

FATED TO LOVE HER

"Stay, let me light your candle," cried Gabrielle; but he detained her, clasped her in his arms...

ing collected her traps, he escorted her to the carriage, placed her and the maid inside, mounted the box himself, and they drove to Lorton.

ninth drew near, his wanderings ceased, he fell into a heavy sleep. Gabrielle herself had, for several hours, been dropping off to sleep at intervals.

AT R. MCKAY & CO'S, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1908. HAMILTON'S MOST PROGRESSIVE STORE. LARGE ASSORTMENTS AND HONEST VALUES. Have Built Up for This Progressive Store the Biggest Retail Dry Goods Business in All Hamilton.

STEAMSHIPS C. P. R. Atlantic Steamers Summer Sailings. DOMINION LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. ANCHOR LINE GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

RAILWAYS GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM SINGLE FARE FOR VICTORIA DAY. FISHING IN Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. ELECTION NEWS.

Early on the ensuing afternoon Charlie Godfrey took up to the Farnley door. Having rung, he waited long; no one came; an air of unusual stillness pervaded the place.

Wedding of Cadet Agnew and Miss Guber, M. A., Principal of Kingston Ladies' College, When Groom Was Under Age.

White Wear Bargains Tuesday. 75c Fine Slip Waists, of white lawn, lace edging at neck three-quarter sleeves, regularly 75c, Tuesday 39c.

THE WATCH HOUSE You will find all the latest in SPRING JEWELRY including Belt Buckles and Pins Hat Pins Brooches Fobs, etc., at KLEIN & BINKLEY'S

T. H. & B. RY. Victoria Day, May 25th ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE. For the round trip: good going May 23rd, 24th and 25th, good returning to and including May 26th, 1908.

ANNALS MARRIAGE.

QUEBEC COURT OF APPEAL DECIDES KINGSTON CASE. Montreal, May 22.—The Court of Appeal rendered judgment this morning in the very important case of Agnew vs. Guber.

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Old Sores: No Cure, No Pay. Druggists refund money if DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL fails to cure any case, no matter how long standing. The only Household Surgical Dressing.

Mr. A. Ponsobny Elected to Succeed Late Premier. London, May 22.—In the by-election in Stirling Burghs to-day to fill the seat rendered vacant by the death of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Arthur Ponsobny, Liberal, the late Premier's secretary, was elected over Mr. Whitlaw, Unionist, by a majority of 1,361. The vote for Mr. Ponsobny was 3,873, that for his opponent 2,512. There was never very much doubt as to the result in Stirling, as the riding has returned no Conservative since the great Reform bill of 1832. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman represented it for 40 years. At the general election of 1906 he was unopposed. In 1900 his majority was 630.

SPENT LAST CENT FOR SUICIDE. Girl Arrays Herself in Latest Fashion, Then Jumps Into River. Belgrade, May 22.—A young girl named Stika Givitch, dressed in the latest fashion, was strolling along the banks of the River Sava yesterday, when a friend, who met her, complimented her on her stylish clothes.

Vapo-Cresolene. Established 1879 Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis Cough, Grip, Asthma, Diphtheria. Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics. Does not cure, more effective to breathe in a remedy to cure disease of the breathing organs than to take the remedy into the stomach.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHE.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. Used the world over to Cure a Cold in One Day. E.W. Grove's signature on box. 25c.

Corsets 98c Regularly \$1.25. 10 dozen only: New Spring Corsets, straight front and medium bust, with long drop hip, made of fine imported white or drab coutil, sizes 18 inches to 28 inches, and having hose supporters attached at front and hip. A perfect fitting Corset, regular price \$1.25, for Tuesday 98c.

Two Specials in Blouses for Tuesday. \$3.00 Waists for \$1.98. \$3.50 Waists for \$2.49. New Tailored Waists, in black and white, plaid, navy blue and white and tan plaid, made with stiff collar and cuffs, worth regularly \$3.00, Tuesday's sale price \$1.98.

Interesting Values for Tuesday. Cotton Remnants 8c. 200 yards remnants White Cotton, Longcloths, Lonsdale, etc., ends 1 to 3 yards, worth up to 15c yard, Monday 8c, Tuesday 7c.

WANTED. Young man to call on us for their Wedding Rings. Marriage Licenses issued. Large stock of Dainty Diamond and Engagement Rings, Watches and Gemstone Jewellery. Prices wonderfully low. Exchange watch repairing. Try our tested watch main springs; warranted not to break. EDWIN PASS, English Jeweler, 31 John Street south.

WANTED. Use Big 40 for muscular strength. Use Big 40 for muscular strength. Use Big 40 for muscular strength. Use Big 40 for muscular strength.

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GRIMSBY AND BEAMSVILLE.

Wm. Mitchell is Making a Strong Candidate.

Many Personal and Social Items of Interest.

Preparations For Holiday—The Coming Old Boys' Reunion.

(Special Despatch to the Times.) Beamsville, May 23.—Keep in remembrance the Liberal meeting next Saturday night in the Town Hall.

Mr. Mitchell will get the support of the best thinking voters in both townships. The village of Grimsby will show its appreciation for his past services in no uncertain way.

Mr. J. Stanton, of Windsor, is in town on a visit to her sister, Mrs. William Gilmore.

CHURCHES TO-MORROW

SPECIAL SERVICES AND SPECIAL MUSIC TO-MORROW.

Mr. Sedgewick will conduct both services in Central Church on Sunday.

Rev. John Young will conduct both services in St. John Presbyterian Church to-morrow.

At Charlton Avenue Church to-morrow the pastor, Rev. R. H. Bell, B. A., will preach at both services.

Rev. J. B. Paulin, B. A., will conduct Knox Church services. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 10 a. m.

At the First Congregational Church Rev. J. K. Unsworth preaches on "Christian Patriotism" in the morning, and in the evening on "In the Crowd at Calvary."

At Herkimer Baptist Church Rev. H. McDiarmid will preach morning and evening. Morning subject "Jacob at Peniel"; evening, "A Great Politician's Platform."

Christ and Little Children" will be the subject of Pastor Philpott's morning sermon to-morrow in the Gospel Tabernacle.

In Gore Street Methodist Church the pastor, Rev. Isaac Couch, M. A., B. D., will preach at both services.

At MacNab Street Presbyterian Church to-morrow the pastor, Rev. Paul Ketchum, will preach. Morning subject, "The Ministry of Ideal Womanhood."

In Zion Tabernacle Rev. F. W. Hollinrake will speak to-morrow morning on "What Did Jesus Mean When He Said, 'Let the Dead Bury the Dead?'"

Rev. Dr. Tovell, pastor of Wesley Church, will preach in his own pulpit morning and evening.

Rev. Dr. Williamson will celebrate Victoria Day in Emerald Street Methodist Church by a patriotic sermon.

The 91st Highlanders and the Army Service Corps will hold a service at 11 a. m. in the Presbyterian Church for divine service.

In Simcoe Street Church the pastor preaches at both services. The members of the Railroad Brotherhood will attend divine worship in the morning.

In the Baptist Church, in the morning, "No More Sea," evening, "Fire-proof Men."

Mrs. Woodard is very ill, at her home, Queen street.

The following committees have been appointed in connection with the Old Boys' Reunion Association:

Decorators—Messrs. C. Russ, H. Sinclair, J. D. Bennett.

Entertainment—Messrs. G. M. Smith, T. R. Gilmore, G. B. Brown.

Reception—Messrs. Russ, Bennett, and C. E. Higgins.

TO HUDSON BAY.

An Entertaining Address by J. W. Tyrrell, C. E.

The museum of the Public Library building was filled to overflowing last evening by a select and appreciative audience to hear J. W. Tyrrell, C. E.

Mr. Tyrrell is one of the Dominion land surveyors, and has had considerable experience in exploring in the north, and does full justice to his subject.

In his lecture he took the audience, via the camera, on a trip to Hudson Bay. The start was made from Lake Winnipeg, sailing north to Norway House, from there by York boats down the Nelson River to Split Lake portage, across the Great Churchill River by canoe, descending the river to Port Churchill, which is on the shore of Hudson Bay.

He visited the Eskimo settlements, hunted reindeer and muskoxen, then sailed across Hudson Bay and investigated the condition of things in Hudson Straits, where their chief difficulties to navigation occur.

He returned home from York Factory on the month of November, by dog sled, during the winter season.

The lecture was illustrated by one hundred scenes, and pictures of animals and snow effects.

HALDIMAND BOYS. Those Residing in Hamilton Form an Association.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Haldimand old boys was held last evening in the Waldorf Hotel.

The following officers were elected: Hon. President—Hon. J. M. Gibson.

President—Major T. W. Lester.

Second Vice President—S. C. MacDonald.

Secretary—Treasurer—J. D. Scott.

Executive Committee is composed of the officers and J. D. Miller, George Gowling, John Mitchell, Dr. Williamson, Capt. Munro and E. G. Overholt.

Arrangements are being completed for a reunion to be held at Dunnville, on June 30, July 1 and 2.

The next meeting of the Association will be held on May 28, in the Waldorf.

SQUARE DEALS. To the Editor of the Times:

It is not a square deal for the Whitney Government to legalize or validate by-law under the Hydro-Electric Act without any request or authority from the municipalities that passed those by-laws under different conditions.

Why should the ordinary privileges and rights of ratepayers be taken from them? Without the sweeping validations in the act of the recent session those by-laws were practically null and void.

CONFIDENCE

when eating, that your food is of highest wholesomeness—that it has nothing in it that can injure or distress you—makes the repast doubly comfortable and satisfactory.

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

The only baking powder made with Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

There can be no comforting confidence when eating alum baking powder food. Chemists say that more or less of the alum powder in unchanged alum or alum salts remains in the food.

AMUSEMENTS

The Vitagraph Again.

The big New York Moving Picture Company will be at Association Hall on Saturday and Monday and give two entertainments, each day, with entire change of programme.

Rev. Dr. Tovell, pastor of Wesley Church, will preach in his own pulpit morning and evening.

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Beamsville, May 23.—Keep in remembrance the Liberal meeting next Saturday night in the Town Hall.

RAPID ADVANCE.

Stoney Creek Circuit Has Made Marked Progress.

The annual official report of the year's work on the Stoney Creek Methodist circuit shows it to have been the most successful year in the history of the circuit, and presents strong evidence of the hard and persistent work put in during the entire term of Rev. Dr. Clark's pastorate.

The circuit embraces Stoney Creek, Wesley and the Fifty Church. The returns show a membership at Stoney Creek of 292, at Wesley of 108, and at Fifty Church, 100.

There has been an increase in missionary giving, of \$330. This year's gifts, including a legacy of \$100 from the late John McNielly, foot up to \$933.73.

During the term the other church congregational funds have gone up from \$156 to \$338, being an increase of \$222, and for the year alone an increase of \$140.

Two years and a half ago a good strong Epworth League was organized in Stoney Creek with Mr. Felker at its head. It now numbers 75 active and 33 associate members.

The closing reception will be held on May 29, and efforts are being made to make it the best of the season.

The Young People's Societies of the city to attend. Every member is invited to be present and bring a friend.

Members who received letters regarding the securing of a new member or subscriber will kindly make their returns as soon as possible.

Arrangements are being made for the annual cruise, to start on July 15.

Young men wishing to avail themselves of this delightful trip would do well to leave their names at the office at once, as the passenger list is rapidly filling up.

Junior Notes. The Bible class at 10 a. m. will be led by Mr. Best.

As many boys as possible should arrange to attend the men's meeting at 4.15. Do not fail to hear Mr. Higgins.

East Hamilton Notes. Bible class at 3 p. m., taught by the General Secretary.

Song services at 8.15 on the lawn, weather permitting, led by Rev. J. R. Van Wyck and his choir.

The 415 meeting has been withdrawn for the summer months.

Bowling on the temporary bowling alley is becoming very popular, and a bowling tournament is being arranged, to commence Monday night.

The building will be open all day on Monday, the 24th.

A NEW FLYING MACHINE. The "Helicopter," Built on Novel Principles, Proves Successful.

STANLEY MILLS & CO., Limited

SATURDAY, MAY 23rd, 1908



Hundreds of Dainty Shirt Waists

Our present display of Shirt Waists is the greatest ever held in Hamilton. For many years the Stanley Mills store has been noted for the excellent assortment of dainty shirt waist styles.

Peter Pan Waists at 75c

Cool, comfortable, Peter Pan Waists, in plain and white and colored checked vestings, pearl buttons in front, patch pocket and wide pleat at shoulder seams, turn down collar and 3/4 sleeves with turn back cuffs, very special value at 75c each

White Lawn Waists at 75c

Several different styles to choose from, some with small and wide tucks, front and back, buttoned down front, long sleeves, tucked collar and cuffs, others with entire front of rows of embroidery and lace, tucked and lace trimmed in back, excellent value at all one price 75c

White Lawn Waists at 89c

Pretty embroidered or lace trimmed Waists, long or short sleeves, with cuffs and collar trimmed to match, opened front or back, all sizes, choice of lot at all one price 89c

White Lawn Waists at 98c

Fine quality white Lawn Waists, some with lace yoke, embroidered centre, panel down front, with lace and tucks on each side, others with all-over embroidery fronts, others made with fronts of alternate rows of lace and embroidery, with new kimono extension over shoulder, full 3/4 sleeves, collar and cuffs trimmed to match. Extraordinary value at all one price 98c

White Lawn Waists at \$1.39

Very pretty styles in fine white Persian Lawn, some with plain tucks to yoke depth, back and front, 3/4 sleeves, tucked and lace trimmed collar and cuffs, also a few with fancy fronts of lace and embroidery, and tucked and lace trimmed collars and cuffs, choice at all one price \$1.39

White Lawn Waists at \$1.69

Fine lawn, with dainty first-embroidered centre piece, narrow, open embroidery and fine tucks on sides, tucked and lace trimmed in back and on collar and cuffs; others in fancy muslin, white ground with delicate flowered patterns, lace trimmed yokes, three-quarter sleeves, cuffs and collar to match, some of the best values of the season are in this lot, at \$1.69 each

Persian Lawn Waists at \$1.98

Beautiful Persian and heavier White Lawn Waists, fronts of pretty open embroidery or shadow effects, with yokes of lace and embroidery, tucked below, giving desired fullness, long or three-quarter length sleeves, with fancy cuffs and collar, worth regularly up to \$3.75, choice of the lot at all one price \$1.98

Lawn and Mull Waists at \$2.98

Fine Persian Lawn and Mull Waists, just a few of each style, but among them are the latest and daintiest summer models; some with the kimono extension over the shoulder and trimmed with very fine Swiss embroidery, long or 3/4 sleeves, fancy collars and cuffs. Worth regularly up to \$4.50, choice at all one price \$2.98

STANLEY MILLS & CO., Limited

This Saturday Evening 7.30 Until 10 p.m.

Your Last Minute Holiday Wants at These Quick Sale Prices. Come To-night. Many Others On Sale Too Numerous to Mention.

Coats and Suits. Stripe and Plain Covert Coats, in loose, semi and fitted back styles; also a few Black and Fawn Loose Broadcloth Coats. Trimming of necks, in strappings, pleats, braid pockets and cuffs. Women's sizes, regular \$8, \$9 and \$10 Coats, on sale \$4.79

Fine Chiffon Panama, Venetian, Broadcloth and Two-tone Worsteds Suits. Coats are Prince Chapp and tight fitting, silk lined. Skirts are pleated, 13 and 15 yoked styles, in shades of brown, tan, navy and black. Regular \$22.50, on sale to-night at \$14.50

Women's White Linen Outing Coats, piped color edges, Gibson pleat on shoulder, ripple back, in 3/4 length, a few only to go. Regular \$15, half price, for \$7.50

Dress Skirts and Underskirts. Women's Chiffon Panama and Check Worsteds Skirts, in navy, green and brown. Full pleated style, with circular folds, all sizes; \$5.50 Skirts on sale to-night \$3.49

Women's Black, Brown, Navy and Green, Satoon and Moire Under-skirts, made in deep accordion pleated flounce, with frills, all sizes, \$1.50, on sale for 98c

Pure Silk Taffeta Underskirts, made in full French ruffle style, with pleated flounce, colored, regular \$5, clearing to-night \$3.89

Holiday Blouses. White Persian Lawn Blouses, with new Swiss and lace yokes, selling to-night \$1.98

White, Black and Sky Japanese Silk Blouses, embroidery, tuckings and lace trimmings, \$4.50 and \$5.00, clearing at \$2.49

Children's Wear. Children's White Lawn and Ging-ham Dresses, trimmed with embroidery and tucking, value at \$1, selling to-night 69c

FINCH BROS. 29 AND 31 KING ST. WEST

SHREDDED WHEAT. Try a Seasonable Diet and Give Your System a Chance. Shredded Wheat with strawberries will be found wholesome, appetizing and much more nutritious than meat; also with raspberries, peaches and other fresh fruits. It Will Tone Up Your Liver and Stomach. Sold by all grocers.

Red Checker Men. Float the red checkers from your checker-board in a bowl of water and you will know why blood is red. Blood has millions and millions of little red wheels floating in a clear fluid. The professor calls them red corpuscles. Well, Scott's Emulsion makes red corpuscles. These little red wheels grow in the bone marrow. SCOTT'S EMULSION contains a power which feeds and puts new life into the bone marrow of pale people. All Druggists: 50c. and \$1.00.

WHEAT. More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of.—Tenyson.

THE WORLD OF FASHION

Latest Paris Fashions—Picturesque, Novel and Practical are the Latest Models in Costumes for the Racing Season.

