakes. "There is no end of the bad consequences of an improper marriage," she writes with the elaboration of fat and forty. The young lady described her ideal husband:

"He should have a great deal of sense and prudence to direct me and instruct me, much wit to divert me, beauty to please me, good humor to indulge me in the right, and to remove me gently when I am in the wrong; money enough to afford me more than I can want, and as much as I can wish."

HAPPINESS—AND GOLD.

And three years later she wrote: "Gold is the chief ingredient in the composition of worldly happiness." She won gold. "She has not that don d'air," wrote Miss Burney to Mrs. Thrale. But she married cold mines, and the owner of them died conveniently and left Elizabeth seven thousand a year. The gift of love was not hers. But she had the desire for influence, the longing for a salon, the fury of self-assertion. She was no Aspasia. For the Blue-Stocking was both beautiful and self-assertive. She had the courage to study Shakespeare and write an "Essay" upon him which was an answer to Voltaire's depreciation! A woman with seven thousand a year,

who kept open house, who was up against Voltaire—you may imagine the men and women who came to her breakfasts, and in that the Blue-Stocking attained her desire. Mrs. Hannah More dined at Hill street, in the wonderful "room of Cupidons." Dr. Johnson was there, as well as Sir Joshua Reynolds. Mrs. Hannah More writes: "She is not only the finest genius, but the finest lady I ever saw; she lives in the highest style of magnificence; her apartments and table are in the most splendid taste; but what baubles are these when speaking of a Montagu. Her form (for she has no body) is delicate even to fragility; her countenance the most animated in the world; the sprightly vivacity of fifteen, with the judgment and experience of a Nestor."

Later on, she had assembled all the wits of the age to meet Hannah More. "The only fault that charming woman has," says the honored guest, "is that she is fond of collecting a number of them together at one time."

There is always the Blue-Stocking—the woman who determines to influence men with her brain. There is the Aspasia, whose name oscillates between praise and execration (for the comedians of Athens did not miss their chance). And there is Mrs. Montagu, whose chastity was beyond reproach. Of the two Blue-Stockings who thus meet across the centuries I think I prefer Aspasia. Possibly because her letters were never published.—Clarence Rook, in the Reader.

WHEN BLUCHER

VISITED PARIS

OLD SOLDIER WANTED TO DESTROY MANY OBJECTS DEAR TO FRENCH HEART.

The pleasant story, just brought to light, of Humboldt's successful intervention to save the Jardin des Plantes from the wrath of Blucher, serves as a reminder, says the London Evening Standard, that that tough old soldier needed a reminder of the objects dear and important to the French.

Wellington had often to interfere with him, and this not invariably with immediate success. He resolved to blow up the bridge of Jena. Wellington protested: "But the French destroyed the pillar at Roshach and so on," grumbled Blucher, "and the English burned Washington." Wellington, seeing that words were ineffective, placed English sentries on the bridge, believing that the Prussians would not make any attempt on the structure while these men were in position. But they did.

They mined one of the pillars and put in a charge of gunpowder and fired it. The charge exploded in the wrong way, and damaged the Prussians, leaving the bridge and the Englishmen on top in safety. This having failed, Blucher sought permission to demolish the column in the Place Vendôme. The King of Prussia arrived only just in time to prevent it.

Wellington managed better when dealing direct with the French. An almost unexampled instance of his chivalry was forthcoming in the movements preceding the battle of Orléans—the only battle in which he received an injury. The French had retreated over the bridge of the Ouve du Pau, and were preparing to blow it sky high. The Duke realized that if this were done it would cause great injury to the people of Orléans, so he sent an officer to South with a message.

A battle would doubtless take place on the following day, he said, and he promised that if South would spare the bridge the British army would not cross by it. South had felt reluctant to consent to the destruction, for the bridge was on French territory, and he willingly took his rival's word and left it intact. Wellington kept his promise. He led his men, under a heavy fire, across the bridge by way of the ford, and the bridge stands to this day.

The Grocer Knows.

Next time you go to the grocer to buy soap, say to him, "Give me a bar of that new soap, the 'Olive Oil Laundry Soap.' It is the new soap all the women are beginning to use. There's no resin nor grease in it, nothing but pure olive oil. It lasts longer than ordinary soaps, it's more healthful—it only costs 5 cents a cake."

BIGGEST WARSHIP EVER LAUNCHED

DESCRIPTION OF THE DREAD-NAUGHT, THE NAVY'S PRIDE.

Embodies Lessons Taught by Russo-Japanese War—of 18,000 Tons Displacement—Turbine Engines.

The essential feature of the Dreadnaught, the largest warship afloat, which distinguishes her from all battleships now in commission in the world's fleets is that she is of huge size and mounts only one type of gun for use in battle.

The war between Japan and Russia conclusively showed that the intermediate armament carried by vessels flying European flags was not effective at modern battle ranges. It has been calculated that the effective ranges for battle have been raised from 3,000 yards to 7,000 or 8,000 yards. Careful calculations show that at such a distance the striking power of 7.5 inch and 6 inch guns, which have been the favorite intermediate weapons in the British navy hitherto, is comparatively useless.

Prior to the war Great Britain was mounting in each of the King Edward VII. class four 12 inch and four 9.2 inch guns, but since the battle of Tsushima she is inclined to depend altogether on the 12 inch gun.

It is understood that originally the Dreadnaught was to have carried twelve guns of the 12-inch type, but it was eventually decided to drop out two of these weapons in order to mount effectively ten pieces of this colossal striking power so that eight of them could fire on the broadside, six ahead and four astern, without endangering either the stability of the ship or running the risk of collision with the blast.

The armament of the Dreadnaught has encountered some criticism on account of the slowness of fire of the 12 inch gun in comparison with the rapidity which can be obtained by the 7.5 inch and 6 inch weapons. With the best gun crew the 12 inch guns or the 9.2 inch guns take only about two rounds a minute, while the 7.5 inch weapon can discharge as many as three or four, and the 6 inch gun can discharge in the same unit of time as many as eight projectiles.

It has been urged that though the smaller guns may not be able to pierce the armor plates of battleships or cruiser at modern ranges, the effect of a series of 100 pound shells falling on a ship is of great value in demoralizing a crew, driving the crew from exposed positions and bringing down top masts of one kind and another, thus frequently setting up fires.

On the other hand, it is urged that the rapidity of fire claimed for the smaller guns is largely imaginary at the range which will obtain in future battles. Owing to the limited supply of ammunition which can be carried in a modern man-of-war, the fight of each shell must be carefully watched, with a view to correcting the range before another is discharged.

This operation of watching each shell find its billet severely limits the rapidity of fire and experienced artillerymen say that in battle action not more than two shells a minute can be fired from any one gun with any hope of making good firing. Under these circumstances the advantage of the 6-inch and 7.5 inch weapons disappears.

The 12 inch gun which is mounted in the Dreadnaught is not, however, the weapon hitherto carried by British men-of-war. As the result of long experiment a 12 inch weapon of 45 calibre has been evolved which is claimed to be the best yet constructed for use afloat.

It may be noted that the newest 12 inch gun of the British navy, though it fires the same weight of projectile as the gun which is being mounted in the American ships of the Connecticut and

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New Hampshire classes, does not attain quite as high a velocity by about 100 foot seconds.

The new 12-inch gun, like all of those mounted in recent British ships, has been built on the wire system, the advantage of which is held to be so considerable in Great Britain in assuring the strength and soundness of material as to outweigh all the advantages which have been urged by foreign gun manufacturers. Many early 12 inch guns built on the wire system gave some trouble, but the newest weapons are being made with a shoulder, so as to prevent the inner tube from slipping forward under the great pressure to which it is subjected, and increased care is being exercised in the testing of material.

The principle adopted in the design of the Dreadnaught has been to construct five entirely separate redoubts, each carrying a revolving turret fitted for two 12 inch guns. Each of these circular redoubts will be heavily armored over its full length, and for fighting purposes they will be entirely distinct.

Around these five fortresses the ship has been constructed in such a way as to place two of the 12 inch guns on the forecastle 25 feet above the water line, two redoubts in the after part of the ship and two others on the broadside. The effect of this arrangement is to keep six of the ten guns on the center line, but the arrangement has a disadvantage of causing two of the guns to be masked for the fore and aft.

The Dreadnaught is the first battleship without a ram constructed for the British navy since the battle of Lissa, in 1866. The British admiralty has finally decided that no British captain would ever think of employing such a weapon, in view of the danger which any ship incurs when it rams full tilt at a foe.

The bow of the Dreadnaught, in view of the elimination of the ram, has been greatly strengthened, and the ship is fitted with an armor belt running practically its full length, and varying in thickness from 6 to 11 inches. This belt is carried some distance below the water and rises very high, to give ample protection to all the vital parts, and an armor deck is provided of a thickness of two inches.

It is true that there was no truth in the statement that the Dreadnaught would not carry torpedoes. As a matter of fact, she will have five submerged tubes.

For the first time in any British ship the bulkheads have not been pierced by doors. In the Dreadnaught there is no communication of any kind between the several compartments; but elevators have been constructed, and officers and men in one compartment who desire to pass to another will, it is claimed, be able to do so with little loss of time and at very slight inconvenience in comparison with the great advantage due to the invulnerability of the bulkheads.

An unusual amount of attention has also been devoted to the construction of the bottom of the Dreadnaught, with a view to minimizing the effects of mine explosions. The Russo-Japanese war showed that the greatest danger was from attack not directly at the bottom of the ship, but at the sides.

The magazine and shell rooms have been placed as far as possible from the skin of the ship and have been provided with armor protection, so that although the Dreadnaught might be seriously endangered by a mine explosion under the very elaborate cellular bottom, the detonation of a torpedo or surface mine at her side would not have serious effects.

The Dreadnaught has been designed for Parsons turbines, calculated to propel her at the rate of 21 knots an hour, two knots more than the speed of any existing British battleship. There are two high pressure and two low pressure turbines and four propellers.

In setting the lines of the Dreadnaught great care was exercised to obtain a hull which would be handy in evolutions. The stern of the Dreadnaught is probably more cut away than that of any big ship hitherto launched, and naval officers who have seen the vessel in dock say that in spite of her great size—she displaces nearly 18,000 tons—she will prove the handiest battleship in the British fleets.

The simplification of armament has led to the reduction in the weight of spare parts and to the installation of a more simple and effective method of fire control from a high platform on the ship's one mast.

It has resulted also in a great reduction of the personnel. The complement of the Dreadnaught is far smaller than that of any battleship now serving in

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to any two battleships built for the British fleet prior to the construction of the King Edward VII., yet had total cost, complete with guns, will be only \$1,797,497, while the ships of the sterling—Cassier's Magazine.

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The composer Rossini was a great eater. He went one day into a restaurant and ordered a dinner for three. After a while the waiter said: "The dinner is on the fire, sir; when the people come it is ready." "Very well," said Rossini, "serve it. I am the people."

THERE IS NOTHING equal to Mother Graves' Worm Expellent for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.



"KILLING THE GOOSE THAT LAYS THE GOLDEN EGG."

The Royal Commission proposes to limit security purchases to a narrow circle of Canadian bonds. The Canadian companies alone have to find investments for about twenty-five millions yearly, and there would not be enough of these securities to supply even them, to say nothing of the investing public. The competition for these favored bonds would greatly reduce the interest on them, thus tremendously diminishing the profits of policyholders, and probably even requiring premiums to be increased. Companies would also be encouraged to purchase bonds of small and weak concerns, simply because these would be legal, while infinitely better bonds could be barred. Stocks would be prohibited, entirely, except those of banks. The Finance Minister himself suggested a much safer and wiser basis some years previously, that no restriction be placed on bonds which carry mortgage, but that no stocks be permitted unless dividends have been paid for a term of years. The Commission would have shown more wisdom had they adopted the minister's suggestion.—Toronto Insurance paper.

Are Early Marriages a Success?

THE VIEWS OF SIR FRANCIS BURNAND, SIR WILLIAM CROOKES, HENRIETTA RAE, DR. CLIFFORD, AND MR. CYRIL MAUDE.

There is perhaps no subject of so much general and debatable interest as the question of "The Success of Early Marriages." There are extant many celebrated instances of early marriages of great men which have proved a thorough success. One that will occur to everybody is that of the late Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. The marriage of the late Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury was also a youthful and highly successful one. On the other hand, lamentable tragedies, which have marred otherwise notable lives, have been directly traceable to early and indiscreet marriages. To gather valuable opinions on the subject, the Reader has invited several well-known men and women to express their views, with the following result:

SIR FRANCIS BURNAND SAYS "YES."

Sir Francis Burnand, the ex-editor of Punch, writes: "Granting that the parties are genuinely in love with each other, that they are of the same religion, that they have a sufficient income according to their station in life, and a fairly certain prospect of increasing it considerably in the future, granting also that they are sane and sound, and that they have the full and free consent of their parents to their union, then the sooner the young couple—the girl, we will say, being 18, and the young man 22—become man and wife the better."

"A MISTAKE," SAYS MR. CYRIL MAUDE.

Mr. Cyril Maude, the popular actor-manager of the Playhouse, holds a distinctly contrary view. He says: "From what I have observed in life, I think they (early marriages) are a very great mistake."

From Mrs. Ernest Normand (Henrietta Rae), the excellent painter of classical pictures, also comes an emphatic protest against "early marriages."

"I believe in a long youth," said Mrs. Normand to the Reader. "and in letting girls have a healthy, jolly time before they settle down to the anxieties—for there are many even in happy marriages—of married life."

"Married happiness, however, is entirely a question of temperament and

suitability to each other.

"The first, the baby love of youth, is never a good one to marry on, unless it has been tested by years of mutual knowledge; and this brings us to the question of long engagements, with which I do not agree."

HENRIETTA RAE ADVOCATES CELIBACY.