Gowns for the races—there is something inspiring in the very name and a picture is at once conjured up of most charmingly and smartly gowned women with "the very latest fashion" stamped an every line of their costumes. In Paris the gowns worn at the races are by far the most important dress creations of the year, and among the throngs of spectators may be numbered many hundreds who are far more intent upon seeing what is being worn than upon knowing who has won the race. Dress-makers by the score are always present, and the designers of clothes, who can here find the best possible stage setting for the newest styles. In America the spring season of racing also brings out extremely smart gowns of all kinds, and in truth that is the great time for displaying all the novelties in dress.

This year the clothes show is more remarkable than ever, for there has been such an extraordinary change in dress; revival it is termed by some, Strange effects of drapery called classic, or Grecian, or, midst of all, picturesque, are most noticeable, and the female form divine is a most marvellous creation at the moment. In one style all outlines are apparently hidden under clinging folds of drapery, but these same folds and that same drapery certainly do cling until the lines of the figure are most conspicuously indicated, while if not blessed with a fashionable figure, the art of the corsetiers comes into play to produce a figure that will conform to the lines demanded. Never was there such a triumph of mind over matter as is evidenced in the figure of to-day, when superfluous or badly placed flesh is absolutely eliminated, or by some strange, mysterious process is placed in such a position that it is not noticeable.

but as finished as the marble statue in comparison with the block of clay. Soft draped folds appeal alike to the artistic and the practical in designing, and the draped gowns of to-day are in many instances most charming and attractive.

The long, draped skirt, the waist a bewildering study in its soft folds and graceful outlines, the loose picturesque coat or jacket, exhibit the highest art in dress, and yet what could be simpler than one of these same gowns carefully analyzed? The skirt is untrimmied, and while apparently narrow and close fitting around the hips, it has a wide flare around the foot, or, to speak more correctly, it is wide for the width around the hem of the modern skirt. The waist to match the skirt, short waisted, with lace the same color, but always with white around the throat and in the sleeves, is made on most simple lines. Sometimes there is an embroidered design on the material, sometimes not. It certainly is not obligatory, for many of the very smartest and most popular models have no embroidery at all.

Long and loose are the wraps and cloaks worn over the gowns at the races. This all enveloping wrap can easily be thrown off, and some sort of protection from dust, rain or too cool weather is deemed essential as a finish to the gown. This is quite a novelty of the season, this wrap in keeping with the rest of the costume. But made for the exigencies of driving or motoring, it is no shapeless, merely useful garment, but a most charming addition to the gown. Its lines are vague, indeterminate apparently, but in reality are most carefully studied and carried out, for nothing is so becoming and old-fashioned in appearance as a badly cut wrap that is obviously only useful. Fortunately in these advanced days nothing can be really accepted as useful without being ornamental as well, and even when wearing one of these wraps that apparently covers the entire gown and a veil so large that it covers the entire hat a woman can have the satisfaction of looking smartly and becomingly turned out.

Long, Clinging Effects.

The line between vulgarity and effectiveness is dangerously narrow this spring, and it requires an immense amount of innate refinement for a woman to look smartly fashionable and at the same time "grande dame." It can be done, of course, but the highest art of dressmaking must be called into play, and the woman herself must not be led into imagining that because she is wearing one of the extreme styles of the moment in consequence she looks smart and attractive. Gross exaggeration and vulgarity always go hand in hand, and while of necessity the fashions of the moment are more or less conspicuous from their absolute change from last season, they can be so modified as to be effective or exaggerated so as to excite the most adverse criticism.

FOR LITTLE BABIES AND BIG CHILDREN.

Baby's Own Tablets is good for all children, from the feeblest baby, whose life seems to hang by a thread to the sturdy boy who occasionally gets his digestive organs out of order. Baby's Own Tablets promptly cure all stomach and bowel troubles and make sickly or ailing children well and strong. And this medicine is absolutely safe—the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that this is true. Mrs. Alfred Suddard, Halldimand, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for constipation, stomach troubles and restlessness and find them a splendid medicine. They have made my little one a healthy, fat and rosy child. I always keep a box of Tablets in my home." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Many a fellow who falls in love at first sight never has a chance for another look.



A neck ruff of taffeta ribbon and a hat trimmed in quite a new way.

QUESTION OF SLEEVES.

It Takes Femininity Long in the Deciding.

We shall see some astonishing sleeves this season, revealing the arms almost to the elbows. The fact is that there will be a very extensive width of choice, with the result that some sleeves will be ultra-short, others ultra-long, and every possible variety of length is certain to be represented in the intermediate designs.

One rule, however, will apply to them all, and that is that they are to fit the arm quite closely under the kimono sleeves, if such are worn. Sometimes this tightly-fitting sleeve is made plain, with a band of galon or other embroidery like that on the dress. At others it is gathered, this season promises that ends in a dainty little cuff immediately below the elbow, or midway between elbow and wrist.

Whenever a new gown is being discussed with the dressmaker there is always a long question as to the shape of the sleeves. This season promises that such a discussion shall be longer and more important than ever.

PRETTY COTTONS HERE TO CHARM.

Printed Beauty That Ranges Blossomy Wreaths to Rare Oriental Designs.

Oh, the pretty cotton gowns! and the lovely new washing materials so well worthy, so extremely charming! Printed cotton sounds humble enough. It is the wear of poor women and of the domestic servant during her morning hours; but printed cotton, as it is to be seen this season, is full of picturesque possibilities. The pattern is slightly dotted all over them, and then assembled in broad, full lines which are intended to serve as trimmings. For instance, a cream-tinted ground is dotted over with small rosebuds, single violets dainty little field flowers, such as lady smock, baby poppies or wild scabious.

The wide pattern follows, of course, the line indicated by the separate flowerets.

The Wide Flower Border.

In the first instance it will consist of roses, sometimes rather large, with their inimitable foliage; in the second, of violets with their green leaves, or, perhaps, variegated pansies, in which case the ground would be dotted with half-open buds of the same flower. Then with the field-flower designs the border will be adapted to the color and character of the flower. Nearly all of these gowns will be made with a border running round the skirt, and bretelles also made of it, with belt to match. Some, on the other hand, will have a square yoke formed of the border trimming, and others will show a continuation of this adaptable ornament from shoulder to hem, forming a tablier in front, and perhaps a little bolero edged with the more delicate pattern.

Designs from Cashmere and Japan.

Among the favorite patterns for the coming season for these washing materials—whether cotton or egyptian, or the old-fashioned gingham, are the Paisley designs, initially copied from the Cashmere work of Northern India. There will also be a choice of Japanese designs, and a very favorite variety will be the French Empire wreaths carried out in flowers, and also tiny trellis work with flowers entwined.

This applies equally to the new muslin materials and patterned voiles, also the very pretty printed cotton voiles which look so much more expensive than they really are. One of the loveliest of these latter has a sulphur-colored ground with little groups of roses in Maroon, Niel and Allan Richardson, with brown-green leaves and dark brown stems. The border combines these lovely colors with a pale, faint green trellis, rather suggested than emphasized. The idea of one of our cleverest modistes is to make this up with pale green border to the edge of the gathered skirt, pale green bretelles and sash, and a blouse of white spotted net and wide Valenciennes lace.

Rich and Rare.

There's a new fabric. It hails from Liberty's. It costs \$5.50 a yard. It is double width. In look it's a satiny crepe. It drapes with consummate grace. In weight it is delightfully light for summer.

Beauty Eating.

It means care. Choose the simple diet. Do it for one month at least. For this springtime month give up heavy sweets. Begin dinner with a simple, clear soup or broth. Cut heavy gravies, fat meat and tea and coffee. There's the simple diet for girls who desire to have bright eyes and clear skins. Fresh fish, planked, broiled or boiled, may well replace beef, though some may require a chop at one meal. Fresh eggs, cooked and raw, though soft-boiled answer every purpose, may be eaten with the best results. What better for breakfast? Fresh vegetables are so delicious and health-giving that one might well turn vegetarian. Cooks who persistently spoil vegetables do great evil in rendering them unappetizing. Stewed and fresh fruits should replace tarts, pies and puddings for dessert. One

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 his infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. 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.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 11 BURLING STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

or two pieces of candy, mint drops or other sort, will supply the need for sweets and should figure at the close of the meal.

WINTERHALTER BLUE.

Delicate Hue a Namesake of Its Exploiting Painter.

One of the chief sensations of the moment where colors are concerned is the vogue for a combination of blue and black, says our French correspondent. Such an alliance is as far removed as can possibly be imagined from the tasteless juxtaposition of blue to black which is evidenced in the choice of the wrong tone of the former color, and the new shade known as winterhalter blue, which is becoming a great favorite with the Frenchwoman, is, however, considered to supply the correct note of contrast.

Some very effective gowns of ninon in this tint are being mounted over black satin, while skirts of winterhalter blue of faced cloth are worn with little coats of black taffeta, with satin or brocaded waistcoats in the same tone, supplemented with black facings.

Charming sunshades to match are likewise being evolved in coarse blue Shantung lined with black satin, while the polished ebony crook-sticks are adorned with carved wood macaws, whose feathers are most illogically painted so as to exactly match the delicate tone of the cover, a tone which Winterhalter, who painted Eugenie and many beauties of her time, loved to put on canvas.

Millinery Shopping.

It is poetic. It's like gardening. Foliage greets one. Blossoms are all over. There are bushes of roses. There are heaps of violets. The lilac sprays nod and coquette. Velvety pansies are too pretty to pass. The finest orchids greet admiring eyes. Periwinkles and verbenas snuggle in groups. Velvety stocks in lovely colorings quite rival Dame Nature. Geraniums and tulips are color and spice to the splendid gathering. Wisterias and Robinias add charming grace as well as color beauty.

Her Stays.

As a woman's figure is literally made or marred by her corsets, it is a duty which each of the fair sex owes herself to get the best effect from a pair of stays. The woman who can have her made to order has little to trouble about, for her deficiencies are supplied and over-redundancy curbed. It is the one who can only pay a dollar, or something under five, who is confronted by a problem, and that she is not always aware of this fact is evidenced by the erroneous manner in which she puts on her stays.

Home-made Ruff.

It is not difficult to make. First there is the foundation ribbon. It is 1 1/2 inches wide and 18 or 20 inches long. The ruff is of chiffon, mousseline, net or tulle. The average ruff requires 1 1/2 yards of material 54 inches wide. Simply cut it into three strips, which will be 5 or 6 inches wide.

These strips are sewed together to make one strip 4 1/2 yards long. Then the strip is triple box-pleated, the pleats being set very close together and sewed through the centre. The remainder of the material is cut into six strips of equal width, and three are sewed together to make two strips. By the time each of these box-pleatings is sewed on separately there's a foamy, rounded mass which quite covers the stitching in the centre.

IN CLEANING LACE.

Alcohol Serves for Both Spanish and Chantilly.

Pure alcohol can be used with wonderful success as a means of cleaning black Spanish or Chantilly lace. The alcohol should be poured into a clean basin, and whipped with the hand until it is frothy, when the lace should be dipped into it, and well worked about by the fingers until the dirt is removed. After gently squeezing out the spirit, the lace should be laid on a folded cloth, the patterned edge pulled out, each scallop or picot being fastened down with a pin.

When perfectly dry, the lace should be unplanned and pressed gently between the palms of the hands until smooth, in lieu of ironing it, as that would flatten the pattern and spoil the color.

To Destroy Paint Odor.

Put a kettle full of lighted charcoal, on which has been thrown a handful of juniper berries, in the room, and carefully stop all openings, not forgetting the chimney. Leave the room closed for twenty-four hours, by the end of which time the smell will be gone. Of course, no person or animal must remain in the room while the charcoal is burning—Country Life in America.

Blobbe—Wigwag's mother-in-law was killed in an automobile accident, and now he is charged with conspiracy as being an accessory before the fact. Blobbe—How is that? Blobbe—He gave her the automobile.

A TONIC FOR THE STOMACH.

Wonderful Success of the Modern Method of Treating Even Obstinate Cases of Indigestion.

The old-fashioned methods of treating stomach diseases are being discarded. The trouble with the old-fashioned methods was that when the treatment was stopped the trouble returned in an aggravated form.

The modern method of treating indigestion, catarrh of the stomach, or chronic gastritis, is to tone up the stomach and glands to do their normal work. Every step toward recovery is a step gained, not to be lost again. The recovery of the appetite, the disappearance of pain, the absence of gas—all are steps on the road to health that those who have tried the tonic treatment remember distinctly.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic every constituent of which is helpful in building up the digestive organs and therefore are the very best remedy for chronic cases of stomach trouble. The success of the treatment is shown by hundreds of cures like the following:

Mrs. William E. Dunn, Prince Dale, N. S., says: "For upwards of seven years I was an almost continuous sufferer from stomach trouble, which was aggravated by obstinate constipation. Food was not only distasteful, but every mouthful I ate was painful. The trouble so affected my heart that at times I thought I could not live. I was constantly doctoring, but did not get the least relief. Indeed, I was growing worse, and in the summer of 1907 had got so bad that I went to the City of Boston, where I spent some time under the care of a specialist. I returned home, however, no better than when I went away. The pains I endured were almost intolerable, and would sometimes cause me to drop. I kept getting weaker and weaker, and had practically given up hope of even being well again when my mother urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. How thankful I now am that I took her advice. My case was a severe one, and did not yield readily, but once an improvement was noticed the cure progressed steadily and satisfactorily, and after the use of ten boxes of the Pills I was again a well woman. Every symptom of the trouble disappeared, and it is years since I enjoyed as good health as I am doing now. All who knew me look upon my cure as almost a miracle, and I strongly urge all suffering from stomach trouble to give this medicine a fair trial."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



A smart suit of brown-and-white flannel with vest of champagne colored linen. The hat of natural straw is a new shape, and is trimmed with a scarf of black.



Morning suit of natural linen with a plaid vest.

Society

Their Excellencies, accompanied by Lady Sybil Grey and Captain Newton...

The marriage of Miss Eleanor Creighton, daughter of Mrs. W. L. Creighton...

Col. the Hon. John and Mrs. Hendrie are staying at the Queen's Hotel...

Mrs. George McLaren Brown and Mrs. Neal (Montreal), are staying with Mrs. John Crear.

Mrs. E. Vaughan Wright gave a small tea on Wednesday afternoon...

Miss Mary Gartshore has been spending the week in Toronto...

The ladies of the Hamilton Golf Club entertained the Rosedale club...

The engagement has been announced of Miss Mary Montague Howard...

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Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Lucas have gone to the Caledon Club for over the holiday.

The June ball at the Royal Military College, Kingston, will take place on June 24th.

The marriage of Miss Kathleen Parmenter to Mr. Casey Baldwin...

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THAT GUARANTEE

Hon. A. G. MacKay's Sixth Letter to the People of Ontario.

THE STATUTE—By Chapter 20 of Ontario Statutes, 1904, authority was given to guarantee the bonds of the James Bay Railway Company...

THE EXPLANATION—Thursday evening of the last week of the session the Hon. the Provincial Treasurer moved the first and second readings of the bill...

THE FACTS—The mortgage was not on file or in existence when the present Administration took office, about the 12th day of February, 1905.

THE SECOND EXPLANATION—It is now stated that in June, 1904, an agreement was made with the C.N.O. Railway Company, and that the mortgage merely carried out the terms of this agreement.

A. G. MACKAY.

HUNT FOR HEIRESS.

Pittsburg Police Searching for Little Daughter of F. C. McClure.

MURDER SUSPECT TAKEN.

Edward Hart Held in Connection With Death at Urbana, Ohio.

Strathroy, May 22—A man answering the description of Charles Brennan...

Clay Bank Fell on Him.

Toronto, May 22—A solid mass of clay broke loose from a bank and fell on Emerson...

The Right House

"HAMILTON'S FAVORITE SHOPPING PLACE"

Tremendous sales for the last week of May

FURTHER demonstrations of Right House value-giving and purchasing powers—wonderful saving opportunities for everyone.

Monday--Victoria Day--This store will remain closed. CORNER KING EAST AND HUGHSON STS. THOMAS C. WATKINS HAMILTON, ONTARIO

I. O. F. RATES DISCUSSED.

Supreme Chief Ranger Addresses the Old Members.

Pointed Question: Put to Him by Committee.

Meeting Strongly Against the Proposed Increases.

Last night in Association Hall five or six hundred members of the Independent Order of Foresters gathered together to hear Supreme Chief Ranger Elliot G. Stevenson discuss the question of raising the rates of assessment upon the older members of the order.

HUNT FOR HEIRESS.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 22—Somewhere in Pittsburg, no one knows where, there is said to be a little nine-year-old girl named Margaret McClure...

MURDER SUSPECT TAKEN.

Edward Hart Held in Connection With Death at Urbana, Ohio. Strathroy, May 22—A man answering the description of Charles Brennan...

EMPIRE DAY.

Appropriate Celebrations Held in Dundas Schools.

Dundas, May 23—(Special)—Empire Day was very fittingly celebrated by the Public Schools here yesterday.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

(Continued from page 1.)

they will not be able to reach here at an early date, and your counsel has asked me to appoint a time not earlier than the 21st of August, 1908.

OPENING TO-DAY.

Mountain View Park will throw open its gates to the public this afternoon.

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Exclusive Styles For Summer Wear THE ATELIER Tailored Linen Suits in white and colored lineas at \$10.00, \$13.50, \$15.00. White and colored Muslins in Princess and Jumper styles \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.50 up to \$25.00.

Our Scotch Corner

Economy. As two military officers of the sister countries of Ireland and Scotland were passing along Piccadilly, their attention was attracted by a pretty girl at work with her needle behind the counter of a Magasin des Modes. The Irishman instantly proposed to go into the shop and purchase some trifle by way of excuse for obtaining a nearer inspection of the fair damsel. "Hoot awa," man, said the equally curious, but more economical Scot, "there's nae occasion to throw awa' siller; let's gang in and ask change o' two saxpences for a shilling."