"The professional woman, too, should never marry, or, if she marries, it should be to someone outside her own profession. Little jealousies will creep in when two of a profession marry, which must tend to mar the mutual life and mutual regard and esteem. But from my observation, the woman with a profession is happiest unmarried. Then, again, a woman before her 25th birthday is not mentally or physically fit for the responsibilities of married life, and the man is seldom mentally or financially equipped to meet the demands on his resources and temperament before that age."

"No, I do not agree with early marriages. Let youth have its youth—care-free, buoyant, with time to build health and fortune before assuming the full responsibilities of life. 'Happiness in married life is all a question of character,' said Dr. Clifford to the Reader, with characteristic energy: 'I have married a great number of couples of all ages, and some of the most youthful marriages have turned out most successfully, whilst, on the other hand, people of mature years—well, their marriage has proved an utter failure. I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that the principle of happiness in married life depends not on age, but on character.'"

DR. CLIFFORD SAYS: "MARRY YOUNG."

"To secure married happiness there must be love. This is essential, and this love must include a deep and lasting regard for each other. I have married a great number of young couples, who had no inner unity and mutual consideration, and whose characters assimilated. I have watched their lives develop into one of continued domestic happiness and usefulness."

"I believe, too, in young people marrying early if they are sure of each other, and not waiting for so-called sufficient means. This is pure nonsense. There must, of course, be enough to live upon, but if the woman is a good manager, it is remarkable how little a happy home can be built up."

"Old age pensions would be a great incentive to young people to start early, as their greatest care—the future—would be lifted from them. It would be much more comfortable and restful to contemplate an old age pension for their later years instead of the workhouse."

"But everything depends on the woman. She can make or mar a married man. The character of the wife is far more important than the man's. The woman controls the home—cheerful, and by her management and thrift can make domestic happiness possible upon the smallest income; of course, providing the husband is neither a spendthrift nor a drunkard."

"I cannot answer the question more definitely than that," concluded Dr. Clifford, "but, given sobriety on the man's part, mutual attachment, a true union of souls, then all marriages must be happy, whether early or late, but I should give the preference to the early marriages, as the young people's characters would assimilate more readily."

MIRABEAU—LEADER OF FORLORN HOPE

SKETCH OF THE MAN WHO TRIED TO AVERT THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND SAVE THE KING.

[Albert Payson Terhune, in the New York World.]

Count Honore de Mirabeau—disolute, wise, reckless—was the connecting link between Aristocracy and People in the bloodiest struggle the world has known.

Mirabeau was the son of a marquis, and was educated for the army—the only profession except the church then open to a nobleman. He was hideously disfigured by smallpox scars. In spite of this he was the most fascinating man of his day, and was adored by innumerable women. In 1767, when only eighteen, he incurred his father's displeasure by a love affair and was put into prison. At intervals he served nearly a half-dozen terms in jail during the next fifteen years, sometimes at his father's expense (for noble offenses) and sometimes because he dared oppose the tyranny of the luxury; the king was a despot; a series of foreign wars drained the treasury. And for all this the plain people paid. The poor were ground down by iniquitous taxes and were practically slaves to the nobility. Other nations had outgrown this state of affairs, but in France they continued unabated. Yet the oppressed common folk were gradually awakening, and were preparing for a terrible vengeance on their oppressors. Louis XIV., in dying, had left France poor and in dire distress. Louis XV. had managed to make national affairs even worse. Then Louis XVI. came to the throne. He had a genius for invariably doing the wrong thing. His blunders were the marvel of Europe. To make mat-

ters worse, he married an Austrian princess, Marie Antoinette, who was gay, frivolous, intriguing and devoid of common sense. They were a well-matched couple. The country was almost bankrupt and seethed with discontent. Mirabeau persuaded the king to summon the states general, a body composed of nobles, clergy and delegates of the people. But the aristocrats refused to confer on equal terms with the people's delegates, and the states general was dissolved. The people's candidate formed a new body known as the National Assembly. The king, at Marie Antoinette's advice, tried to break up this assembly, and the people promptly protected their delegates by raising down by the mob with Gen. Lafayette at its head. Louis was agitated at such audacity.

Mirabeau now tried to induce the king to grant a constitutional form of government and placate the malcontents, but, as usual, the poor silly monarch was dissuaded and planned to fly to the German frontier, there to summon foreign aid to crush his rebellious subjects. Mirabeau dissuaded him from this last rash step and at the same time by his own fiery eloquence partly held the angry people in check, and was the one point of contact—the one arbiter—between king and populace. Both parties trusted him, though neither would wholly follow his wise counsel. The Bastille (state prison and stronghold of royal power) was torn down by the mob on July 14, 1789, and the wave of revolution that was to engulf all royalty and nobility swept onward, only held back by Mirabeau's genius. How far this one great man might have changed history and averted the horrors of the reign of terror never be known. For, in 1791, when only 42 years old, he died. Then the revolution burst forth in full force.

Louis and his wife and children, disregarding Mirabeau's warning, fled to the frontier. They were caught, and brought back to Paris, and their children and threw them into prison. The king was tried and put to death (Jan. 21, 1793), as, later, was Marie Antoinette. Danton, Robespierre and Marat, the leaders of the revolution, ordered all political prisoners executed, and several thousand were thus slain. France was declared a Republic, modeled, allegedly, on the lines of the United States. Then, as all the aristocrats had fled to other countries or had been killed, the revolutionists split up in several parties and began killing

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All orders or reservations dated not later than May 15th will be filed and accepted providing remittances follow.

WE PROCLAIM TO THE PEOPLE OF ONTARIO AND CANADA that never in the history of mining has such an opportunity for making money been presented as is now offered in the Larder Lake gold district, and especially in the wonderful Blue Bell properties.

Put your money in The Blue Bell Gold Mines, Limited. One of the greatest opportunities that have ever been offered for investment in a gold-mining company. The Larder Lake District will be the wonder of the world and Blue Bell is in the heart of it.

Miners and prospectors from all parts of the world are flocking to Larder Lake. Mining men with millions at their command are sending their representatives and mining engineers into the field and are rapidly snapping up everything that can be purchased.

The time for investors to get in on the rock bottom is NOW—the PRESENT TIME.

The opportunity offered in Blue Bell will probably never occur again in this district. The investors of Ontario and Canada should accept this opportunity and buy in one of the greatest mining companies that will be known in this new Eldorado at the rock-bottom price of 10 cents per share.

We have gone to great expense and have used every method available to learn and know the exact situation in the Larder Lake district. We have sent a number of reliable mining men in different directions and to different locations. We have established our own assaying office on the ground at Larder Lake, putting in charge of it mining engineers of known ability and reputation. We have not taken over a single claim that has not shown actual merit; that is to say, with free, visible gold in quantities most remarkable. We are informed by our engineers that there never has been a gold district known that has shown the wonderful width of quartz veins containing free, visible gold as now actually exists in the Larder Lake district. We have quartz veins assaying gold from \$200 to as high as \$42,000 to the ton, that vary in width from 6 feet to 150 feet.