Tam in the Pulpit. In a certain country parish in the north, the clergyman, on coming into church, found the pulpit occupied by the parish idiot. The authorities had been unable to remove him without more violence than was seemly, and therefore waited for the minister to dispossess Tam of the place he had assumed. "Come down, sir, immediately!" was the peremptory and indignant call; and on Tam being unmoved, it was repeated with still greater energy. Tam, however, replied looking down confidently from his elevation, "Na, na, minister, just ye come up wi' me. This is a perverse generation, and faith they need us baith."

A Rash Conclusion. The genial Dr. John Brown, of "Rab and his Friends," tells in his own graceful and inimitable manner the following story: Campbell, the poet, in his young days, on his way to the Entero, and, as he walked as fast as he could, he fell into a well, where the Moffat carriers put up, and got snug into bed after his tumbler of today, when there was a knock at the door. "Come in," said Campbell, and behold, with a candle in her hand, stood the pretty maiden—who had given him his supper—in her short-gown and petticoat. "Please, sir, could ye tak' a neebor into yer bed?" "With all my heart," said the imaginative, susceptible poet, starting gaily up. "Thank ye, sir, for the Moffat carrier's just come in at 'at, and there's no a single other place!" Up came the huge and recking man; exit the dainty little woman.

The Brecks Next. There is a very amusing anecdote told of a servant who was sorely tried by an unaccustomed bustle and hurry. His mistress, a woman of high rank, who had been living in quiet and retirement for some time, was called upon to entertain a large party at dinner. She consulted with Nichol, her faithful servant, and all the arrangements were made for the great event. As the company were arriving, the lady saw Nichol running about in great agitation, and in his shirt sleeves. She remonstrated, and said that as the guests were coming in he must put on his coat. "Indeed, my lady," was his excited reply, "indeed, there's sae muckle rinnin' there, that I'm just distractit. I hae cust' in my ken and waistcoat, and faith I dinna ken how lang I can thole my brecks."

A Man for Hersel'. At the time of the expected invasion at the beginning of the century, some of the town magistrates of Montrose called upon an old maiden lady of that town and solicited her subscription to raise men for the service of the king—"Indeed," she answered, right sturdily, "I dae nae sic thing; I ne'er could raise a man for myself, and I'm no' gaen to raise man for King George."

Quid pro Quo. A Highlander, who sold brooms, went into a barber's shop in Glasgow to be shaved. The barber bought one of his brooms, and, after he had shaved him, asked the price. "Two-pence," said the Highlander. "No, no," said the barber, "I'll give you a penny, if that does not satisfy you, take your broom again, and we'll not make a bargain." The Highlander took it, and asked what he had to pay. "A penny," says Mr. Razor. "No, by my faith, now," says Duncan, "I'll give you a halfpenny; if that does not satisfy you, put on my beard as it was before, and we'll no' mak' a bargain."

"No Another Drap." The old generation of Galloway lairds were a primitive and hospitable race, but their conviviality sometimes led to awkward occurrences. In former days, when roads were bad, and wheeled vehicles almost unknown, an old laird was returning from a supper party, with his lady mounted behind him on horseback. On crossing the River Urr, a ford at a point where it joins the sea, the old lady dropped off, but was not missed till her husband reached his door, when, of course, there was an immediate search made. The party who were dispatched in quest of her arrived just in time to find her remonstrating with the advancing tide, which trickled into her mouth, in these words, "No another drap, neither het nor cauld."

Only the Kirk on Fire. A well-known idiot, Jamie Fraser, belonging to the parish of Lunan, in Forfarshire, quite surprised people sometimes by his replies. The congregation of his parish church had for some time distressed the minister by their habit of sleeping in church. He had often endeavored to impress them with a sense of the impropriety of such conduct, and one day, when Jamie was sitting in the front gallery wide awake, when many were slumbering round him, the clergyman endeavored to awaken the attention of his hearers by stating the fact, saying, "You see even Jamie Fraser, the idiot, does not fall asleep, as so many of you are doing." Jamie, not liking, perhaps, to be thus designated, coolly replied, "An I hadna been an idiot, I might ha' been sleepin' too." This is also told of Jamie Fleeman.

ing her duties. The old woman was always very particular on the subject of her responsibility on such occasions, and came panting and hobbling up stairs from the lower regions, and exclaimed, "O what is't, what is't!" "O Kitty, look here, the Greyfriars' Church is on fire!" "Is that a', Miss? What a fright, ye heed me! I thought ye said the parlor fire was out."

A Crap That Pays. Here is a witty retort by a half-witted character, who used to hang about the residence of a late Lord Fife. It would appear that some parts of his lordship's estates were barren, and in a very unproductive condition. Under the improved system of agriculture and of draining, great preparations had been made for securing a good crop in a certain field, where Lord Fife, his factor and others interested in the subject, were collected together. There was much discussion, and some difference of opinion as to the crop with which the field had best be sown. The idiot retainer, who has been listening unnoticed to all that was said, at last cried out, "Saw't wi' factors, na lord; they are sure to thrive everywhere." This was also told of Jamie Fleeman.

Man and Beast. A worthy old Seceder used to ride from Gargunock to Buchlyvie every Sabbath to attend the Burgher kirk. One day as he rode past the parish kirk of Kippen, the elder at that place accosted him, "I'm sure, John, it's no like the thing to see ye ridin' in sic a doon-pour o' rain sae far by to these Seceders. Ye ken the-mercif' man is mercif' to his beast. Could ye no step in by?" "Weel," said John, "I wadna care sae muckle about stabin' my beast inside, but it's anither thing mysel' gaen in."

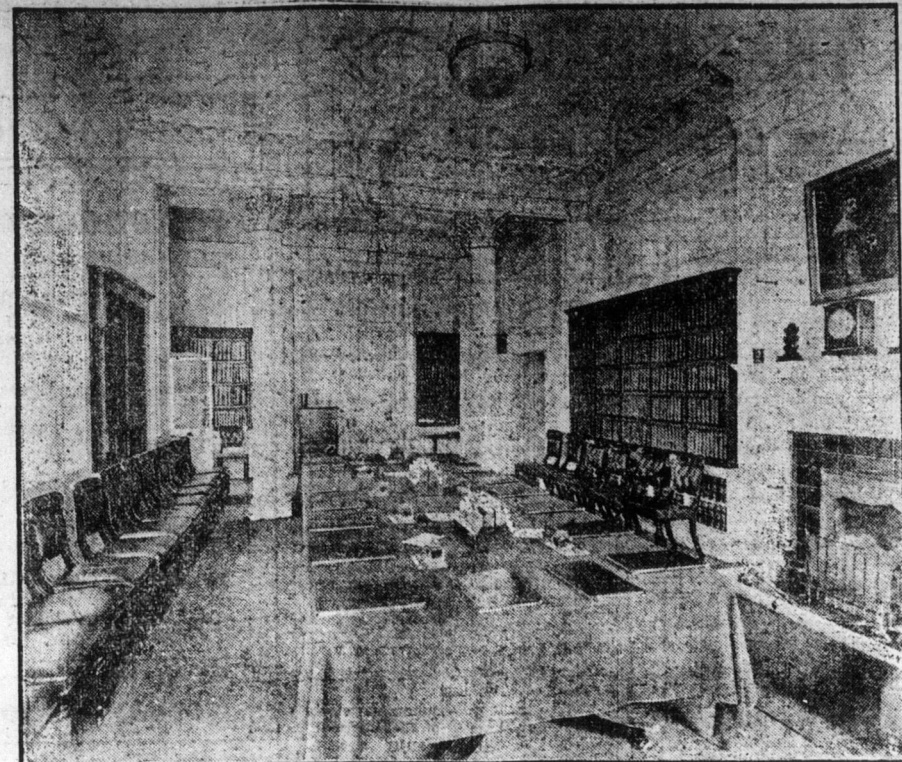
A Green Goose. An honest Highlander, walking along Helbourn street, heard a voice cry, "Rogue, Scott, Rogue, Scott," his northern blood fired at the insult, he drew his broadsword and looked around him on every side, to discover the object of his indignation; at last he found that it came from a parrot perched in a balcony within his reach; but the generous Scot, disinclined to stain his trusty blade with such ignoble blood, put up his sword again, with a sour smile, saying, "Gin ye were a man, as ye're a green geese, I would split your wame."

Janet and Her Bundle. The late Mr. Neil McVicar, minister of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, was taking a walk one afternoon, when he discovered a woman, one of his parishioners, sitting by the roadside in a state of intoxication, while her burden lay in the mud before her. "Oh, will ye help me up wi' my bundle?" said she to the minister as he approached. "Fie, fie, Janet!" said he, "to see the like o' you in such a plight! Do you know where all drinkers go to?" "Help me up wi' my bundle, sir, and I'll tell ye." "Well, well," said the clergyman, "I shall now answer my question." "Weel, to tell you the truth, sir, just whaur the drap o' guid drink is to be gotten!"

The Two Fishermen. Two Buckie fishermen had been away in their boat up the Moray Firth a bit at Lossiemouth, on some fishing business. One was a thimble, cautious, God-fearing man, named Willie; the other, Tam, was the very opposite. On this occasion they each received some money which was due to them, and Willie, finding a chance of a good bargain, bought a sack of splendid potatoes, which he took down to the boat to bring back to Buckie with them. Tam spent his cash on drink and such like before he left the village. On their way back, Willie spoke seriously and reprovingly to Tam about squandering his money in such a shameful way, and his wife and children in starvation at home, finishing up by triumphantly pointing to his own potatoes. Tam took the reproof with great good nature, and in silence. No more was said until within a mile or so of Buckie harbor, when a sudden squall struck the boat right over, and turned contents and crew into the water. Both the men got hold of the boat, and at the same moment scrambled up on to the upturned keel from opposite sides, looked at each other for an instant, and then the prodigal Tam

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Only the Kirk on Fire. A good specimen of cool Scottish matter-of-fact view of things has been supplied by a gentleman, who narrates it from his own personal recollection. The back windows of the house where he was brought up looked upon the Greyfriars' Church, that was burnt down in Edinburgh. On the Sunday morning in which that event took place, as they were all preparing to go to church, the flames began to burst forth; the young people screamed from the back part of the house, "A fire! a fire!" and all was in a state of confusion and alarm. The housemaid was not at home, it being her turn for the Sunday "out." Kitty, the cook, was taking her place, and perform-



The late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's historic room in Downing street, London.

simply said, with a curious twinkle in his eye, "Par's yer tatties noo, Wullie!"

More Men. A facetious minister, when preaching at Joppa, near Edinburgh, where there was a large percentage of his hearers spinners, chose for his text, "Send more men to Joppa."

New Mediums in Decoration. That cement and concrete are destined to supplant to a large extent stone, terra cotta, marble and other materials now used for decorative purposes is the opinion expressed by an editorial writer in Current Age. Economy has been the chief factor in the development of ornamental work in concrete. After a mould is made the cost of production becomes the veriest trifle as compared with stone or marble. As an artistic medium concrete is quite as good as stone or terra cotta. Considering its greater economy it may be employed in many cases where the cost of cut stone would be prohibitive and terra cotta unsuitable. Its use embraces not only statuary, garden furniture, fountains and urns, but ornamental walls, bridges and balustrades. In fact, an entire estate, so far as buildings and structural features are concerned, might well be of concrete. There is no limit to the resources of the worker. If he is of the faith that rejects all that is modern and original, and admires only the masterpieces of the old world, the plaster mould will furnish him with an almost exact reproduction of designs wrought by hand. The most intricate and elaborate patterns, which may have involved months or years of toil on the part of their creator, may be duplicated in concrete in a few days. When we consider the extreme durability of concrete in connection with the low cost of production, one is impressed with the great future awaiting it in the domain of decorative work.

The man who sells a hair restorer is also a nature fakir. Successful guilt is the bane of society. Success.

How Street Cars Are Run (Vancouver Saturday Sunset.) An exceptionally large audience was initiated on Tuesday evening into the mysteries of electricity as applied to street cars, very clearly and interestingly put before them by Mr. J. G. Lister. In the absence of the president, Mr. Waller took the chair, and Mr. Sparling showed numerous lantern slides illustrating the lecture. The lecturer began by saying that the principle of generating large power by electricity was really based on the simple magnet, which it was found gave off at its poles whatever was known as "lines of force," unseen by the naked eye. These lines of force were dealt with in three ways in order to produce a commercial current of electricity; the first by using such force as comes from the magnet direct, the second by sending a flow of electric current around a coil of wire, thereby producing what is known as an electric magnet. In the centre of this magnet a piece of soft or pure iron is placed, and the larger it is the more power is generated. The third method was based on the iron not touching the coil of wire, and in this way the greatest amount of electricity is generated. A dynamo was nothing more than a magnet revolving in a field of force—the appearance of this field was shown on the screen in a remarkable manner, inasmuch as it is invisible to the naked eye. Having obtained the generating machine at the station at Lake Bunton, the next question was how to bring it down to Vancouver. The metallic path along which this current had to travel offered resistance, and it therefore became necessary to provide a sufficient amount of power to make the electricity travel along the high tension wire. The world volt was explained, named after Volta, the great Italian scientist. If one wire cuts one

line of force and generates the fraction of one hundredth million of one volt, two wires would generate fifty million, and by adding wires it is easy to see how the power can be "stepped up" to 22,000 volts, which is about that generated at the manufacturing station at Lake Bunton. Gigantic dynamos are in use in large cities, but the modern tendency is towards smaller size revolving at a greater speed but generating the same power. One shown on the screen can cut one hundred million lines of force, and represented a horse power of 5,000 to drive it. What is known as the alternating current was explained in an ingenious manner by way of musical notes based on the principle that what can be done with one wire can be done with two or three, and this is what is called three phase power used at the generating station. The transformer was explained as an instrument through which the current passes over coils of wire and by which it is possible to transform or moderate the power passing along the wires to the moderate requirements of a house or factory, too great a pressure resulting in the burning up of lamps and other machinery used in a commercial way. The electricity generated at Lake Bunton travels to this city along high tension wires with a power of about 22,000 volts and when received at the sub-station on Westminster avenue and for car purposes has to be changed from an alternating current to a direct one, it being impossible to run a car except on a current running in the same direction. A special machine, the details of which were explained, does this work, and prepares the power for the trolley line. It is then applied direct to the motors of cars seen attached to the axles. The method of controlling the power as it is received by the trolley was next explained with a simple imitation of a controller. Each trolley given by the motorman, it was shown, allowed what are called fingers to touch an additional piece of copper, thereby increasing the power until it arrives at the maximum at which the car will travel at its greatest speed, taking the level of the lines into account.

Dog in a Texas Cyclone. The tornado which destroyed the residence of Will Kennedy near Rice Thursday afternoon carried a dog about three and a half miles, and the only apparent injury sustained by the canine was a slight scratch on the breast. This four-footed hero of the storm is an English coach dog and belongs to Robert Kennedy of this city. Mr. Kennedy, of Rice, was in town a few days ago, and took the dog home with him. When the family fled from the house to take refuge in the cellar the canine was forgotten and left in one of the rooms. Considering the fact that the house was torn into fragments and the wreckage was strewn over the ground for a distance of a mile or more, the escape of the dog with his life is regarded as a little short of miraculous.—Waxahatchie correspondence Houston Chronicle.

The Count and Countess at their dinner with friends. A black and white photograph showing a group of people seated at a dinner table in a formal setting. The caption reads "The Count and Countess at their dinner with friends."

AMERICAN BRIDE HAS TO SWIM FOR LIFE. Labora River, which was very much swollen, and running very swiftly. The countess was seized with a sudden desire to go for a row, and despite the count's protestations that in the condition of the river it would be dangerous, she insisted on having her own way. They hired a fisherman's flat-bottomed boat and started rowing away from the shore. They had no sooner got in mid-stream, however, than the crazy little craft, the management of which neither of them understood, capsized, and both the count and his wife were thrown into the river. The upturned boat was carried out of their reach before they could grasp it, and they were compelled to swim with the stream, gradually approaching the banks. Fortunately they are both good swimmers, for it was not until they had gone over 1,000 yards that they were able to get safely ashore. They then walked in their dripping clothes to the house of a neighbor named Ferenez, where they borrowed some clothes till their own were dried. Neither was much the worse for the adventure, and the countess made fun of the experience, which she declared had been "simply charming."

GOAL AND WOOD AT Lowest Prices THE ROGERS COAL CO. LIMITED S. GILLIES, Pres. GEORGE J. GUY, Mgr. PHONE 1481 THE VERY BEST ROGERS COAL

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Liberals! Do all your friends read THE TIMES? You know that if they read the Times they get trustworthy and clean news; That they know where to find it every day. Its political views are known. It does not wear a disguise, does not depend on fakes and gambling schemes, but gives the news and discusses public questions openly and on their merits. Get your friends to read the Times; they will thank you for doing so. Advertise in the Times and patronize Times advertisers.

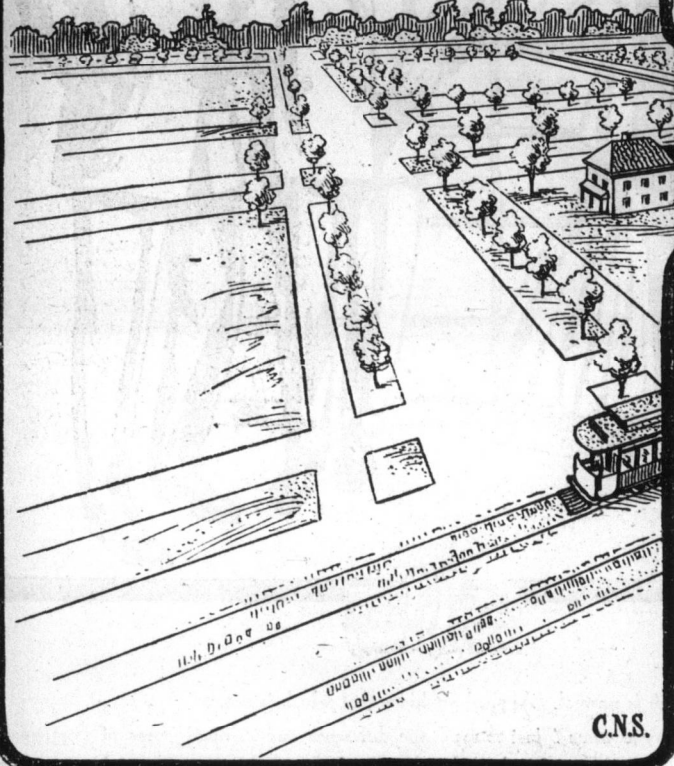
SHOPPING IN HALIFAX. All the Stores There Give You 10 Per Cent. Off on Everything You Buy. The shopper in New York takes it for granted that she will not buy at even figures; she pays 98 cents, or \$1.43 or \$3.57, whatever it may be, and is content so long as she is certain she has made a bargain. So it is a shock to her when she goes to some place where a different system of pricing goods and of offering bargains obtains. "I got my greatest shock in Halifax," said a New York woman. "They're the queerest people up there. It's a queer old city anyway. It looks as if it were built in very ancient times; reminded me of an old English garrison town. At every step you took you met a soldier. "Beautiful old place, though, built on a steep hillside that lovely harbor. But I was telling about the shops. "You see, I'd been told that it was a good place to buy things much cheaper than in New York, so when my husband and I landed there for a three days' stay I made up my mind I'd do some shopping. "Well, the shops were lovely—lots of room, attentive salespersons and all that. The first thing I got was marked \$3, and I thought it was a bargain and said I'd take it. I counted my change and found I'd got \$2.30 back for my \$5 bill. "Guess you've made a mistake," I said to the young woman who waited on me. "You've given me thirty cents too much," and I handed back the 30 cents. "Oh, no, that's all right," she told me. "Ten per cent. off, you know." "I supposed it was some special discount on the class of goods I'd bought and went on to another shop. "The same thing happened again. I began to wonder, then, thinking it odd that I'd struck two 10 per cent. discounts in one morning's shopping. "At the third sto—shop, I mean, I nearly forgot myself and said store—you mustn't do that in an English town—I picked out something I wanted for \$10. I hesitated a moment over the price and the young woman said: "Of course, with the discount off it's only \$9." "Mersey me!" I said. "What do you mean by your discount? If you only want \$9, why don't you mark it that?" "You're a stranger here," she said. "Why, we always give 10 per cent. discount on everything." "All the shops?" I asked. "All of them," she said. "But what good does that do? I burst out. "Why not mark all goods right in the first place?" "Was her answer, and I couldn't get any more out of her. "Why the people like it I'm sure. I don't know, for it reduces shopping to a dead level. Takes all the fun and excitement out of it. Why on earth don't they vady their eternal 10 per cent. off and make it 8 1/2 or 9 1/2 once in a while and give the shopper a run for her money?" "Still if you could see the women dress in Halifax, you'd understand. They all dress alike; that is, they're all dowdy. They don't care how their clothes fit, so I suppose they don't care how they buy them." And the New York woman passed on in a hurry to get to St. and St.'s department store before all the hats for \$8.79 had been grabbed up.—New York Sun. What is Life to You? To the preacher life's a sermon, To the joker it's a jest; To the miser life is money, To the loafer life is rest. To the lawyer life's a trial, To the poet life's a song; To the doctor life's a patient, That needs treatment right along. To the soldier life's a battle, To the teacher life's a school; Life's a good time to the grafter, It's a failure to the fool. To the man upon the engine Life's a long and heavy grade; It's a gamble to the gambler, To the merchant life's a trade. Life's a picture to the artist, To the racial life's a fray; Life perhaps is but a burden To the man beneath the load. Life is lovely to the lover, To the player life's a play; Life may be a load of trouble To the man upon the dray. Life is but a long vacation, To the man who loves his work; Life's an everlasting effort To abun duty to the shirk. To the heaven's blast romancer Life's a story ever new; Life is what we try to make it— Brother, what is life to you? —Anonymous. "Yes, my father raises hogs," said the Chicago hearse. "Judging from you I should never have suspected it," exclaimed the foreign nobleman gallantly.

STOP PAYING RENT AND BE YOUR OWN LANDLORD

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VICTORIA DAY, May 25, 1908 WELLINGTON PARK BURLINGTON, ONT.

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From \$60 to \$190
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The Park Will be Opened at 3 p. m. by
LIEUT.-COL. KERNS

Addresses by:—DR. METHERELL, DR. SPEERS, M. C. SMITH and
GEO. E. FISHER.

DISCOUNT—10 Per Cent. for Cash—
No Taxes for 1908—No Interest for One Year.

ALL STREETS GRADED, SHADE TREES PLANTED.
CEMENT WALKS WILL BE LAID ON ALL VILLAGE
STREETS FREE OF COST TO PURCHASERS
SECURE YOUR LOT EARLY--DO NOT DELAY

PRIZES \$50.00 IN GOLD
TO THE THREE FINEST LOOKING LADIES
IN THE PARK AT CLOSE OF SALE
1st PRIZE \$25.00 - 2nd PRIZE \$15.00 - 3rd PRIZE \$10.00

By Kind Permission of Lieut.-Col. Cohoe and Officers Commanding, the
44TH REGT. BAND
WILL GIVE SELECTIONS DURING THE AFTERNOON

FREE EXCURSION CAR WILL LEAVE TERMINAL STATION, HAMILTON, AT 1.10, 2.10, 3.10 AND 4.10 p. m., AND WILL NOT STOP BETWEEN CITY LIMITS AND BURLINGTON.

VENDOR'S OFFICE

32-36 Main Street East, Hamilton

PHONE 781

MILITARY MATTERS



The 13th Regiment had another large turnout last evening and a lot of good work was indulged in, in anticipation of the company inspection, which takes place on Thursday and Friday of next week. Col. Septimus Denison will be the inspecting officer, and the officers expect to come through with flying colors. Col. Moore, in his address to the men, mentioned that the class firing competition would be held on Monday. He also mentioned the Schumacher competition, which took place this afternoon, and looked for the men to do their very best. The guard of honor for His Excellency Earl Grey will parade at the Drill Hall on Monday morning at 9.30. On Thursday the right half battalion will be inspected and on Friday night the left half will come under the eagle eye of Col. Denison. A march-out was taken and company drill was worked for an hour. The parade starts as follows: Col. Moore, Majors Mewburn and Ross, Capt. Domville, adjutant; Major Herring, paymaster; Major Lester, quartermaster; Major Forrester, chaplain; Capt. Carter, surgeon; staff-sergeants 11, buglers 45, band 35, bearers 5, signallers 2, A 56, B 60, C 61, D 51, E 52, F 44, G 53, H 53, total 529.

Neither Col. Logie or Col. Moore have received any word during the week concerning the Quebec trip, but orders are expected any day now, stating that the arrangements have been completed. There is no doubt that the city corps will go, and it is now only a matter of time before the final orders will be received.

Niagara, instead of Quebec, as was the original intention. The officers and men of the corps think they will have enough to do at the camp for their first try-out, without having to tackle a heavy job like the work at Quebec which certainly lie.

A meeting of the sergeants of the 13th Regiment was held last evening in the mess rooms to discuss the arrangements for the visit of the mess of the 65th Regiment of Buffalo, which will be present at the unveiling of the Queen Victoria memorial statue. The 65th sergeants will arrive on the early morning train from Buffalo, and will be met by some of the sergeants.

The Tactical Society met last evening in the lecture room of the Drill Hall, and listened to an instructive address by Lieut. Brown, of Stanley Barracks. The meeting was well attended.

Capt. Marshall, who will be in charge of the South African veterans at the unveiling of the Queen Victoria statue, asks that every man be in his place at the Drill Hall at 10.30 on Monday morning, in khaki uniform and medals, if possible. There are some who wish to parade in civilian clothes, but Capt. Marshall would like every man who can to wear the uniform. After the ceremony there will be a meeting of the men for the purpose of forming an organization to be known as the South African Veterans' Association. This will apply only to those veterans who went from Hamilton.

Lieut. Seymour is progressing very favorably, and to-day was able to sit up for a while. The 91st Military Athletic Association is not doing much pending his appearance at the parades, as he is the chief mover in many respects. All are hoping for his speedy recovery.

If Company of the 91st had a special drill on Thursday night of this week, under the direction of Lieut. Linton, in preparation for the visit of the inspecting officer on June 3. After drill all repaired to the Vineyard Hotel, where a pleasant hour of enjoyment was spent.

The route for the church parade of the 91st on Sunday will be as follows: Cannon to West avenue, to Barton, to St. Andrew's Church. On the return it will go via Smith avenue to Cannon to Victoria avenue, to King, to James, to the Drill Hall.

Headquarters Ninety-First Regimental Orders
by Lieut.-Col. Logie
Commanding:

Hamilton, May 23, 1908.
No. 45. A guard of honor consisting of 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 96 privates and 1 bugler, together with the pipers and the regimental band, will parade in review or-

der at the Armories on Monday, May 25th, 10.30 a. m., to attend on his Excellency the Governor-General. Officers detailed for this duty are Capt. Skodden, Lieutenants Ewel and Colquhoun. In addition to the officers named above the acting adjutant, the regimental sergeant-major, the quartermaster sergeant and the paymaster's clerk will be on duty for the day that the guard is furnished. Pay sheets will be signed before the guard is dismissed.

No. 46. A quarter guard in review order under the command of Q. M. S. I. Smith, consisting of 1 sergeant, 1 corporal and 6 privates, will be mounted on the Commercial Club during the visit of his Excellency from 12 noon till 2 o'clock p. m. on the 25th inst. Q. M. S. I. Smith will detail men wanted for this duty. The quarter guard will parade at the Armories at 10.30 a. m. on the 25th inst. for inspection by the assistant adjutant.

No. 47. Orderly officer for the week beginning May 24th, Lieut. Weber, next for duty, Lieut. Bertram; orderly sergeant for week commencing May 24th, Sergt. Buckingham; next for duty, Sergt. Dumbille.

No. 48. The annual company inspections will take place as follows: A, B, C and D companies Wednesday, May 27; E, F, G, and H companies Wednesday, June 3rd, at 7.45 p. m. sharp, in drill order.

No. 49. The rifle ranges will be closed on Saturday, May 23rd, for general practice and class firing, and open only to members of the regiment, meeting in the Schumacher competition.

No. 50. Until further orders a train will leave the T. H. & B. Railway station for the rifle ranges at 1.30 p. m. on Saturdays. Special commutation tickets will be sold at 5 for 25 cents, which will be transferable.

No. 51. The rifle ranges will be open for class firing on Monday afternoon, May 25th.

No. 52. The commanding officer has been pleased to make the following appointment provisionally from this date: To be quartermaster sergeant, instructor, Color-Sergt. John McDonald, D. C. M. S. L. McDonald will act as color-sergeant of D company.

J. W. BELL,
Captain, adjutant.

The guard of honor from the 91st Regiment put in a good hour's drill last evening in preparation for the visit of His Excellency.

Teh Fourth Field Battery had a good work-out at the weekly drill on Thursday night, 3 officers, 38 non-commissioned officers and men answering the roll call. Twelve recruits passed their medical examination and were sworn in. These, with the drivers who are not required on dismounted parades, will almost complete the establishment. Next week a lecture will be given by Major Tidswell, instead of drill.

Blind Man Swallowed Laudanum.
Kingston, May 22.—Martin Powers, a blind man living on Chatham street, drank a small vial of laudanum to-day, and is in a critical condition. He secured the laudanum in a drug store, and went home and drank it, presumably to end his life. Two years ago he drank some wood alcohol by mistake and lost the sight of his eyes.

A good man's pedigree is little hunted up.—German.

HON. MR. MACKAY.

The Smiling Leader of the Ontario Opposition.

(Canadian Courier.)
Hon. A. G. MacKay contains more smiles to the minute than any other leader the Ontario Legislature ever had. He is the antipodes of Premier Whitney, who smiles only when he is asleep. Mr. MacKay's smile is not mere good humor; it is the expression of a lot of easy energy and force. On the benches he used to be called the "applauder-in-chief." Only a few months ago Mr. MacKay was touring the Province as the new leader in succession to the Hon. G. P. Graham. Now he is out against Hon. J. P. Whitney. He will need less argument than the Premier; but in spite of his mobile face and easy good humor, Mr. MacKay is not wanting in the elements of dispute. He is a lawyer and a Scotch-Canadian; born in Grey county of the



HON. A. G. MACKAY.

sturdy old Caithness stock that loved disputes on the Scriptures.

Owen Sound was the place where the Liberal leader got his early education. Like many other progressive Parliamentarians and professional men, he became a school teacher. In 1888 he graduated from the University of Toronto, where he had as good a time with the boys as might be expected from one who may have had an occasional dream that one of these days he would be making a bid for the Premiership of the first Province in the Dominion. From 1883-1887 Mr. MacKay had his first term of leadership as principal of an Ontario High School, after which he entered law, and in 1901 became County Crown Attorney for Grey. Four years of this and he entered politics through a by-election in 1904; the year he succeeded in snatching North Grey, held by the Conservatives since Confederation. In the general elections in 1902 he was elected by a majority of five, but was unseated; but in 1905, that cold day for the Ross Liberals and the birthday of Bobbie Burns, who came within an ace of being a Highlander also, Mr. MacKay got his majority up to 22. The rest is recent history. Few men have risen more rapidly in public office and popular esteem. Mr. MacKay owes a good deal of his success in both legal and parliamentary

life, as well as in mercantile connections, of which he has many, to the fact that he was a farmer's son. Politically he fell upon evil days in the dying moments of the Ross regime; but of all the thin red line that rallied after the smoke had cleared away from Jan. 25, 1905, A. G. MacKay was the most cheerful and optimistic. He is a magnetic sort of man who refuses to take politics all the time seriously. Whatever reduction may be made in the Whitney majority in the forthcoming election, much will be due to the personality of Mr. MacKay.

Mr. MacKay will speak in the Opera House here on Tuesday next.

SECOND BIRTHDAY

Of the Mountain Sanitarium on Thursday, 28th inst.

The Ladies' Board of the Hamilton Health Association will be at home from 3 to 5.30 on Thursday, May 28th, at the Sanitarium, and trust all their friends from the city will go up that afternoon. Birthday gifts, which may range from a cheque of large denomination to potted flowers for the garden beds, will be gratefully received. The new cottage for lady patients, which has been rebuilt and entirely fitted up and furnished by the united chapters of the Daughters of the Empire, will be opened and all members of the order should be present. An Easter car leaves the Terminal Station at 2 and 3.30 p. m., and stop at the Sanitarium steps, returning at 4.30 and 6 p. m. Besides these cars, the traffic manager has kindly put on a special car for the guests, which will leave at 3 o'clock, and return direct from the San at 5 o'clock.

FIELD CROP

Competition In Connection With the Waterdown Society.

The Department of Agriculture has instituted a field crop competition for the benefit of the agricultural societies throughout the Province. The Waterdown Agricultural Society has entered for 1908 and the crop selected for this society will be either fodder, corn or potatoes (will be finally decided in a few days).

The minimum number of acres of each is: Corn, 5 acres; potatoes, 1 acre; to be judged by an expert before being harvested.

The prizes are to be not less than as follows: 1st, \$15; 2nd, \$12; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$8; and 5th, \$5, and all parties desirous of entering this new and interesting competition must communicate with Mr. Attridge, Secretary, Waterdown Agricultural Society before June 1st next. Competition open to any farmer or gardener residing within 15 miles of Waterdown, who already is, or will become a member of the above named agricultural society.

Price of Laxa-Food.

When it is considered that people who habitually take medicine to force nature to perform its functions, can, by eating a palatable food, do without medicines, it is dear at any price? A. W. Maguire & Co.

SIX MURDERED.

JAMES BRIMMINGSTALL CHARGED WITH SERIES OF CRIMES.

Attempted to Make His Wife His Seventh Victim—She Appealed to Police—At Sixteen He Killed Man Against Whom He Had Grudge.

South Bend, Ind., May 22.—James Brimmingstall, aged forty, is under arrest at Dowagiac, Mich., twenty-seven miles from South Bend, Indiana, charged with six murders. The police say he has already confessed to two. His arrest followed an alleged attempt to make his wife his seventh victim. She escaped and appealed to the police. The police say Brimmingstall confessed to killing a man in Kansas against whom he had a grudge. He was given ten years in the penitentiary for this, and on coming out killed a companion, and was given three years more. The first crime was committed when the murderer was only sixteen years old. In addition to these two, the police claim Brimmingstall killed two unknown men in a tent in Missouri, David Huff at Dowagiac in June of last year, and Smith Hortium at the same place in February last.

David Huff, an aged citizen of Dowagiac, went to the Brimmingstall home to live a year and a half ago. He decided then his property on their proposition to support him for the remainder of his life. One night last June a scuffle was heard in an upper room of the house. Huff was found dead in bed with the bedclothing very much disturbed. Brimmingstall said that Huff had some sort of violent illness, colic or something like it, and accidentally choked himself to death with the bed clothing.

STRAWBERRY CROP.

Dealers Predict a Bountiful Supply at a Price Within the Reach of All—How to Eat Strawberries and Enjoy Them.

A glut in the strawberry market is the prediction of fruit dealers in nearly all sections of the country. Reports from the growers of berries indicate that the coming crop will be better than for many seasons, and show that a larger acreage has been devoted to the fruit. It is predicted that lovers of this succulent fruit in many northern cities will be able to eat all the good berries they want at moderate prices.