The Blue Bell properties consist of 1,120 acres, being 28 well-selected 40-acre claims, undoubtedly and unquestionably the choicest of the district at the present time. Originally the property consisted of but 27 claims, but one claim has been recently added, located near the Reddick property.

Now, we want to make this comparison. In the gold properties of Nevada, where the gold camps have gained renowned reputation—in camps as well known as Tonopah, Goldfield, Wonder, Searchlight—and other camps where millions upon millions have been made from claims varying in size from 10 to 20 acres. Just think of it! Ten or 20 acres running into values as high as from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 each. Mining men we have in the Larder Lake district who are well acquainted with the Nevada camps claim that the Larder Lake district is so far ahead of the mining camps in Nevada that there is no comparison whatever. Even the Rand in Africa, it is believed, will not come up to the wonderful gold district of Larder Lake.

We have received in our office in the past week from 300 to 400 pounds of samples taken from every claim owned by the Blue Bell Company. Out of these samples we have had a great number of assays made by our own assayer on the ground. These assays run all the way around \$200 the lowest—to \$20,000—the highest. Our assays on the ground, of course, cannot obtain as high assays as in the laboratories in Toronto, where we have obtained the highest assays, running from \$27,000 to \$42,000 to the ton. Therefore it is safe for us to estimate that the assays made by our own engineers on the ground are considerably under what we would actually receive were the stamp mills that the Company are about to install on the property in actual operation, together with the cyaniding process, by the use of which every particle of the gold produced will be saved.

Could every investor come to our office and see the wonderful quartz samples, with gold showing in every portion, they would need no further urging or any further argument to convince them what Larder Lake is and what it is bound to be.

Investors who to-day have \$100 to \$1,000, or more, and who do not take advantage of this wonderful opportunity, will, in a year from to-day, see and realize the great opportunities that they had to invest their money in a great profit. We are in a position to judge and we feel that we are judging rightly when we say to these investors, "Put your money into Blue Bell now. Every hundred dollars that

you invest at the present time will, in a year from to-day, bring you \$2,000." This may seem to be a broad assertion, but consider well the great amount of territory and consider well the millions that are made from properties consisting of but 20 to 40 acres of territory that never showed as rich as Blue Bell properties do to-day. It will only take a few short months to place Blue Bell on a very big dividend-paying basis. Here is a legitimate opportunity for investors to make a real profit of 400% on your money by the 15th of May (this month). The Blue Bell shares will be selling in the open market at 50 cents on and after that date, and it will not be long before investors will look back and realize how really cheap Blue Bell stock was, even at 50 cents. Such a chance to realize enormous returns on your money could seldom be possible except through the medium of legitimate mining investments and through and by the discovery of such wonderful gold districts as Larder Lake. Remember, these opportunities will only present themselves once in a lifetime. This is the accepted time—this is the golden opportunity. The conditions surrounding the Blue Bell GUARANTEE to investors not only big profits, but also absolute safety. We have a property aggregating 1,120 acres in these Larder Lake gold fields—the new Eldorado—every acre of which is as rich in gold as the Rand or the famous gold districts of Nevada, where millions upon millions are being taken out. The Larder Lake gold district will be familiar to every schoolboy almost the world over within a year or two. The titles are clear—there are no encumbrances whatever—not a dollar of indebtedness. To us there is not one single element of uncertainty as to the outcome. Investors at the present price of shares—ten cents—will realize the most wonderful profits possibly that have ever been known in any mining district in the world.

We of course feel so positive regarding this as we have had every reason to make us believe so. Our own engineers, whom we know, and our own prospectors and miners, with years of experience, whom we have every confidence in, demonstrate to us these facts. We have no other method of demonstrating to the investing public than through our advertisements, which we endeavor to make honest and straightforward. We are investing our own money and are not advising the investing public to do anything that we are not doing ourselves.

We want to state further and improve upon our claims and the investing public that those of you who join us in this proposition should understand that we are also in this proposition with you. We are backing our faith with our money, and we are asking you to join us in this proposition, which we find after thorough and exhaustive investigation to be an absolutely secure and safe investment and one that will yield returns that will make unprecedented profits for all concerned. We have no fear whatever regarding our own investment, and we wish to make it clear to you that we cannot take a dollar of profit out of this proposition as offered to you in the Blue Bell Syndicate unless you, yourselves, receive the same returns in proportion to your interests therein. We say to you we are offering you one of the fairest, squarest and most honorable propositions that could be presented.

We pride ourselves upon the enviable reputation and standing we have earned and established with the investing public throughout Canada and the United States as brokers and financial agents. We are endeavoring to further build up, instead of tearing down this reputation, which could only have been established by legitimate business methods. We would not make the strong assertions as to the Blue Bell properties and investment therein, in these advertisements, were we not satisfied beyond any question as to the ultimate outcome of the investment which we herein advise.

It hardly seems necessary at this time, but we are glad that we are able to refer any investor to any bank, financial institution or commercial agencies in the city of Toronto or throughout Canada and the United States as to our standing and reliability.

We wish to state further that every recommendation or assertion made in any of our advertisements or letters of advice WILL BE STRICTLY CARRIED OUT and that any investor may invest his money with the full assurance that his money will be placed for the purposes and in the manner indicated and that LAW & COMPANY will fulfill their pledges in every way.

We wish to express our appreciation to the many investors who have shown their confidence in our recommendations, and we desire again to pledge loyalty to their interests, having no fear whatever as to the future, knowing full well that it will demonstrate that their confidence in us has not been misplaced.

EXAMPLE

Showing Cost Of and Estimated Results From One Membership

Cost of One Membership consisting of 1,000 shares \$100
All memberships will be pooled for six months, and will be held by the Trusts and Guarantee Company Limited, who will act as Trustees for the Underwriters' Syndicate, during which period 257 shares out of each membership will be permitted to be sold at 50 cents per share, which will amount to \$128.50

Law & Company's commission of 25 per cent., amounting to \$38.50, for selling the 257 shares at 50 cents per share, deducted from the \$128.50, leaves to the owner of the membership the full amount of his investment or cost of his membership \$90.00

Also, in addition to the return of \$100 he will have 733 fully-paid and forever non-assessable shares of the Company, there having been sold 257 shares from his 1,000-share membership.

These 733 shares, which will be the result of each membership, will be worth at the advertised market price \$366.50. We believe, however, that the dividends which will be paid upon the shares of the Blue Bell Gold Mines, Limited, within the coming summer will make the shares worth many times that amount.

Applications for membership will be received up to May 15th, 1907, unless the total number of memberships in the pool is reached. Applications arriving too late to participate will be returned with the full amount of remittance.

Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Business Men of all classes are subscribing liberally to these memberships.

The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, of 14 King Street West, Toronto, will act as Trustees for the Underwriters' Syndicate. The distribution of all money and shares to the owners of memberships will be made at the time the membership pool is dissolved, which will be some time within six months from May 15th, 1907.

The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, will issue receipts to all applicants or holders of memberships, showing or indicating their respective interests.

For Application Blanks and Full Particulars Call Upon or Address

REMEMBER—That all orders or reservations dated not later than May 15th, 1907, although received by us after that date, will be accepted, providing remittance follows.