It is a fact that many persons cannot eat strawberries without discomfort. The full enjoyment of this delicious berry is denied to thousands whose stomachs do not take kindly to the peculiar acid and the numberless little seeds which it contains. For these persons the soggy white flour dough of short-cake makes a bad matter even worse. Almost any person whose stomach has not gone out of business entirely can eat strawberries and Shredded Wheat Biscuit with perfect safety and fullest enjoyment. The best way to prepare them is to heat the biscuit in an oven until the shreds are crisp, then crush a cavity in the top of the biscuit and fill this with the berries in their own juices;

then pour milk or cream over it and sweeten to suit the taste. The combination makes a most wholesome and delicious dish—more easily digested, and much more nutritious than the ordinary short-cake.

You can make the same appetizing combination with raspberries of any kind of fresh fruit. A dish that is a great favorite with noon-day luncheon is made by partly filling a small bowl with red raspberries, then covering with a layer of Shredded Wheat Crumbs (made by crushing two crisp biscuits in the hand), then adding a little cream and sugar. Such a lunch is wholesome and easily digested. The Shredded Wheat itself contains more real nutrition than meat or eggs and costs much less—while the fruit adds to its healthfulness and palatability. A more ideal diet could not be imagined.

DUNLOP CLAIMS SUSTAINED.

Latest Tire Litigation Results In Decision Favorable to the Original Patentees.

The British Columbia papers report the successful issue of a suit brought by the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Company against certain parties who were alleged to have infringed the Dunlop Company's patent pneumatic bicycle tire. This is the latest piece of litigation reported in this cause and evidences the fact that the Dunlop tire is still not without its envious imitators. When it first appeared the Dunlop idea was widely copied and extensive litigation followed, in which the original patentees were sustained in every instance. The latest infringers in Canada were importing, and offered for sale, a tire that imitated the Dunlop in construction. The court ruled that the defendants in the case had offered for sale, a tire that imitated the Dunlop in patent and an injunction was forthwith granted.

The feature in pneumatic tire construction that marks a tire as "Dunlop" is the inextensible retaining wires. No tire, having unstretchable wires imbedded in its edges, around the narrowest part of its circumference, can be made, or offered for sale in Canada, by any other than the original patentees, the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Company. The Dunlop idea in bicycle tire construction holds good also in automobile tires. It is applied to all forms of pneumatic tires.

The recent litigation in British Columbia followed the arrival there of Mr. John Westren, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager of the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Company. In an interview, however, Mr. Westren denied that his visit to "the coast" was altogether prompted by patent infringements. The primary object of his visit was to inspect the company's branches in the West, and to locate the Vancouver Branch of the Dunlop Company in new premises.

Pure Olive Oil.

This oil cures constipation, aids the sluggish liver and often prevents appendicitis. J. W. Gerrie, druggist, 32 James street north, has just received from Marseilles, France, an importation of the finest quality, expressed specially for internal use. It is almost tasteless, easily assimilated and very nutritious. Sold in bottles, sealed tins or bulk.

Govern your passions, otherwise they will govern you.—Horace.

Ladies to Whom Hamilton Owes a Debt of Gratitude



MRS. JOHN S. HENDRIE, President, Queen Victoria Memorial Statue Committee.

It is many years since Hamilton has had anything in the nature of a public function like that which will be the event of Victoria Day—the unveiling of a monument. In the early years of the last decade, soon after the death of Sir John Alexander Macdonald, in 1891, a number of citizens, chief among whom was the late Hon. W. E. Sanford, undertook to raise a monument to the statesman who had, for so many years, been at the head of the affairs of the Dominion, and who had such a strong hold upon the affections of Canadians generally. They conducted a rapid and vigorous campaign, and their efforts resulted in the Macdonald monument being erected at the intersection of King and John streets, from which position it was removed, a few months ago, to the east end of Gore Park extension, a few feet west of its original site. That was Hamilton's first monument, and it should not have taken sixteen years or so to get a second.

There are, about the city, a dozen choice spots where some great Canadian name could be perpetuated. The brave boys who went from Hamilton to South Africa, and whose bones rest beneath the sod of a foreign land, now happily a part of the great empire, six thousand miles away from the homes of those who still hold them in loving remembrance, have no public stone or bronze to tell of their deeds, although

other places, less able to show their appreciation, and which had fewer of their boys lay down their lives on the field, have long since erected statues to their memory. Dundurn and Victoria Parks; the Prince's Square, Wellington Park and many spots on the mountain could be made the sites of memorials to some of the great people of the past.

That the second statue should be the gift to Hamilton of the women of the city is most appropriate, for Hamilton women are famed for the good work in the public interest, and who should be more anxious than they to pay tribute to the memory of the womanly queen and the queenly woman, Victoria the Good.

Last Saturday the Times was able to produce a very excellent picture of the bronze statue of Victoria and the lion which forms the chief ornamentation of the statue which is to be unveiled on Monday; also the portrait of the sculptor, Philippe Hebert, and to-day the portraits of the ladies, who have brought the statue project to a successful issue are printed, together with those of their Excellencies, the Governor-General of Canada, and Lady Grey.

The unveiling on Monday will be the event of the day, and pretty much the whole population will be out to see it, if the weather is fine. Their Excellencies will arrive here at the T. H. & B. depot at 10:25 in the morning, and will be met by the Mayor and members of the Civic Reception Committee. The Mayor will extend the city's welcome after which the party will be taken for an automobile drive around the city over the route already outlined. This drive will occupy about one hour, ending at Gore Park at about 11:30. At the park the chorus of school children, several hundred in number, under the leadership of Mr. James Johnson, will be inside the enclosure, but the gates will be closed against others. A guard of honor, composed of one hundred men from each of the local regiments, the Thirtieth and Ninety-first, will also be present, together with the regimental bands. The programme as arranged is: Bands, God Save the King, Songs, school children, (a) O Canada, (b) May God Preserve Thee, Canada. Address, Mrs. John S. Hendrie. Acceptance and unveiling of statue, His Excellency Earl Grey, G. C. M. G., Governor-General of Canada. Bands, Rule, Britannia. Song, school children, The Maple Leaf. Presentation of statue to city, Mrs. John S. Hendrie. Acceptance of statue on behalf of citizens, Mayor Stewart. Address, Adam Brown. School children and band, God Save the King.

The assembled multitude will be expected to join in the chorus of The Maple Leaf and to sing God Save the King with the children and the bands. The platform in front of the statue has been enlarged so as to make provision for seating all the members of the City Council, but the accommodation is limited, and the list of those honored with seats must, of necessity, be small. It will include the Governor-General's party—Earl and Lady Grey and Lady



MRS. JOHN CALDER, First Vice-President, Queen Victoria Memorial Statue Committee.



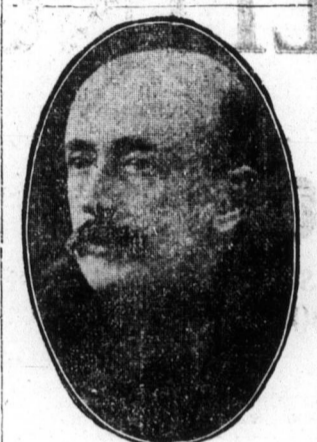
MRS. W. H. BALLARD, Secretary-Treasurer, Queen Victoria Memorial Statue Committee.

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Sybil—the members of the Statue Committee, the members of the Advisory Board and their wives, the ladies who collected the funds, the Mayor and aldermen and their wives, and one minister from each denomination, as follows: Bishop DuMoulin's representative, Rev. K. G. Sutherland, Sub-Dean; Bishop Dowling's representative, Rev. Dr. Lytle, representing the Presbyterian Church; Rev. R. Whiting, the Methodist Church; Rev. J. C. Sycamore, the Baptist Church; Rev. J. K. Unsworth, the Congregational Church; Rev. Delos Smith, the Unitarian Church, and Rev. W. Henner, of the A. M. E. Church. The sculptor, Mr. Philippe Hebert, will, of course, have a place.

It is expected that the whole ceremony will be over in one hour. Lady Grey and Lady Sybil will then accompany the ladies of the committee as the guests of Mrs. Hendrie to her home for luncheon, and His Excellency will accompany the Mayor, the Advisory Board and the Finance Committee to the Commercial Club.



EARL GREY, Who Will Unveil the Queen Victoria Memorial Statue.

CHOKED AND ROBBED. Moses Wolf, a Toronto Fish Dealer, Had a Bad Time.

Orangeville, May 22.—Moses Wolf, a fish dealer of Toronto, had a terrible experience on Wednesday night in the township of Melancthon. He is a dealer in butter and eggs, and has been doing business with farmers at their homes for some time, making the residence of Mrs. Thomas Mountrham his stopping place for the night. On the evening of the 20th Wolf alleges that after he retired James Mountrham, Felix Mountrham and Sam Bates came to his bedroom, jumped on and choked him and went through his pockets, abstracting \$140 which he had to buy pro-



MRS. J. M. GIBSON, Third Vice-President, Queen Victoria Memorial Statue Committee.

duce with, and threatened to kill him. Another brother named Bryan Mountrham and the mother of the boys interfered and prevented further injury to Wolf, who escaped from the house at 5 o'clock on Thursday morning. Without breakfast, he walked to Shelburne, and swore out a warrant for his assailants, who were arrested and brought to that village. They all denied the charge at the preliminary hearing last night. Wolf told his story on oath and the case was adjourned until tonight at 8:30, it being too late to hear further evidence.

The case is exciting great interest. Crown Attorney McKay will prosecute the inquiry.

A SIX-YEAR-OLD HERO. He Saved His Baby Sister From Death by Fire.

London, May 22.—Hartlepool has a six-year-old hero in Leonard Wolkenberg, the son of the Rev. R. L. Wolkenberg, curate of the parish of Holy Trinity, who has distinguished himself by saving his baby sister Marjorie from being burned to death. Marjorie, aged seventeen months, had been put to bed in the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Wolkenberg were out, and Leonard and a servant were downstairs. Hearing the baby cry, the servant ran upstairs, to find the baby's cot on fire and the bedroom full of smoke. She returned downstairs for cloths to put round her head before entering the room, but in the meantime

Leonard ran to the bedroom, lifted his little sister from her cot, and carried her safely downstairs. Part of the baby's clothing was burned, but her only injury was a slight burn at the back of the neck. The cot and bed-clothing were destroyed.

The little hero appeared yesterday quite unconcerned over the incident. "I was just going for Marjorie," he said. "I was not going to leave baby." By some means the little girl found some matches and was playing with them in her cot.

DISAPPEARED SEVEN YEARS AGO. Judge Clute Declares Samuel Hunter, of Chinguacousy, is Dead.

Toronto, May 23.—Was Samuel Hunter, the former Reeve of Chinguacousy, in Peel County, murdered by thugs in Buffalo and his body sent over the falls? This question arose yesterday morning at Osgoode Hall on a motion on behalf of the missing man's children to have his estate administered. Mr. Justice Clute gave judgment declaring the man dead for the purpose of allowing the Sons of Scotland Insurance Society to pay over the insurance on Hunter's life, which amounted to \$1,000.

Hunter was a very much respected farmer of Peel County, had held the office of Reeve for some years, and had held many positions of trust. In September, 1900, he went over to Danville, N. Y., which is about 80 miles from Buffalo, and there stayed with a close friend, Dr. William Hunter. He was there two days and then set out for home, but was never again heard of. At that time there



MRS. JOHN CREAR, Second Vice-President, Queen Victoria Memorial Statue Committee.



MRS. JOHN CREAR, Second Vice-President, Queen Victoria Memorial Statue Committee.

had been an epidemic of crime in Buffalo, and many bodies were known to have gone over the Falls on which no inquests were ever made.

Hunter was a prosperous looking man, and it is supposed he fell a victim to foul play. At the time of his disappearance his financial and domestic affairs were in excellent condition.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE. Club Organizing at Ottawa to Promote Movement.

Ottawa, May 22.—The woman's suffrage movement is taking a foothold in the capital. A meeting of those interested in the enfranchisement of women was held yesterday in the Carnegie Library Hall, and a club was partially organized to promote the movement in Ottawa. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., who introduced the chief speaker, Rev. A. A. Cameron, D. D.

Mr. Smith said he felt strongly on the subject of woman's suffrage. He had intended to introduce a bill in the Commons this session dealing with the question, but as he received no encouragement, had decided not to. He was not, however, in favor of the extreme measures taken by the suffragettes of England. "If I am again elected in British Columbia," he said, "I shall most certainly introduce a resolution to the House to bring about woman's suffrage." The meeting was under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.

LORD ROSEBERY'S ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO THE LATE QUEEN VICTORIA ON UNVEILING A STATUE OF HER AT LEITH, SCOTLAND

Lord Rosebery unveiled in Leith some time ago a bronze statue of Queen Victoria, says the London Times. The monument, which occupies a central and conspicuous position at the foot of Leith-walk, was raised by public subscription, and is from the design of Mr. John S. Rhind, sculptor, Edinburgh. Previous to the unveiling ceremony Lord Rosebery was the guest at lunch of the Provost of Leith, Mr. R. Mackie.

At the formal unveiling ceremony there was a gathering of about 20,000 persons. Provost Mackie, as chairman of the subscribers' committee, presided, and introduced Lord Rosebery, who pulled the cord and released the canvas cover in which the statue was enveloped.

In the course of a short speech Lord Rosebery said he was anxious to say how proud and honored he was to be asked to stand in that place and unveil a statue of Queen Victoria, for it was one of the very least claims to our devoted gratitude and remembrance that Queen Victoria was a true Queen of Scots. (Cheers.) It was well, then, that her effigy should stand for all time in that place, and that the men and women of Leith, as they went to their various avocations, eye, and the men who came to Leith from all parts of the world, should be able, in looking up to it to remember the blessed example she set to all mankind (cheers), and preserve the memory and influence of Queen Victoria.

Lord Rosebery afterwards attended a meeting of the subscribers in the Volunteer Drill Hall, where refreshments were served. After the loyal toasts had been honored, the chairman proposed the health of the Earl of Rosebery, which was enthusiastically pledged.

Lord Rosebery, in replying to the toast of his health, proposed by the chairman, said: Mr. Provost, Ladies, and Gentlemen, I have to thank you, sir, for the charming reproduction of the stately statue I have unveiled to-day, and also for the many too kind and flattering things that you have said to me. You have spoken of my natural gifts in terms far too commendatory; but you went, I think a little beyond your limits when you proposed to add to them, at great personal exertion and expense to myself, an artificial gift in the shape of the America Cup. (Laughter.) If I must take this large audience into my strictest confidence, I would tell them that I would rather be without it. (Laughter.) It would cost much money, much exertion; it subjects you to a challenge by every post that you receive, and its chief object has always seemed to me to be to fill the columns of the Press in the lazy season. (Laughter.) And now, turning from that, I come to the principal object of my presence here to-day,

which was to unveil a statue of Queen Victoria and to say something about her in connection with it, and I will, with your permission, proceed to deliver what I had intended to say in the open air had there not been so great a crowd to listen to it.

A City of Queens.

Well, Mr. Provost, you do well to raise a statue in Leith to our late Queen, as Leith is the city of Queens. For a long series of years almost all our Scottish Queens obtained their first sight of Scotland from Leith, and your old town gave them their earliest impressions of the land where they were to dwell. The wives of James I., II., and III., the first wife of James V., and Anne of Denmark, the wife of James VI., all here first set forth in Scotland, while Mary of Guise, though she landed at St. Andrews, alone of all these Queens chose Leith as a residence. There landed, too, the hapless Mary of tragedy and romance, when she came from France to reign and found a long prison and a violent death. Well may Leith, then, be called the city of queens, and she does wisely in erecting a statue to one who was not merely a great sovereign Queen and Empress of unbounded realms, but also a true Queen of Scots. (Cheers.) A true Queen of Scots, for though we may not claim without invidiousness that Scotland was her favorite residence, we may say without offence that she was the first Sovereign of Great Britain since Charles I. to dwell within our borders. I do not count the flying visit of George IV., or the adventurous appearance of Charles II., when in exile. But Queen Victoria through long years found health and happiness in her Scottish home. She was in heart and in fact a true Queen of Scots. (Cheers.) We had hopes that the Duke of Connaught might have been with us to-day to perform the ceremony, but he was prevented almost at the last moment. It is greatly to be wished that it had been possible, for it would have been a melancholy pleasure to him, and he would have been the right man in the right place. What a subject may say of his Sovereign, even though she be dead, is always open to the suspicion of flattery, but no such doubt can arise of the tribute of love and honor paid to a mother by a son. (Cheers.)

The Mother of the Nation.

Yet let us remember that we may all in a sense make a claim of the same kind. Let us remember that she was not merely the Queen but the mother of the nation. Under the breeding care of her long reign her sovereignty emerged into a double and indestructible Empire, her sympathy was with all her subjects, she watched and fostered all good causes with maternal care. She was, indeed, the mother of her people. That was not one of the titles to which she succeeded by inheritance. The four Georges and the fourth William did little for the cause of Monarchy. Even her grandfather, whose long reign was so full of glory and disaster, cannot be said to have helped it much. And now, at the death of William the Fourth, the whole world saw with pathetic interest the Princess,



HER LATE GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

the Ministers, the Court, as it were, all in the shade and in the foreground the pure figure of a young girl seated on the throne which we esteem the greatest in the world. No one can measure the enthusiasm, the tenderness, the hope that that spectacle evoked. Queen Victoria was then, as it were, the child, the darling of her people, and she lived

to become their venerated mother. Under her sway the Empire waxed and waxed until it seemed too great for any single crown. She saw her arms, though not, indeed, free from reverse crowned with glory, and the wealth of her dominions increased until it became a matter for anxiety lest it should sap the character of the nation; but the spirit

of her people, so far as it could be tested, remained undiminished and unquenched.

A Constitutional Monarch.