REGISTRARS AND TRANSFER AGENTS
THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE CO.
14 KING STREET WEST,
TORONTO, ONT.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Cut out, fill in and forward with remittance.

To the LARDER LAKE UNDERWRITERS' SYNDICATE.
Law & Co., 728-729-730-731-732 Traders Bank Building—
Toronto, Canada.

I hereby make application for memberships in the Larder Lake Underwriters' Syndicate, and enclose herewith Draft, Post Office or Express Order in favor of the Larder Lake Underwriters' Syndicate for Dollars in payment of same, on the understanding that this money shall be deposited with the Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, Toronto, and be held by it until such time as Messrs. Law & Company, Toronto, shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the said Trust Company scrip representing shares of the Blue Bell Gold Mines, Limited, issued in my name, fully paid and non-assessable. Upon receipt of the shares of the said Blue Bell Gold Mines, Limited, by the Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, the said money shall forthwith pay over to Messrs. Law & Company the money so deposited, and shall hold said shares subject to the pooling conditions contained in the Official Prospectus of the said Larder Lake Underwriters' Syndicate. I hereby irrevocably constitute and appoint the said Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, my attorney to execute any and all transfers of the said shares that may be necessary in order to properly carry out the intention of the pooling arrangement. I hereby ratifying and confirming any and all actions of my said attorney in the premises.

Signed,

Street,

City,

Province or State,

The Trusts and Guarantee Company, 14 King Street West, Toronto, will act as Trustees for the Underwriters' Syndicate in receiving and holding the shares and issuing receipts therefor, and also as Registrars and Transfer Agents for the Company.

LAW & CO.,

728-729-730-731-732 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont.

SUICIDE STATISTICS.

Suicides in the United Kingdom have increased by 200 per cent in fifty years, and by 150 per cent in twenty-five years. In 1904, the last year for which official figures are available, 2,523 men and 822 women took their own lives in England and Wales alone, while the total in the metropolitan police district was 660. At least an equal number of persons were prevented from accomplishing their intention. How rapid has been the increase during recent years may be seen from the fact that suicides in England and Wales have increased from 473 women and 1,523 men in 1885 to 822 women and 2,523 men in 1904. There have been more than 50,000 suicides in England and Wales in twenty years.

Bad as is the case in England, in other countries the evil is even worse. According to statistics recently published by the Swiss Government, there have committed suicide during the last thirty-five years 16,450 persons in Switzerland, 223,600 persons in Germany and 274,000 persons in France.

German official figures put the number

of suicides in Europe yearly at 70,000. Cases in the German Empire itself have risen from 10,500 in 1895 to 12,750 in 1905. America the number is about 5,000 annually, and is increasing.—Social Gazette.

WAYS OF THE WOLF.

The wolf can go eight days with food and can then eat 40 pounds of meat at a sitting, so the Indians say. This is pretty fair for an animal weighing only 80 pounds. Yet we do not know the length of the sitting.

The wolf will not venture on glare ice; he never crosses a lake until there is enough snow to hide the ice. To wetting his feet he is as averse as the domestic cat. He will not kill his game in the shelter of the forest, always driving it into some open place for the kill.

When chasing a deer he goes at a leisurely pace, sitting down at intervals to give the most delicious and blood-curdling howl. This drives the poor victim into a wild gallop, and soon exhausts it, and as the wolf never tires, he is sure, sooner or later, to catch up with the quarry.

In winter the deer often makes for some

wild rapid, into which it plunges, knowing that the wolf will not follow. Too often the deer drowns, but better such a death than one by the fangs.

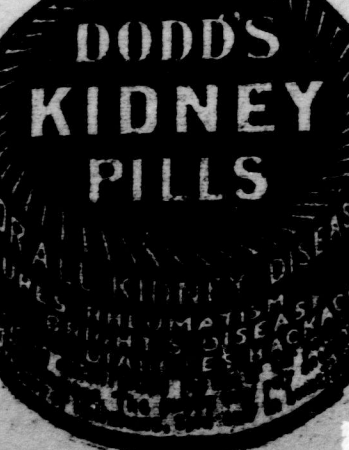
In summer a couple of wolves will secure all the deer they need by very simple means. Having put up the quarry, one wolf drives it by easy stages to some little lake—I speak now of the Laurentian country—and on reaching the shore the deer plunges unhesitatingly in, for its instinct tells it the enemy will not dare to follow.

So, on it swims, while the pursuer sits on his haunches and howls diabolically, no doubt because he sees his dinner escaping. At length the tired deer drags itself wearily from the water and shakes the drops from its coat on the sun-warmed strand. Then the companion wolf, which has laydied its coming, springs at its throat, and when the first wolf joins him they have a gorge that makes them independent of fate for a whole week.—Recreation.

THE ASHER-FALLING medicine. Holloway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of corns, warts, etc., even the most difficult to remove cannot withstand this wonderful remedy.

REWARDS HER SOLDIERS.

Britain has generally been generous in rewarding her soldiers. Perhaps the Duke of Wellington came off best in this respect. In his earlier Peninsular campaign he was granted a pension of \$10,000 a year for two generations, and on the conclusion of the Peninsular War in 1812, he was voted \$1,000,000 for the purchase of an estate. After Waterloo the Government bought for him the estate of Strathfieldsaye at a cost of \$263,000. Lord Wolseley received a grant of \$25,000 on completing his Ashanti campaign; Sir Hugh Gough for the Sikh war, an annuity of \$2,000; Sir Colin Campbell, \$2,000 for wiping out the Indian mutiny, and Sir Henry Havelock, for the relief of Lucknow \$1,000. Coming to more recent times, Lord Roberts received \$100,000 for his services in the South African campaign, and Lord Kitchener received \$30,000 after Omdurman.



BY THE WAY THEY ARE GOING

The shares in the London Silver-Cobalt Company will not last very long, and we advise you to get in while there is the opportunity.

They won't last forever. \$50 invested in some of the original "first issues" of the Cobalt Camp is now worth a fortune.

\$500 invested in London Silver-Cobalt shares may not do as well, but on the other hand, there is nothing to prevent it.

When people, for instance, bought Tamskump and Hudson Bay shares at 40 cents, did they know it would jump to \$200 a share?

When they bought Silver Queen at 80 cents, did they know what an advance it would have?

When they bought Nipissing at \$5 even, did they know it would sell at \$30 a share?

What does anyone know before the event?

Now, we see carefully and without fear of contradiction that the shares in the London Silver-Cobalt Mines, Limited, have as good an outlook for a raise as anything else in the Cobalt Camp.

The property is good and has to be worked to see how good. Go in with us and help work it.

Peninsular Securities Co'y

169 Dundas Street, London.

LOCAL MARKET.

Saturday, May 11, 1907.

The market today was fairly well attended, especially the wheat market, which was unseasonable, which would no doubt keep quite a large number of the farmers at home.

The farmers do not anticipate any damage to the fruit, as they are sure of a good crop, and there was sufficient snow to protect the buds.

With the exception of the drop in the price of potatoes there was not much change in the other lines represented.

Grain—There was a big supply of oats. The demand was good and prices held steady at \$1.31 to \$1.33 per cwt. for large lots and \$1.33 to \$1.35 for small lots. Corn sold at 96c per bu.

Hay and Straw—Hay should be in good demand next week, as there have only been 54 loads offered this week. There was only one load offered today, which sold at \$13.50 per ton. Straw is in demand at \$3 to \$3.50 per ton.

Butter and Eggs—There was a large supply of butter offered. Sales were fairly brisk at 22c to 24c for crows, and 24c for choice pound rolls in whole sale lots. In the dairy hall from 1c to 8c more was asked than in the open market. There was the largest quantity of eggs offered today since the Easter market. The demand was fair at 15c to 16c for whites and basket lots, mostly at the higher figure; for smaller lots 16c and 17c per dozen.

Vegetables and Roots—There was a big supply of potatoes on the market today, and there has been a couple of carloads brought in by the dealers, and there will be some more shipped in next week, which helped to make the demand slow at the opening of the market. \$1.25 per bag was asked; later on \$1 was most frequently paid. The dealers are selling potatoes at 95c per bag. There is a considerable quantity of potatoes in the market, and the price is expected to drop quickly at 70c to 80c per dozen, or three bunches for 25c. Asparagus sold at 15c per bunch. Cucumbers from \$1 to \$1.50 per dozen. Lettuce and radishes 40c per dozen; green onions, 35c per dozen. There was a good demand for all classes of vegetables.

Poultry—There was not much offered. Spring chickens sold at \$1 per pair, dressed. Last season's fowl sold at 11c per pound alive, or 12c dressed.

Dressed Hogs—About twenty offered. Rates were fairly brisk at \$5.50 and \$5.75 per cwt.

Livestock—Prices for Monday were \$6.25 per cwt. Small pigs were quite numerous today at \$5.50 to \$7 per pair.

Butchers' Meat—Beef is firmer at \$6.50 to \$7 per cwt. Lambs are scarce at \$8 to \$9.25 each for spring, and 12c per pound for yearlings. Mutton is not plentiful at 10c to 10c per pound. Veal sold fairly well today at \$5 to \$7.50 per cwt.

Hides and Tallow—Hides are unchanged in price. Tallow sells at 3c for rough and 4c for rendered. Maple trees sold all the way from 25c to \$1 each, according to size. Cedar trees 10c to 35c each.

Apples were high in price. The supply today was very small. Some sold as high as \$1.50 per bag for choice species.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK. May 10.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 10c; middling, 10c; low, 9c; futures, 10c.

CHICAGO. May 10.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 10c; middling, 10c; low, 9c; futures, 10c.

PITTSBURGH. May 10.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 10c; middling, 10c; low, 9c; futures, 10c.

LONDON. May 10.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 10c; middling, 10c; low, 9c; futures, 10c.

ANTWERP. May 10.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 10c; middling, 10c; low, 9c; futures, 10c.

LIVERPOOL. May 10.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 10c; middling, 10c; low, 9c; futures, 10c.

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PITTSBURGH. May 10.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 10c; middling, 10c; low, 9c; futures, 10c.

STOCK MARKETS.

Monday, May 10, 1907.

Canadian Pacific, 107 1/2; Montreal, 107 1/2; Toronto, 107 1/2; Ottawa, 107 1/2; Winnipeg, 107 1/2; St. Paul, 107 1/2; Minneapolis, 107 1/2; St. Louis, 107 1/2; Chicago, 107 1/2; New York, 107 1/2; Boston, 107 1/2; Philadelphia, 107 1/2; Baltimore, 107 1/2; Washington, 107 1/2; San Francisco, 107 1/2; Portland, 107 1/2; Seattle, 107 1/2; Tacoma, 107 1/2; Vancouver, 107 1/2; Victoria, 107 1/2; Montreal, 107 1/2; Quebec, 107 1/2; Halifax, 107 1/2; St. John's, 107 1/2; Sydney, 107 1/2; Toronto, 107 1/2; Ottawa, 107 1/2; Winnipeg, 107 1/2; St. Paul, 107 1/2; Minneapolis, 107 1/2; St. Louis, 107 1/2; Chicago, 107 1/2; New York, 107 1/2; Boston, 107 1/2; Philadelphia, 107 1/2; Baltimore, 107 1/2; Washington, 107 1/2; San Francisco, 107 1/2; Portland, 107 1/2; Seattle, 107 1/2; Tacoma, 107 1/2; Vancouver, 107 1/2; Victoria, 107 1/2; Montreal, 107 1/2; Quebec, 107 1/2; Halifax, 107 1/2; St. John's, 107 1/2; Sydney, 107 1/2; Toronto, 107 1/2; Ottawa, 107 1/2; Winnipeg, 107 1/2; St. Paul, 107 1/2; 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Already We Are Planning

For better and bigger things in our commercial and shorthand work the coming year. The

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is never satisfied with past achievements. Are you interested? Catalogue for the asking.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

Our Clothes Are Different

FOR STYLE AND FINISH YOU SHOULD WEAR ONE OF OUR SPRING SUITS

O. Labelle

Merchant Tailor,
220 DUNDAS STREET.

Lawn Bowls

A full stock of

TAYLOR'S EXTRA-QUALITY BOWLS, BOWLING SHOES, NETS, ETC.

185 DUNDAS ST.

GURD'S GOOD GUNS

See our LADIES' OXFORDS, from \$1.25 to \$2.50.
WM. PAXMAN, 290 DUNDAS ST.

R. K. COWAN

BARRISTER SOLICITOR, ETC.
County Bldg., East Court House, London.

London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution, Limited

Subjects Taught:
PIANO, ORGAN, VIOLIN, SINGING, HARMONY, ELOCUTION, and all band instruments.

W. CAVEN BARRON, Principal

374 Dundas Street. Phone 1101

FERGUSON & SONS

FUNERAL DIRECTORS
174 TO 180 KING STREET
ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.

Phone 373 and 543.

SMITH, SON & OLARKE

UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS
Lady assistant. Night calls personally attended.
Embarked funeral cars.
118 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 555
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Residence on Premises.

D. A. STEWART

(Successor to John T. Stephenson)
FUNERAL DIRECTOR and EMBALMER
Reasonable charges. Best equipment.
Open day and night. Residence on premises.
104 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 459.
GEO. E. LOGAN, Assistant Manager.

ELLIOTT & OLMSTED

Removed to 296 Dundas.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS
Open day and night. Residence on premises. Phone 1778.

Kindling Wood 75¢

Delivered, per load.
LONDON BOX CO.
409 BATHURST ST.

The Road to Success

commences at the

Western Business College and Shorthand Academy

corner Dundas and Talbot streets, London, where a complete and practical qualifying put for the journey to honorable position and financial independence may be obtained. All interested—and who are not—are invited to call at the college or write for catalogue and full particulars.

WM. C. COO, C. S. R. PRESIDENT.

For a Wedding Present

Nothing more acceptable than one of our beautiful pictures.