The basis of her throne, which, when she succeeded to it, seemed none too strong, was indefinitely broadened and strengthened by this sense of general

well-being as compared with the lean years of hunger and discontent which had preceded her accession. To foreign observers the power of a British constitutional monarch seems limited enough. That in a sense is true. And yet in another sense the authority of a British monarch is or may be an incomparable force. It depends upon the Prince himself. When Queen Victoria succeeded to the Crown the force and tradition of monarchy had much declined in this country, greatly to her own renown, and for the welfare of her people, amidst toppling dynasties and violent convulsions abroad, she made her kingship, her leadership, her guidance an increasing power, and an increasing power for good. (Cheers.) She not merely offered the example of a pure and simple family life in the midst of a splendid court, but she animated the whole nation with a sense of sympathy and fellowship that proceeded from the throne. She knit her peoples together, and that I believe will be her noblest epitaph. (Cheers.) It is not only that under her was Canada brought from civil war to cordial allegiance as the noblest dominion of the empire, not only that the continent of Australia became a living and loyal reality, that New Zealand definitely received the British flag, and that India, with limits immeasurably extended, appeared as a new empire under sovereignty. It is not that which I would emphasize to-day. I do not even emphasize the great development of science and literature which proceeded under her reign, or the great discoveries which seemed indefinitely to extend the dominion and power of mankind—perhaps I must not include in her epoch our animated competition with the fowls of the air and the fishes of the sea. (Laughter.) But more than enough remains for renown, and I will not undertake the prodigious survey, for what I want to urge is something different. It is that both within and outside these islands there was established under the last reign a new relation of personal affection and allegiance to the wearer of the British crown. Nor is that all, or nearly all. It is not the mere increase of territory, nor the bloodshed of war, however triumphant, nor the mere swell of wealth that are the test of a glorious reign. It is well to make an empire; it is well to see victory crown a righteous cause; it is well to see a nation reap the fruits of its industry and intelligence. But the test of a reign must be in the condition of the nation itself—its moral, physical, intellectual welfare. And what reign will better bear the crucial test than the long years of Queen Victoria? They were a period of wise progress, of increasing liberty, of unwearied emancipation. It was a period marked by the promotion of health and education, the raising of wages, the cheapening of all the necessities of life, the larger association of the nation in its own Government, the removal of religious barriers, not merely in tests, but in Christian co-operation—all this marked the sublime and upward path of her reign. (Cheers.) Contrast the condition of the people as she found

it at her accession and as she left it at her death, and you will see an advance which may well be called splendid, however much may yet remain to be done. You may say that the greater part of this work was done by Ministers or Parliaments. That is true enough. But as a bad sovereign bears the disgrace of a bad reign, so a good sovereign should bear the honor of a good. (Cheers.) Remember, too, that she was an inspiring, not a resisting force, for her ruling passion was patriotism, an absorbing devotion to her country, its needs and its glory. No one can limit the effect of such a character upon the throne. No one can estimate the color and inspiration which a British sovereign of exalted aims can give to the course of events who has not attentively studied this strange country of ours, almost equally swayed as it is by the spirit of democracy and the spirit of tradition. "Where the word of the King is, there is power." And one may at least say this without suspicion of sycophancy that not the least of the services that she rendered to us is the effect of her training and example on our present King, who has, without overstepping the limits of his constitution, rendered such enormous service to this country, and, indeed, to the cause of peace all over the world. (Cheers.) And thus in due course Edward the Pacificator follows Victoria the Good. Long may we look to a succession of monarchs deriving their ideas of duty and ambition from this august source. (Cheers.) So God preserve the memory and influence of Queen Victoria, and God save the King. (Prolonged cheers.)

A RUNAWAY CAR.

Crashed Into Building Where Men Were Working.

Calgary, Alta., May 22.—A serious accident occurred at the Calgary Pressed Brick Company's plant yesterday. The company has a trolley line running up the hill, down which loaded cars are sent, controlled by a cable. A loaded car, weighing a ton, was standing at the top of the hill when the cable broke, and the car shot down two hundred yards into a building, where a number of men were at work, injuring Robert Peperin, Charles Thomas, J. Bennett and W. Ramsay. All are in the hospital.

UP TO THE BAYONETS.

Fierce Charge by Mohmands in Northern India.

Simla, May 22.—The Mohmand mountaineers are offering a stout resistance to the British punitive expedition, under the command of Major-General Sir James Willcocks. There was heavy fighting at Umbi-Kill on Wednesday. The tribesmen frequently took the offensive and repeatedly charged up to the British bayonets. Two British officers were killed and one was wounded and a score of Sikh troops were injured. The losses of the Mohmands were more than two hundred.

THE QUIET HOUR FOR THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE

The Master's Questions. Have ye looked for sheep in the desert. For those who have missed their way? Have ye seen the low and wandering way? Have ye trodden the lonely highway? The fowl and the darkness street? It may be ye'd see in the gloaming The print of my wounded feet.

Have ye folded home to your bosom The trembling, neglected lamb. And taught to the little lost one The sound of the Shepherd's name? Have ye searched for the poor and the needy? With no clothing, no home, no bread? The Son of Man was among them— He had nowhere to lay his head.

Have ye carried the living water To the parched and thirsty soul? Have ye said to the sick and wounded, "Christ, I see, makes these whole?" Have ye told my fainting children Of the strength of the Father's hand? Have ye guided the tottering footsteps To the shore of the "golden land"?

Have ye wept with the broken-hearted In their agony of woe? Ye might hear me whispering beside you "The pathway I often go!" My brethren, my friends, my disciples, Can ye dare to follow me? Then, wherever the Master dwelleth, There shall the servant—Selected.

Prayer.

O Lord our God, we long for days of revival. Outside the time of the singing of birds has come, the flowers are appearing upon the earth: Thou art bringing us the spring. Give to us springtime in the church, not only let our own, but let the church be about us, experience the breath of heaven, the sunshine of the face of Jesus, and the power of the Holy Ghost. Save the people, convince of sin, convince of righteousness, the righteousness of the law and the righteousness of our Lord Jesus Christ. As revival comes to the Church, and salvation comes to the people, and multitudes are blessed, will we give Thee all the glory. Amen.

Saving Men's Souls.

(Christian Guardian.)

One of our contributors last week told us that he did not in these days speak any more of "saving souls," or, at least, if he did use the expression, we gave to the church and larger meaning than in the old days. We now thought of saving men, and in order to do this we must save the man as he is, in all the multiplied relations of life, and a great part of our task is to be the adjuster of these relations according to the will of God.

In a general way there can be no special objection taken to this putting of the case, though it would be quite easy to go out too far along this line of thought, and there are indications of a tendency to-day to do just that very thing. After all, it is the church's chief aim, its high and holy and one great purpose, to save men's souls, not in the narrow sense, in which it is sometimes accused of working, of getting them ready for heaven, but in the true meaning of the expression, bringing their inner life and their outer life into conformity with God. Whatever else she attempts to do—and it goes without saying, surely, that she has a very real and very important social mission—she must do largely through that means, by the men among whom she has made her home, and who are to be the truly Christian in the world, and the ideal. And if the time ever comes when the mere work of social reconstruction, no matter how high a plane that work may be conceived, becomes overshadowing important in the thought of the church, then will she cease to be the great, divine, life-giving institution that her Divine Lord intended her to be, and become one of the common things of earth.

What it Cost.

A collier came to me at the close of one of my services and said, "I would like to be a Christian, but I cannot receive what you said to-night." I asked him why not. He replied, "I would give anything to believe that God would forgive my sins, but I cannot believe that He will forgive them if I just turn to Him. It is too cheap." I looked at him and said: "My dear friend, have you been working to-day? He looked at me, slightly astonished, and said: "Yes, I was down in the pit, as usual." "How did you get out of the pit?" I asked. "The way I usually do. I got into the cage, and was pulled to the top." "How much did you pay to come out of the pit?" He looked at me, astonished, and said: "Pay? Of course I didn't pay anything." I asked him: "Were you not afraid to trust yourself in that cage? Was it too cheap?" "Oh, no," he said, "it was cheap for me, but it cost the company a lot of money to sink that shaft." And without another word the truth of that admission bled upon him, and he saw if he could have salvation without money and without price, it had cost the shaft and rescue lost men—Campbell Morgan in British Weekly.

How to Walk Confidently.

Visual blindness is better than working sight. A pedestrian noticed two persons coming toward him at night, and was particularly impressed by the bearing of one who was walking straight ahead at a good gait, head up, shoulders back, the whole manner bespeaking exceptional confidence and freedom from all uncertainty or worry. And then, on looking closely, he saw that this one was blind, being led by the other. Of course the blind one could walk confidently, for he had something better than sight; he had a guide! This confident bearing of the blind is not exceptional; it is his usual manner, as we all know. How strikingly it contrasts with the worried, uncertain look of those whose seeing eyes shift constantly here and there in the effort to see danger and avoid it! Blindness is the best training for calm and quiet faith; therefore the Lord provides blindness for us all, in our spiritual walk. We cannot see that which is ahead, and we need not; but we have a Guide who is safer than sight.—S. S. Times.

With what lavish hand has all-bounteous Nature adorned and embellished this fair earth of ours! From a semi-molten void, without life, without color, without any vestige of beauty, it has been transformed into a very fairland of rich and picturesque loveliness and ornate radiance.

The firmament above, at dawn of day ornamented with wisps of vapor dyed a bright rose-pink; at noon a vivid, brilliant azure, perhaps flecked with snow-white tufts of fantastically shaped cloudlets; at eve, on fire in a many-hued glory of carmine and gold, of emerald and amethyst, and of mauve and deep sapphire, merging, as the shades of night draw on, into a rich violet, soon to fade away into the darkness. And, too, the ever inconstant, ocean; now a brilliant blue, vying even with the azure of the sky, now a deep crystal green, its rippling wavelets sparkling like diamonds and fire-opals; or now a livid, jet-black, soon to be torn by tempest into a raging turmoil of foam-crested, curling billows.

And then how beautiful and attractive is the landscape, with all its varied attractions of hill and dale, snow-capped mountain and glacier, and purpling river and flowery glen. As an instance, the picturesque flower-bedecked hills bordering the lovely Sea of Galilee. Here a dell carpeted with a profusion of scarlet and purple pansies, and purple and white flowers, interspersed with tall spikes of cream-white asphodels, or of purple acanthus; here a wild rocky glen, rich in brilliant clumps of cyclamen, and deep blue lupin, or ranunculus of many colors; or here perhaps a marigold hilly, or a tuft of the rich scarlet poppy, and a scattering of handsome terribilis trees; and at foot of the hill the blue waters of the ever sacred lake glitter and sparkle.

Surely the beauties of this fair earth cannot be surpassed in any of the series of planets throughout all the universes scattered throughout the unfathomable depths of the illimitable void of space. In Mars, as an example, everything is apparently red—red earth, a blood-red sea, a red sky; perhaps even, if a conjecture might be hazarded, red trees, red men and women and red animals. And if this assumption be at all correct how different to our many-hued adornments!

And surely it is fitting that the orb around the entire serried array of the universes of God upon which the rainbow-circled throne in the heaven of heavens, designed to dwell for a time in order to make a great atonement for sin, should be the most beautiful of them all. But that vast realm, which must be the pivot of all those universes, far exceeds the finite mind of mortal man is able to conceive. And it is the certain home of all who have in their earth-life conformed to His will, and who, pleading before the throne of God that substitutionary atonement of the sinners are atoned for him, and made inheritors of that glory.

Your Hour.

In the midst of His agony the blessed Master found time to construct a definition. "This is your hour and the power of darkness." He took a calm survey; He gazed steadily on the great crisis of the universe: He could anticipate with calmness the hour of the angels were dumb with expectation. The great Gulf Stream was under His control; He saw the forces mustering for the conflict; He kept in view the great purpose of His manifestation, which was to destroy the works of the devil. The materials are at hand. The ground must be cleared. The disciples must be allowed to go. The combat must be single, or rather dual. The tide of time has reached high water mark. "Now is the judgment of this world, now shall the prince of this world be cast out. He that is in the world, and the judgment, the verdict, is casting out. Here is the mighty pinnacle and all the kingdoms are in review, instead of the request, the adversary is cast down, cast out, utterly and forever driven into non-existence.

If ever there was a judgment day it was then. "This is your hour," and not another for evermore! So that for the people of God the judgment is behind and not before. This may startle some, but when they think of the materials at hand, shut out the vision of holiness from the hearts of the people had been taken away (2 Cor. 3:14-16), and the way into the holy place, the state of holiness, and the place of holiness was an earthquake, indicating the greatness and importance of the dead, and the moral resurrection of the world.

31. The preparation—The eve of the Sabbath. The very Jews who killed the Prince of life were exceedingly amazed that proper consideration be paid to the Sabbath. An high day—A great day—"The Sabbath on this occasion coincided with the 15th of Nisan, the first day of the Passover. The first day ranked as a Sabbath (Exod. 12:16; Lev. 23:7). The day was doubly holy."—Cam. Bib. Legs. Broken—To hasten death. According to the Jewish law (Deut. 21:23) the bodies ought to be removed from the cross before night. The breaking of the legs was also intended as a further punishment. 34. Blood and water—There has been much discussion as to the immediate cause of Christ's death. By all four evangelists we are told that Christ's death was a voluntary surrender of his own life, and Jesus himself says, "No man taketh it from me, but I have it down of myself (John 10:18). "Of all natural solutions perhaps that of Stroud is best. He maintains that Jesus died of a broken heart; and in such a case blood would escape into the region around the heart and there be separated into red clot and watery fluid; thence it would exude through the wound made by the spear. It is a wonderful thought that this mighty heart of Jesus broke under its crushing weight of woe.—Whedon. "It may be that the voluntariness of Christ's death consisted in welcoming causes which must prove fatal, but it is more simple to believe that he delivered up his life before natural causes became fatal."—Plummer. 35. He that saw it—John refers to himself. His testimony is both sufficient and true.

H. T. Miller.

The Man Who Works Hard. Perseverance and will power he must have, but whether he has strength and vigor is another consideration. Hard working men usually have irritable nerves and should fortify their systems with a course of Ferreroze, a tonic that builds and revitalizes beyond all telling. It's just wonderful the strength that Ferreroze imparts to broken down men. It forms new blood, supplies the system with abundant nourishment, and where formerly there was tiredness and lassitude Ferreroze establishes a reserve of energy and vim. Try Ferreroze. Price 50c a box.

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LESSON VIII—MAY 24, 1908.

Jesus' Death and Burial—John 19:17-44.

Commentary.—I. The crucifixion of Christ (vs. 17-27). 17. He... went forth—All the preparations having been made, the procession started for Calvary. In advance was a soldier carrying a board on which was written the nature of the crime. Then came four soldiers, under a centurion, with the hammer and nails, guarding Jesus, who bore, as always in such cases, the cross on which he was to suffer. Then came two robbers, each bearing his cross and guarded by four soldiers. The procession went forth into the street; they were followed by a great multitude—many with eager curiosity, priests exulting over their enemies, Jesus' mother, with other women, weeping—Lange. On the way it is evident that Jesus bore the cross bravely, because of what he had undergone during the night, and sank under the weight of his cross which he was carrying. The soldiers then compelled a man from Aricia, Simon of Cyrene, who was coming into the city, to assist Jesus. Golgotha, the place of the skull, was the name of the Latin word with the same meaning. It was without the gate (Heb. 13:12). Christ died as a sin-offering, and sin-offerings were burnt "without the camp."

18. They crucified him—It was 9 o'clock in the morning of the usual morning of which Jesus, the Lamb of God, was the great Antitype. Jesus was probably nailed to the cross before it was raised. "The cross was not so lofty and large as in most of the pictures. The height of the sufferer were only a foot or two above the ground—a fact of some weight, as showing that Jesus suffered in the midst of his persecutions, and not looking down from above their heads."—Schaft. It was at this time that they offered Calvary to the man who was carrying the cross, but he refused to drink, as it would obscure the clearness of his faculties (Matt. 27:34). The two thieves crucified with him may have belonged to the same party, and were evidently band with Calvary. They evidently had just been crucified. One mocked, and the other prayed.

Pilate wrote a title in Hebrew, Greek and Latin and affixed it to the cross (vs. 19-22), and the four Roman soldiers divided Christ's garments (vs. 23-25). There were seven sayings of Christ spoken from the cross. The first was a prayer for his enemies (Luke 23:34); the second was to the dying thief (Luke 23:42); the third was to his mother (vs. 26-27); the fourth was to John (vs. 28-29); the fifth was to the world (vs. 30-31); the sixth was to his mother and John (vs. 32-33); the seventh was to the world (vs. 34-35). The cross was a heavy burden. Laid on the weary, bleeding body of Jesus, it caused excruciating suffering. No wonder he faintly "bearing his cross" (vs. 17), and another was compelled to carry it. But what Jesus suffered from man, he endured for man. He was not prepared for money; he had not received it (Mark 15:23); though he "tasted it" in recognition of the kindness intended (Matt. 27:34). He did not seek to drown his sorrow. He drank to the dregs the cup of suffering, the bitter medicine of the cross. He was crucified (vs. 18). The Divine Son who came from God, the spotless Lamb who did no sin, the suffering prophet, who quietly, compassionately, constantly went about doing good, they crucified him. He had not taken his gold for healing their sick; he had not made himself rich at their expense. When he needed a penny for an illustration he had to borrow it (Matt. 27:19). The birds and the foxes had homes, but not he (Matt. 8:20). They crucified him, "the just."

II. The sinners beside the cross. Two others with him, on either side one, and Jesus in the midst" (v. 18). "He was numbered with the transgressors; and he bore the sin of many" (Isa. 53:12). Jesus was not only crucified between two thieves, but he was crucified between two sinners. He was not only crucified between two thieves, but he was crucified between two sinners. He was not only crucified between two thieves, but he was crucified between two sinners. He was not only crucified between two thieves, but he was crucified between two sinners.