COLERICK BROS.

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GREAT CHANCE for small investors, only \$10.00 to secure a share; 6 per cent on subsequent payments.

London Loan & Savings Company

424 Richmond Street, London.

Safety for Savings

For the conservative investor whose first requirement is safety, but who appreciates remunerative returns, coupled with freedom from anxiety, the

4 Per Cent Land Mortgage Debentures

issued by this company afford

An Ideal Investment

They are secured by First Mortgages on Real Estate in Western Ontario.

Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co.

212 Dundas Street
Higgins Block. Telephone 598

THOS. WILSON

Merchant Tailor

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Higgins Block. Telephone 598

Order Hamilton's

Hamilton's Porter is fully aged. It is the best. Ask for Hamilton's when you are buying.

Order Hamilton's

Long Optical Experience and Practice

combined with every known scientific instrument for the determination of eye defects, have placed our specialists, Mr. Tait and Mr. Brown, in a position whereby perfect results are always attained in cases fitted by them. Our experience is not a matter of a few weeks, but the result of long practice and years of study. Every lens supplied by us is manufactured on the premises.

The Tait-Brown Optical Co.

Permanent. Specialists. Reliable.
237 DUNDAS STREET.

Wedding Presents

There is not anything more acceptable for wedding gifts than Sterling Silver. Our new assortment of teaspoons, oyster forks, sugar spoons, cream ladles, berry spoons, cold meat forks, etc., is now on exhibition. Inspection invited.

THOS. GILLEAN

402 RICHMOND STREET.

JOHNSON BROS. XXX BREAD

Made of whole wheat. Inviting and delicious. Very easily digested. Makes flesh and muscle. Used in thousands of homes. Delivered or at grocers.

JOHNSON BROS. Phone 818

LONDON AND DISTRICT

Miss Jessie Thompson, of Seaforth,

is coming to reside with her aunt, Mrs. Falls, in this city.

Miss M. V. Crosby, of Oakland,

Cal., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. D. Nolan, of 75 Wellington street.

—The London and Western Trusts Company has been appointed administrator of the estate of James Coates,

late of the township of McKillop.

—Mr. Herbert Ivey won the gold watch at the Jubilee Rink last evening.

The lucky check number was 4,103. There was a large number of skaters at the rink.

—Mrs. C. W. McGuire, of this city,

accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Geo. W. Sells, left yesterday for a two-months' visit to Bristol, Tennessee, Mr. McGuire's former home.

—Rev. Prof. Kennedy, of Knox College,

Toronto, will occupy the pulpit of First Presbyterian Church at both services tomorrow. Prof. Kennedy is the latest addition to the staff of Knox College, and is a very able preacher.

—The Christ Church Circle of the Daughters of the King are having special services tomorrow (Sunday), when a memorial window in memory of the late rector, Rev. J. H. Moorhouse, will be unveiled and dedicated at the morning service.

—The anniversary of the Methodist Church at Exeter will be celebrated tomorrow when Rev. W. H. G. McAllister, of the Centennial Church, of this city, will preach at both services. The pulpit at the Centennial Church will be occupied by Rev. Arthur Goings, a former pastor.

A CORRECTION.

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PRESENTED WITH SUIT CASE.

Mr. Harry Martin, of the shipping department of the McCormick Manufacturing Company, who is leaving the city to take up a new position in Toronto, was yesterday presented with a handsome suitcase by the employees

of the company. A short address was read by Mr. Martin, while the presentation was made by Miss Gledhill. Mr. Martin made an appropriate reply.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS.

A number of excellent building lots are advertised in this issue, comprising the land overlooking the river on the corner of Beaconsfield avenue and Wortley road. This land is part of the McKinnon estate, and has been subdivided into building lots. A beautiful view can be had from the property, as it is high and well situated. It is most available land, within easy distance of the city business center and suitable for building purposes. The frontage taxes are all paid. There are only 17 lots in the block, and as it is such an ideal spot, ready purchases will likely come forward.

PUPILS' RECITAL.

The annual recital of the piano pupils of Miss E. J. Cattermole was held on Tuesday evening at her studio, 133 John street. Miss Cattermole was ably assisted by Misses Lillian and Katie Elliott and Miss Anna Cochell. Among the pupils who took part were Misses Hazen and Edna Hiltz, Agnes Dwyer, Edna Boomer, Myrtle Taylor, Maude Hill, Kathleen and Edna Holland, Beryl McLoud, Jennie Turner, Ina McLoud, Gladys Loughrey, Lillie Magee, Irene McLeland, Lily Hoffman, Florence McRae, Gladys Carter, Lottie Rogers, Miss Kimball, Hazel Dann, Masters George Sweeney, Hobbs Taylor, all of whom acquitted themselves very creditably. During the evening, Misses Lillian Elliott and Anna Cochell rendered several solos beautifully. Miss Katie Elliott also gave some excellent readings. Messrs. George Davidson and C. Cattermole's violin selections added greatly to the enjoyment of all present.

NEW STRIKES AT LARDER LAKE

Blue Bell Makes a Wonderful Showing.

New Liskeard, May 10. — Word has just been received from Larder Lake of two wonderful gold strikes made by the Blue Bell Company. One strike was made at the east end of the lake and one at the west end, where this company has large holdings. It is said that after the blast was fired some of the ore hung together by the pure wire gold and that the vein exposed showed gold in plain view.

This strike was made on the property owned by the Blue Bell Company at the east end of the lake.

The other strike is on the property near the west end, where the Blue Bell Company has established another camp and where the company's engineers have installed an assaying office for their own special use.

This strike is said to have developed a quartz vein exceeding 100 feet in width, which shows free visible gold in astonishing quantities. It has been decided to install the stamp mills, which are on their way, at this point and order another mill for immediate delivery for the property at the east end of the lake.

GOT TRAVELING BAG

Y. M. C. A. Bible Class Makes Farewell Presentation to Leader.

The Bible class at the Y. M. C. A. tendered a farewell banquet to Rev. Arthur Carlisle, B. A., last evening. The supper was served in the dining-room of the association building, where nearly all the members of the class were in attendance.

Toasts were given by Mr. Finley E. Perrin, Dr. O. Cunningham, Charles E. Wallace and Secretary Wilson.

Several very pleasing solos were rendered by Mr. Arthur Holman.

Mr. Carlisle, who has for some time past been the teacher of the class, was presented with a very fine traveling bag by Mr. C. Wickett, president of the class, in behalf of the members.

Mr. Carlisle will be greatly missed by the Y. M. C. A., as he not only took an active part in the religious work of the association, but he was prominently connected with all the athletic movements.

ASKIN STREET PROSPERS

Methodist Church Has the Most Successful Year in Its History.

The quarterly official board of Askin Street Methodist Church held its closing meeting for the year last night at the parsonage, owing to the tearing down of the schoolhouse.

The financial statement showed the year to have been the most prosperous in the history of the church.

Two hundred dollars of the surplus was voted to the trustee board.

Every department of the church is progressing, and all are enthusiastic over the erection of the new schoolhouse and church extension.