III. The seven sayings of the cross. 1. A plea for His enemies (Luke 23, 34). Our Lord's first thought, even in His agony, as the hands and feet were pierced by the cruel nails, was for "others" (Phil. 2:4). 2. A promise, for the sinner (Luke 23, 43). Men stripped Jesus of His garments (v. 23); they robbed Him of His reputation (v. 18); they took from Him the opportunity to touch the sick with tender hands; they could not take from Him His power to save. 3. A provision for His mother (vs. 25, 27). W. Robertson Nicoll says: "Love and pain keep such constant company in this world it seems hardly credible they should ever be parted." Perhaps never were love and pain married as they were in Mary's heart. 4. A piercing cry of anguish (Mark 15, 34). God is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity, and could not look upon even His own beloved Son while on Him was laid "the iniquity of us all" (Isa. 53, 6). Christ suffered so in the darkness (a) to bring us to God (I. Pet. 3, 18); (b) to obtain eternal redemption (Heb. 9, 12); (c) to give us eternal life (I. John 4, 9); (d) to sanctify us (Heb. 10, 10); (e) to make us perfect (Heb. 13, 21); (f) to cleanse us from all sin (I. John 1, 7-9); (g) to reveal God's love (John 3, 16); Rom. 5, 8; I. John 4, 9, 10); (h) to bring us to glory (Heb. 2, 10). 5. A plea of humanity (vs. 28). Christ bore everything that any human being has to bear. A potent word of triumph (vs. 28, 30). In the Greek, accomplished and finished are the same word, teleo-o, finished, ended, completed, executed, perfected. 7. A perfect position before the Father (Luke 23, 46). The awful agony passed, the world's redemption accomplished. 8. The submission of the cross. "He bowed His head, and gave up His spirit" (v. 30, R. V.). Christ's death was voluntary. He laid down His life (John 10, 18). He submitted. He became obedient to the death of the cross (Phil. 2, 8). If the death of Jesus is a reality in our lives, instant and absolute will be our submission. A. C. M.

46; Num. 9, 12. In these passages it is the Passover lamb to which the words apply. 37. Whom they pierced—The quotation is from Zech. 12, 10, with which compare Psa. 22, 16.

III. The burial of Christ (vs. 38-42). 38. Joseph of Arimathea—The evangelists tell us that he was rich, a member of the Sanhedrin and a good and just man, who refused to consent to the action of the Sanhedrin in condemning Christ. Secretly—He had secretly admitted and believed in Christ, but now he comes out boldly and asks Pilate for His body. Joseph is one of the noblest characters in the New Testament. He is mentioned in the Gospels as the one who provided the stone for the tomb. He was a rich man and a member of the Sanhedrin. By night—See John 3, 1. Myrrer—A gum exuding from a tree in Arabia, used by the ancients for embalming. An odoriferous wood. These were both aromatic substances. Compare Psa. 45, 8. A hundred pounds (R. V.)—Thought by skeptical critics to be an incredibly large amount, but there is nothing incredible about it. "It is a rich man's proof."—Cam. Bib. "It is probable that St. John knew quite as well as any modern cavalier. Certain it is that the amount of spices bestowed was anciently considered an honor to the person entombed. The women also prepared spices for Friday evening (Luke 23, 56), and others (Mark 16, 1). This we plainly see that each without regard to the others' contributions was anxious to furnish a share as a tribute of love."—Whedon. 40. Manner of the Jews—As distinct from the manner of the Egyptians. 41. A garden—The sepulchre belonged to Joseph (Matt. 27, 60). It is probable the garden was his also. Two rich men buried Jesus. Nicodemus furnished the spices and Joseph the tomb, and together they took Him from the cross. The burial was a fulfillment of Isa. 53, 9. A new sepulchre—Not even in its contact with the grave did His flesh see corruption." 42. Night at hand—From this verse it would seem that they considered the burial as only temporary. After the Sabbath they probably intended to make a burial elsewhere.

Questions.—To whom did the high priest send Jesus? Where was Calvary? Describe the journey to Calvary. What writing did Pilate affix to the cross? Why in three languages? How were Christ's garments divided? What were the seven sayings of Christ from the cross? How did Jesus suffer for His mother? What occurred at the time of Christ's death? What significance is attached to these events? Why did they break the bones of those on the cross? Why did they divide his garments? What were the seven sayings of Christ from the cross? Where was He buried? What spices did Nicodemus bring? Who else brought spices?

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. I. The sufferings of the cross. 1. Untold sufferings. "And he bearing his cross went forth" (v. 17). "The cross on one's shoulders was a sign of shame. It declared that the cross-bearer was a criminal, rejected by the world." The cross was a heavy burden. Laid on the weary, bleeding body of Jesus, it caused excruciating suffering. No wonder he faintly "bearing his cross" (vs. 17), and another was compelled to carry it. But what Jesus suffered from man, he endured for man. He was not prepared for money; he had not received it (Mark 15:23); though he "tasted it" in recognition of the kindness intended (Matt. 27:34). He did not seek to drown his sorrow. He drank to the dregs the cup of suffering, the bitter medicine of the cross. He was crucified (vs. 18). The Divine Son who came from God, the spotless Lamb who did no sin, the suffering prophet, who quietly, compassionately, constantly went about doing good, they crucified him. He had not taken his gold for healing their sick; he had not made himself rich at their expense. When he needed a penny for an illustration he had to borrow it (Matt. 27:19). The birds and the foxes had homes, but not he (Matt. 8:20). They crucified him, "the just."

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And what I ask is meant. If you give me three years, with good access to short cars 30c, besides having a new suit of clothes to appear decent in when I am discharged. Then: With money, new clothing, and a new hat. You see on my own I can make a new start. And if someone but gives me a donkey and cart. That donkey from this one no mortal shall part.

Mr. Wallace said that for a man with such gifts and abilities there could be no excuse, as if he had applied his natural gifts in an honest way he could always have earned a living. He would have to undergo three years' penal servitude. "Thank you," said the prisoner, with a smile and a bow. "That's just what I required."—London Daily Mail.

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SPEECH FROM DOCK. Poetical Prisoner's Strange Address to Court.

An extraordinary speech from the dock was made at the Clerkenwell Sessions House recently by a tall, grey-whiskered, bald-headed man named George Morley, sixty-one, an upholsterer. He pleaded guilty before Mr. Robert Wallace to a series of charges, and furnished apartments, and to assaulting John Rogers. In mitigation Morley read a long statement, many of its phrases being rhymed. He emphasized his points with many dramatic gestures and frequent banging on the dock rail. The following was his speech: "My lord, I have pleaded guilty, because I have no desire to waste the time of the court—"

Mr. Wallace—That is not a very good reason. Morley—Also because I am guilty. Mr. Wallace—That is a very good reason. Morley—And what is more— I hail the hour that finds me here. Before your honor, as my judge. And all I say shall be sincere. From truth I will not budge. "The wonder is, sir, that we have not met at an earlier date, inasmuch as for some time now I have been looking forward to, expecting, and, indeed, preparing the way for this present, yet pleasant, legal tableau. There is as you know, a French saying, "Tout vient a qui attend" (everything comes to him who waits). I have waited for my hour, and it has come, and I am glad of it, rejoice in it, and have a welcome for it. You know, sir, that Providence gives thick hides to animals that must exist in cold climates, and to men that are reserved for sorrow it gives a genuine jovial spirit. Indeed, the inner side of the darkest cloud is bright and shining. I therefore turn my clouds about and to-day I wear them inside out. That you may see the lining. I have the admit of warning voices, has often whispered in mine ear: Be careful, George, or for the law courts you are rated. Then in the newspapers your case it will appear. Whose legal stories are so pitifully narrated.

"I have done wrong with my eyes open, willfully and fully alive. I have upon my own led and intend to lie upon it as cheerfully as my age and constitution will permit. One thing I am anxious to do, and that is to prove that I am not the desperate character, such a dreadful, monstrous criminal as I am made to appear. "Magna est veritas et prevalebit." Thus runs the Latin proverb. But, my lord, truth does not always prevail on this side of the grave, only beyond it. But now, my lord, I will speak for myself. I will give you the reasons of my conduct and why I rejoice to be before you. I have done my utmost to obtain employment, but without success. I was resolved not to commit any dishonest act again, and so I decided to enter the workhouse. I went to the relieving officer, but that officious piece of Bumbleton, after snapping out a few questions, roughly informed me he could do nothing. "Soon I was totally without food or shelter, and only raiment left as that in which I stand. On three occasions I sought refuge at the casual wards, but I do not intend to go there again as long as I have a penny in my pocket and the sky for a counterpane. "Well, sir, I resolved to have another hard, earnest try for work, and if I failed to take the only course left open for me—viz., to get into jail. "For if in prison I should land, both food and work should be at hand, and when released I could command a gratuity for pay. Far preferable to casual wards. Where from the bedclothes and floor-boards Crawling things appear in hordes. "And on you find their way. "The historian shows that notwithstanding the progressive spirit of the times a Briton is not permitted without an effort to progress according to his own inclinations, and I would add that after a certain age he is not permitted with effort to progress at all. What could I do? Turned away from the workhouse, there was left for me a choice of two things—suicide or prison. It is said of two evils choose the lesser. I chose prison, where: I should have food all through the week. On Thursdays broth and mutton or steak. No diggings then should have to seek. But simply rest content. And will it not be truly grand for me to wear the convict band. And bravely every day to stand in my well-earned punishment? Then, when I am released again, in mind and body I am sane. No further wrong my life shall stain. On good I will be bent. Once prison brought me scalding tears. An aching heart, appalling fears. But now I ask, sir, for three years,

And what I ask is meant. If you give me three years, with good access to short cars 30c, besides having a new suit of clothes to appear decent in when I am discharged. Then: With money, new clothing, and a new hat. You see on my own I can make a new start. And if someone but gives me a donkey and cart. That donkey from this one no mortal shall part.

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DON'T LIKE LIKENESSES. Object to Being Told They Resemble Some One Else.

"There is one lesson I must learn," said a young woman who aimed to be popular, "and that is, never to tell one person that he looks or acts like another. I thought I was paying the club secretary a compliment this afternoon when I told her I thought she resembled the club president in her tactful ways. And she smiled and she smiled and she smiled, and she said, 'I consider her a perfect hypocrite. If I really thought I had her characteristics I'd cry my eyes out.' That isn't the first time I've got into trouble by seeing likenesses between people. "When I told the younger woman in the flat above me that she was the image of her mother she looked disconcerted. "Goodness! Do you really mean that?" she said; "I'd hoped I was willowy and graceful, and not honestly chunky like mother." When I told the leader of the Browning Club that she resembled a well-known actress she turned up her nose. "What mark have I that makes me look like a creature of the stage?" "Last night I told a caller that she laughed just like his brother. "Do you mean to say I have my brother's donkey bray?" he asked indignantly, and he was disagreeable all the rest of the evening. I told my friend she resembled a certain stylish little milliner, and she was wild. Elizabethan ruff around her neck, and "For pity's sake!" she said. "That milliner looks like a Cheshire cat with an intention to look like her!" It took me a long time to get to sleep over her good-natured again. "The other day I told my sixteen-year-old sister that she had a nose like grandma's, and she cried herself to sleep over it, although I didn't know she had the slightest antipathy for grandma's nose. I told another friend that he was his father right over again, and he hasn't taken me motoring since. I discovered too late that he has a secret conviction that he has all the charm of his mother. My remark that there was a strong family resemblance between a young woman and her brother resulted in the remark: "Why, I'd rather look like the side of a house than look like my brother."

"And now I'm trying to be blind to all resemblances, for if I plain anything or do anything to look like anybody, I'll be something different from what he really does. Hereafter I'm going to swear that all my friends and acquaintances look like nothing I have ever seen or read of."—New York Tribune.

Satisfaction means "that which satisfies." Use "Salada" Tea and you will appreciate this definition. Sold by all grocers in sealed lead packets only.

TO MAKE AMERICAN LINEN. Massachusetts Man Invents Process Which Makes That Possible.

A Massachusetts inventor has been successful in transforming flax straw into fiber that promises to add millions to the revenue of the American farmer, says the World To-day, and to make possible the manufacture of linen fiber in the United States. By the laborious process followed abroad it takes from fifteen to twenty weeks to transform flax straw into linen. There is first the "rotting," which in Belgium is done by weighting down the flax straw in pools of water exposed to the sun until the wood or "shive" is rotted away from the fibers. The process of the "crutching" or beating of the dried straw. After this it is huddled by pulling the straw through the coarse teeth of combs for the purpose of removing snags and tangles. The softening and bleaching processes number twenty-five after all this has been done before the finished linen fabric is ready for market. Now comes Benjamin C. Mudge of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a combined mechanical and chemical process that makes linen out of straw in twelve hours. In place of the European method, which consists largely in leaving the natural rotting process to accomplish the disintegration of straw, Mr. Mudge goes at this work by machinery until the raw flax fiber has been wrested from the flax stalk. Then the chemical process begins and I can testify from observation that, using three or four chemical baths, Mr. Mudge first degums, then bleaches, softens and in the end makes a glossy, white and exceedingly tough fibre out of what in the beginning looked like a mass of tangled horsehair. The European method yields about 170 pounds of fibre from 1000 pounds of straw and sacrifices the seed crop. The Mudge process secures 250 pounds of straw after the seed has been saved. It converts the "shive" wasted by the European method into a pulp for paper making and also saves the "tow."

Deaths From Anaesthetics.

A question recently put to the Secretary of State for the Home Department as to how many deaths occurred during the year 1907 in the metropolitan area and in the other parts of England and Wales respectively from the effects of the administration of anaesthetic elicited the reply that the figures for the year 1907 were not yet available, but according to the certificates of medical practitioners there were in the year 1906 sixty-four deaths in London and 119 in the remainder of England and Wales caused by anaesthetics administered for operations. It was stated that there appeared to be some reason to doubt whether the certificates on which these returns were based were in all cases complete, and that there must necessarily sometimes be difficulty in determining if death under an anaesthetic was caused by the anaesthetic. It was proposed, therefore, to make further inquiry into the matter.—British Medical Journal.

Right.

"It costs more to live than it did years ago," said the man who was complaining. "Yes," answered the man who enjoys modern conveniences, "but it's worth more."—Washington Star.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

Table with columns for destination, time, and fare. Includes Grand Trunk Railway System, Canadian Pacific Railway, and Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway.

Table with columns for destination, time, and fare. Includes Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway, and Hamilton Radial Electric Rail Road.

Table with columns for destination, time, and fare. Includes Hamilton Radial Electric Rail Road, Brantford & Hamilton Electric Railway, and Hamilton & Dundas Railway.

Table with columns for destination, time, and fare. Includes Hamilton & Dundas Railway, Hamilton, Grimsby & Beamsville Electric Railway, and Hamilton Steamboat Co.

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COMIC SECTION

"Pinnacle Jim" AND THE GRATEFUL SAW FISH



1 I may be soft hearted but when Bill started to kill that sawfish who ketch'd it seemed so cruel I interfered.



2 I spun a yarn about it bein' unlucky an while th' skipper was b'low we heaved her overboard an' made b'lieve she'd escaped.



3 Th' poor thing was so thankful she follered th' ship from th' sea an' I used to ship aft an' feed her biscuits on th' sly.



4 It wasn't long afore th' ol' "Sal" was so worsted in a blow that th' boats bein' stove, we had to cut loose on a raft.



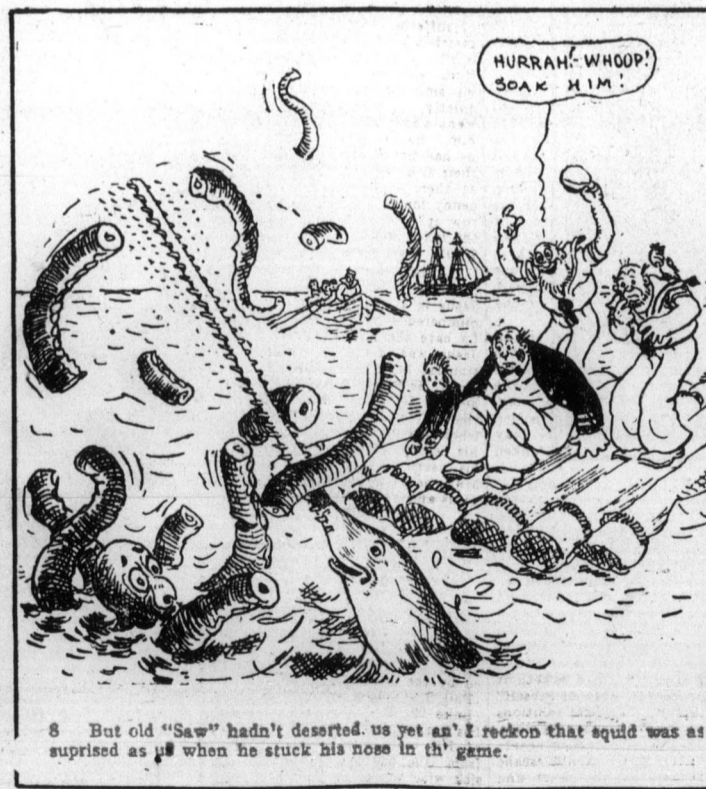
5 Th' sharks was gettin mighty impydent til that sawfish found us agin an' then blow me, such a slashin' an' splashin' you never beheid afore.