A resolution expressing the high opinion of the board for the pastor and their appreciation of his earnest and successful work during the year led to many hearty words of goodwill and regard.

At the close of the session refreshments were served by Mrs. Brown, and a delightful social hour followed.

SUNDAY APPOINTMENTS

Where Huron College Students Will Preach Tomorrow.

The students of Huron College have been given the following appointments for tomorrow:

Burford—T. J. Hamilton.

Lucan—W. B. Hawkins.

Millbank—W. R. Vesby.

Hanover—S. Hardy.

Chesley—John Morris.

Emmanuel—A. L. Clarke.

Harley—H. Hutton.

Aged People's Home—C. C. Brett.

Rev. Principal Waller, M. A., will preach at Galt.



TODAY

You may have first-class attention given your eyes at Diamond Hall. Our method of fitting eyes is absolutely correct. Very many have proved it. You may also. Satisfactory consultation costs nothing.

DIAMOND HALL,
214 DUNDAS ST. 674 DUNDAS ST.

DON'T BUY CEMENT

Until you get our prices, wholesale and retail

JOHN MANN & SONS
401 CLARENCE ST. 425 YORK STREET

CUT GLASS

Sugar and Cream

Dainty and useful for a wedding gift, or for one's home use, is the Cut Glass Sugar and Cream we are offering at \$4.

These pieces are of heavy weight and of rich design, the cutting and finish being deep and brilliant.

This is but an example of unequalled values in our big line of Cut Glass.

Ward & Colleson

374 RICHMOND STREET.

NUTRITIOUS BREAD

Bread is well named "the staff of life," for it is, especially if it is good bread. A man can work hard and be healthy on bread alone, but it must be good, wholesome bread.

Our bread, with its sweet appetizing flavor and healthful, nutritious qualities should not be overlooked when ordering the supplies for the table.

PARNELL'S

'Phone 929, or at all grocers.

CRON'S CORN CURE

Makes no difference how stubborn the corn is, it can't resist "CRON'S CORN CURE."

This is a preparation which will remove any corn, remove it easily, quickly and permanently.

If you have never tried "CRON'S CORN CURE" you have no idea how successful it is and how hard it is to get along without it.

Take our advice and give it a trial at once.

25 Cents.

Cairncross & Lawrence

Chemists and Druggists,
216 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

ing service. Both services will be conducted under the auspices of the King's Daughters.

—The Talbot Street Baptist Church is to be favored with Dr. A. L. McCrimmon, of Toronto, tomorrow. Dr. McCrimmon will conduct both services. He is well known in London, and no doubt many will take this opportunity of hearing him.

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of the company. A short address was read by Mr. Martin, while the presentation was made by Miss Gledhill. Mr. Martin made an appropriate reply.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS.

A number of excellent building lots are advertised in this issue, comprising the land overlooking the river on the corner of Beaconsfield avenue and Wortley road. This land is part of the McKinnon estate, and has been subdivided into building lots. A beautiful view can be had from the property, as it is high and well situated. It is most available land, within easy distance of the city business center and suitable for building purposes. The frontage taxes are all paid. There are only 17 lots in the block, and as it is such an ideal spot, ready purchases will likely come forward.

PUPILS' RECITAL.

The annual recital of the piano pupils of Miss E. J. Cattermole was held on Tuesday evening at her studio, 133 John street. Miss Cattermole was ably assisted by Misses Lillian and Katie Elliott and Miss Anna Cochell. Among the pupils who took part were Misses Hazen and Edna Hiltz, Agnes Dwyer, Edna Boomer, Myrtle Taylor, Maude Hill, Kathleen and Edna Holland, Beryl McLoud, Jennie Turner, Ina McLoud, Gladys Loughrey, Lillie Magee, Irene McLeland, Lily Hoffman, Florence McRae, Gladys Carter, Lottie Rogers, Miss Kimball, Hazel Dann, Masters George Sweeney, Hobbs Taylor, all of whom acquitted themselves very creditably. During the evening, Misses Lillian Elliott and Anna Cochell rendered several solos beautifully. Miss Katie Elliott also gave some excellent readings. Messrs. George Davidson and C. Cattermole's violin selections added greatly to the enjoyment of all present.

NEW STRIKES AT LARDER LAKE

Blue Bell Makes a Wonderful Showing.

New Liskeard, May 10. — Word has just been received from Larder Lake of two wonderful gold strikes made by the Blue Bell Company. One strike was made at the east end of the lake and one at the west end, where this company has large holdings. It is said that after the blast was fired some of the ore hung together by the pure wire gold and that the vein exposed showed gold in plain view.

This strike was made on the property owned by the Blue Bell Company at the east end of the lake.

The other strike is on the property near the west end, where the Blue Bell Company has established another camp and where the company's engineers have installed an assaying office for their own special use.

This strike is said to have developed a quartz vein exceeding 100 feet in width, which shows free visible gold in astonishing quantities. It has been decided to install the stamp mills, which are on their way, at this point and order another mill for immediate delivery for the property at the east end of the lake.

GOT TRAVELING BAG

Y. M. C. A. Bible Class Makes Farewell Presentation to Leader.

The Bible class at the Y. M. C. A. tendered a farewell banquet to Rev. Arthur Carlisle, B. A., last evening. The supper was served in the dining-room of the association building, where nearly all the members of the class were in attendance.

Toasts were given by Mr. Finley E. Perrin, Dr. O. Cunningham, Charles E. Wallace and Secretary Wilson.

Several very pleasing solos were rendered by Mr. Arthur Holman.

Mr. Carlisle, who has for some time past been the teacher of the class, was presented with a very fine traveling bag by Mr. C. Wickett, president of the class, in behalf of the members.

Mr. Carlisle will be greatly missed by the Y. M. C. A., as he not only took an active part in the religious work of the association, but he was prominently connected with all the athletic movements.

ASKIN STREET PROSPERS

Methodist Church Has the Most Successful Year in Its History.

The quarterly official board of Askin Street Methodist Church held its closing meeting for the year last night at the parsonage, owing to the tearing down of the schoolhouse.

The financial statement showed the year to have been the most prosperous in the history of the church.

Two hundred dollars of the surplus was voted to the trustee board.

Every department of the church is progressing, and all are enthusiastic over the erection of the new schoolhouse and church extension.

A resolution expressing the high opinion of the board for the pastor and their appreciation of his earnest and successful work during the year led to many hearty words of goodwill and regard.

At the close of the session refreshments were served by Mrs. Brown, and a delightful social hour followed.

SUNDAY APPOINTMENTS

Where Huron College Students Will Preach Tomorrow.

The students of Huron College have been given the following appointments for tomorrow:

Burford—T. J. Hamilton.

Lucan—W. B. Hawkins.

Millbank—W. R. Vesby.

Hanover—S. Hardy.

Chesley—John Morris.

Emmanuel—A. L. Clarke.

Harley—H. Hutton.

Aged People's Home—C. C. Brett.

Rev. Principal Waller, M. A., will preach at Galt.

DR. JARVIS

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