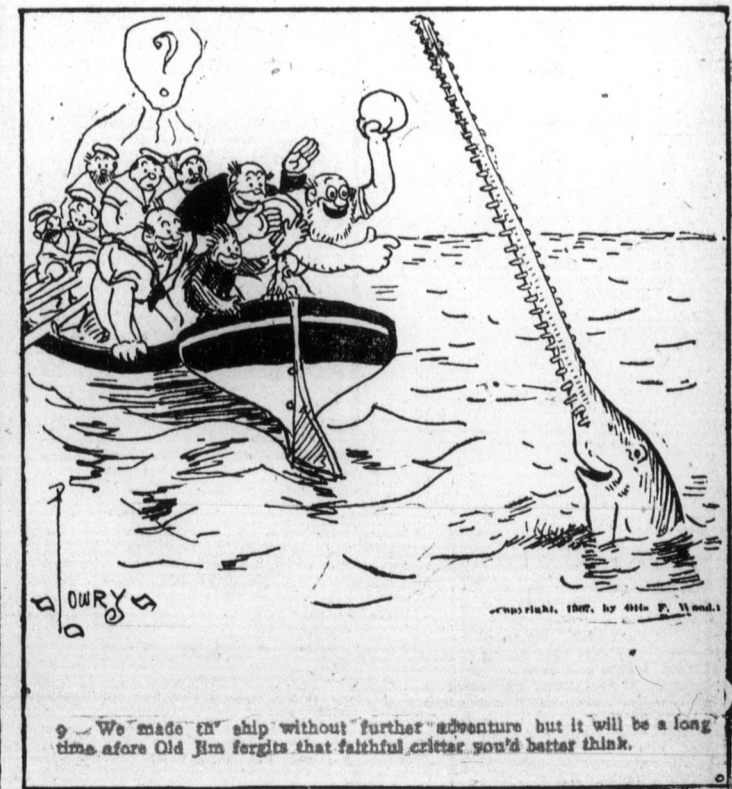
6 We sighted a sail next day and was so excited we didn't notice them long arms reach up from behind and grapple th' raft.



7 Th' ship had lowered a boat afore we discovered ourselves to be in th' clutches o' a monster devil fish and as good as goners.



8 But old "Saw" hadn't deserted us yet an' I reckon that squid was as suprised as us when he stuck his nose in th' game.



9 We made th' ship without further adventure but it will be a long time afore Old Jim forgits that faithful critter you'd better think.



U. S. Presidential Candidates

JOSEPH G. CANNON



LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF JOSEPH G. CANNON. (Copyright Fawcett Wash.)

It is doubtful if there is among the 1908 "men of the hour" any presidential candidate who is closer to the hearts of the people than Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, who has proven himself during the past decade one of the ablest speakers who has ever presided over the deliberations of the United States House of Representatives. Even those advocates of other candidates who will not cast their votes in convention for the great idol of the "plain people" can find no more potent objection to "Uncle Joe" than his age, and it must be admitted in all candor that Joseph G. Cannon is the youngest "grand old man" life ever graced the public life of any nation.

The resemblance of Joseph G. Cannon to Abraham Lincoln has been so much exploited that it has become a byword. Not only does "Uncle Joe" look like Lincoln, but he talks like him, and in his candor, his quaint humor, his democracy and his tenderness of heart—sometimes poorly hidden under a seemingly brusque exterior—all are reminiscent of the great Republican President. Speaker Cannon will have celebrated his seventy-second birthday anniversary shortly before the Republican nominating convention assemblies in Chicago, but in all his faculties he is fully the equal of the average men ten, or even twenty, years his junior.

Although it is customary to associate Cannon only with Illinois, with which State he has so long been identified, he is a native of North Carolina, and when the Speaker visited his birthplace at Guilford, a short time ago, the inhabitants of that State of the South manifested all the enthusiasm he could have expected to evoke in the Middle West. The ancestors of Mr. Cannon were Quaker stock, who left the Island of Van-tucket to seek homes in North Carolina. Four years after the birth of Joseph G. his parents migrated westward and settled in Parke county, near the western border of Indiana.

Like many another of the nation's leaders, young Cannon had to struggle with the serious problems of life at a comparatively early age, for the death of his father by drowning compelled the lad to bear his share of the family responsibilities. His first job was as a clerk in a country store, and he worked behind the counter for five years, finally

managing by rigid economy to lay by sufficient money to support him while he took an eighteen-months' law course. When he was 22 years of age he removed to Douglas county, Illinois, and

after a hard struggle managed to establish himself in a modest law practice.

It was a couple of years after this—or in 1860, to be exact—that Cannon first took a hand in politics. This occurred at the Illinois State Republican Convention of that year, a gathering which became memorable from the fact that the convention pledged to Lincoln the support of the State for the Republican Presidential nomination. The next year Cannon was elected district attorney of his county, and this position he held continuously until the close of the year 1868.

In 1872 Mr. Cannon was nominated for Congress, and since that time he has practically made national legislation his life-work. He has served seventeen terms in Congress, being continuously re-elected in the face of all the varying fortunes of American politics, with the single exception of the election of 1890.

During the long service in Congress, and especially while on the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Cannon attained an international reputation as one of the guardians of the federal Treasury, a watchfulness he has maintained with unflinching zeal in his present powerful position. Meanwhile his rough and ready humor, his impatience of affectation and his homely frankness and simplicity won for him a respect from

his colleagues that rapidly deepened into affection, and no occupant of the Speakership, not excepting Blaine and Reed, has ever held a stronger hold upon the rank and file of the Congressional membership than "Uncle Joe." This has been in no wise more eloquently attested than by the demonstrations in the House in connection with casual mention of Speaker Cannon's candidacy for the presidential nomination.

Speaker Cannon is a comparatively poor man as present-day fortunes are computed, but he has always possessed the quality of thrift, and so it comes about that his fellow-townsmen in Danville, Ill., speak of him as "well-to-do." "Uncle Joe" comes naturally, or at least from early training, by that trait of economy which he has exercised to such

lands in Illinois. This property increased rapidly in value until the farms around about Danville, which could once be bought for \$2 an acre, will bring to-day no less than \$125 per acre. The consequence was that "Uncle Joe's" holdings grew in value to such comfortable proportions as to leave him free to devote his whole time and energy to those national affairs in which his heart was. In his business dealings Speaker Cannon held a remarkable partnership for forty years with his younger brother, William, who was a banker. By co-operation they succeeded splendidly in all their dealings, but each brother was unselfish for the other to the last degree—perhaps the secret of this enduring partnership.

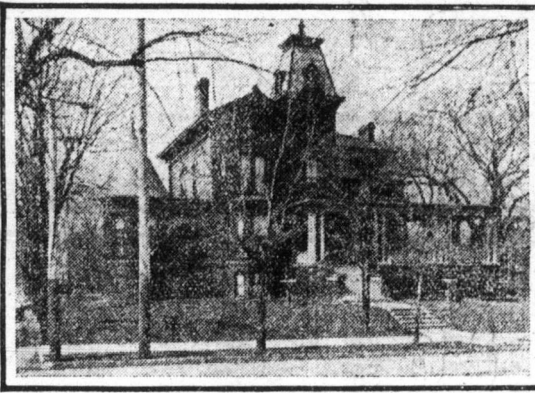
In the death of this devoted brother a few years ago, Speaker Cannon sustained a heavy blow—a loss only exceeded in depth of sorrow by the death of Mrs. Cannon, some years previously. Speaker



GRANDCHILDREN OF "UNCLE JOE," VIRGINIA CANNON LE SEURE AND HELEN LE SEURE. (Copyright Fawcett Wash.)

good advantage on behalf of the nation. During that first five years of his business life, when he worked as a clerk in a country store, his aggregate compensation was \$1,000, and he managed to save a certain amount. During his first year as a lawyer he would have been in danger of starvation had not a good friend backed him for the amount of his board bill, and these and similar experiences nurtured that instinct for wise economy which has tempered all his subsequent career largely by accident. His doctor told him that he must rest for a while from his law practice and so he turned to the race for Congress as a vent for his energy. When he entered Congress, Cannon had a "nest egg" in the shape of a small fortune, largely invested in agricultural

Cannon's home ties are now held by two daughters and two very attractive granddaughters. Miss Helen Cannon, a woman who knows more of the inside history of American politics than most men, presides over the Speaker's residence in Washington, while his married daughter, Mrs. E. X. Le Seure, acts as mistress of the old-fashioned house in Danville, Ill., that is the real "home" of the most powerful official in the United States. The real rulers of the Cannon household are the pretty granddaughters—Miss Virginia Cannon Le Seure, aged 15, and Miss Helen Le Seure, aged 5. The Speaker declares that it is these lively young ladies who enable him to continue to look at the world through youthful eyes. Waldon Fawcett.



HOME OF MR. CANNON AT DANVILLE, ILL. (Copyright Fawcett Wash.)

There has been considerable talk of late years to the effect that national legislation in this country, and particularly that portion of it which owes its existence to the United States Senate, is controlled by a "brain trust." This is, of course, merely another way of saying that even in a body of picked men such as Congress there are men who are accorded leadership through their superior mental capacity. Conspicuous among these law makers who have forged to the front through the possession of exceptional ability is Senator Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, formerly Attorney-General of the United States and unique among the candidates for the Republican presidential nomination in 1908.

Senator Knox, who looks the part of the shrewd, observant lawyer as well as the man in the legal profession, is a small man physically, but in brain power he is head and shoulders above many of the men against whom he is pitted in politics and statecraft. Such is the recognition of Senator Knox's superior talents that it has been practically decided by the powers that be in the Republican party that if he is not nominated for the presidency he shall be made the recognized Republican leader in the Senate.

Philander Chase Knox, who on May 6 celebrated his fifty-fifth birthday anniversary, has had a career that has been comparatively smooth, sailing compared to the tempestuous life voyages of some of the candidates for presidential nomination. David S. Knox, father of Philander, was a banker in the town of Brownsville, Pa., where Senator Knox was born, and was enabled to give his son educational and other advantages. The young man attended Mount Union College, located at Alliance, O.—not a great many miles over the boundary line from Pennsylvania—and from this institution he graduated with a creditable record in 1875, when he was 19 years of age. Then he entered the law office of H. B. Swope, at Pittsburgh, preferring the

PHILANDER C. KNOX



NEW PHOTOGRAPH OF SENATOR KNOX. (Copyright Fawcett Wash.)

industrial competition begets, and he laid by a tidy fortune as the fruit of his mastery of his profession.

Knox attained to the eminence of a national figure in public affairs at one bound when, in 1901, he was made Attorney-General in the Cabinet of President McKinley, to succeed John William Griggs, of New Jersey, who had resigned. Mr. Knox was likewise the choice of President Roosevelt for Attorney-General when the present occupant of the White House formed his Cabinet, and it was Attorney-General Knox who mapped out for the most part the present administration's campaign in the courts against the trusts and other powerful violators of the federal statutes. In June, 1904, Mr. Knox resigned from the Cabinet to accept the appointment of United States senator tendered by Governor Pfenningpafer, of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator Quay. In January, 1908, he was formally elected by the Pennsylvania Legislature for a term that will expire in March, 1911. His strong hold upon the voters of the Keystone State is well evidenced by the enthusiasm and unanimity which characterized his endorsement for the presidential nomination.

tion, and inasmuch as Pennsylvania is overwhelmingly Republican, it is a foregone conclusion that Senator Knox will remain "home" to him, and where he maintains an apartment. Senator Knox is a member of the Church of the Ascension, of the Episcopal denomination, in Pittsburgh, and he is a member of Pittsburgh's leading clubs, including the American, the Duquesne, of which he was president for three years, etc.

Mr. Knox was married when he was 27 years of age to Lillie, daughter of Andrew D. Smith, of Pittsburgh, and of this union there are four children. Mrs. J. R. Tindle, who was Miss Rebecca Knox, is the eldest. Her wedding was a society event a few years ago, and since that time she and her husband, who are both passionately fond of travel, have spent most of their time in globe-trotting. Mr. Reed Knox, the eldest son, looks after his father's interests in Pittsburgh and to some extent at the Valley Forge farm. His bride is the mother of that baby which is just now the special pride of Senator Knox. Hugh Smith Knox, the second son, has recently graduated from college, and is now making a tour of the world, and the youngest member of the family, Philander Chase Knox, Jr., aged 17, is a student at a private school in Maryland.

Unlike those candidates who have yet to know the relaxation that can be derived from a judiciously chosen hobby, Senator Knox has a variety of interests outside his work. He takes great delight in the pursuits of a gentleman farmer and, furthermore, his magnificent tract of

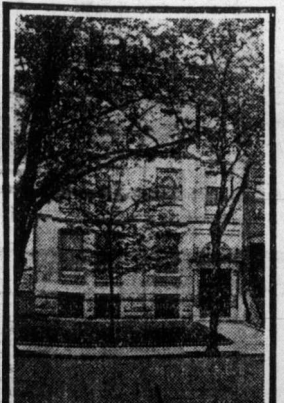
several hundred acres at Valley Forge affords an ideal playground for the indulgence of those outdoor pastimes of which Senator Knox is so fond. These include golf and fishing, although the senator's special passion is horses. He is the possessor of some of the finest blooded horses in the country, and he himself rides them and drives them at a record-breaking clip, finding keen zest in the proceeding. When the weather will not permit outdoor diversion the senator can always be entertained at pool—on the subject of which he is an enthusiast. Finally, Senator Knox has an especial pre-eminence in his hobby—fine tobacco. He is not an exceptional smoker in point of consumption of cigars, but he is one of the best judges of tobacco to be found anywhere. He procures for his own use the very choicest output of the most famous plantations on which the weed is grown. Waldon Fawcett.

The Indian Wife and Mother.

(Harriet Quimby in Leslie's Weekly.)
The Seminole woman is a devoted mother and wife, and her position in the life of the tribe is of considerable importance. She is the boss of her own home, and on many questions of tribal import she is consulted. If she finds it necessary to her happiness and peace of mind to obtain a divorce from her brave, she is permitted to do so without disgrace, and her children are invariably awarded to her. In return for these privileges the Seminole woman is unusually patriotic. She not only maintains the highest possible moral standard of her people, but she excludes outsiders entirely. Any young squaw who allows her heart to stray to a white man, and to allow that straying to be known, is subject to death. There is a legend to the effect that one such case occurred, and that the guilty squaw was found one day hanging to a tree, where all the women in the tribe had helped to hang her. The cherishing of the women is said to come from a desire to preserve the race, and as marriages outside of the tribes are not allowed and marriages in the tribe are governed by a strict law of gens, the women, young and old, are cherished as carefully as are white women, and the behavior of the Seminole brave differs considerably in this regard from that of the braves in other tribes where women are more numerous.

A Dilemma.

(Philadelphia Press.)
There was a frown on the face of the man.
"It's no use talking," he said firmly; "I will not have the front door widened."
"But it's such a love of a hat," she replied, almost tearfully.
"If you're bound to have the fool thing you can keep it in the garage," he rejoined, but with the brutal obstinacy of his sex, refused to make further concessions.
"Why do women enjoy weeping at a man's feet?" she asked.
"Why do men enjoy getting angry at the umpire?"—Washington Star.



RESIDENCE OF SENATOR KNOX AT WASHINGTON, D. C. (Copyright Fawcett Wash.)



JAMES B. DUNKE, CAMPAIGN MANAGER OF SENATOR KNOX. (Copyright Fawcett Wash.)

HOME MADE SPRING TONIC

This is the month in which to take something to clean the blood of impurities and build up the system. The following is the recipe of a well-known authority, and anyone can prepare it at home at very little cost. Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce. Compound Salsolone, one ounce. Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, four ounces. Get these simple ingredients from your druggist, mix all together, shake well and take in teaspoonful doses after meals and at bedtime. Everybody should take something to help the blood, which becomes impoverished, and almost sour after the winter season, especially those who are subject to rheumatism, catarrh, kidney and bladder trouble. It is said that one week's use of this mixture will clean the skin of sores, pimples or boils. This is sound, healthy advice, which will be appreciated by many readers.

Try the Little Railway Size Admission Tickets for Church Concerts and Entertainments of all kinds

Nothing So Handy Numerically Numbered 100 Different Patterns
Nothing So Cheap Easily Kept Track of Can't Be Counterfeited
Only \$1.50 Per 1000

And in larger quantities cheaper still.
The TIMES is the only office in the city that supplies this class of tickets, and we print millions of them during the year. Send in your order. We print them while you wait.
Corner Hughson and Times Printing Company King William Streets.
Job Printing of every description from a three-sheet mammoth poster, plain or in colors, to an address card.

HARRISBURG

The G. T. R. has a large gang of carpenters at work here raising the bridge and building a new platform around the station.
Green & Co., Galt, made a large shipment of hogs from this station on Wednesday last.
A number of Masons from here attended the banquet in St. George on Thursday evening last.
There came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray on Wednesday night a baby boy.
Mr. David Dargie, lately of the G. T. R., left on Friday last for Edmont, N. W. T., where he has secured a good situation with the C. P. R.
Mrs. Geo. Braithwait, of the American Hotel here, has been in Galt, Pa. last week, attending the funeral of her father.
Mr. George Lefast, of Galt, spent a few days last week the guest of his brothers here.
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Marks, who have been visiting with friends in and around the vicinity for the last week, left for their home in Wiarnton on Friday.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Ribble, of Hamilton, are spending a few days with friends in the village.
Mrs. Willets, of Brantford, has moved into the village.

FISHERVILLE

Everything looks well in the fields in this locality.
Mr. Henry Arnold and Mr. Nie Fess, are erecting new barns on their village lots.
The village sporting grounds, have been put in condition for baseball purposes.
Messrs. Everly and Zimmerman are engaged in grilling a drain well near the Lutheran Church.
Apple trees, judging by the number of buds, promise a fine fruit season in the neighborhood.
The young people entertained the crowd so well on Wednesday evening that the programme had to be repeated on Saturday evening. At both occasions the hall was filled to overflowing, and the local talent acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner.
A number of delegates from this locality attended the Liberal convention at Cayuga on Monday.
Mr. Jacob Kohler was again the unanimous choice of the convention to bear the standard of the party to victory.
The township council has enlarged and refitted the hall at Rainham Centre and converted the old building into a handsome structure.

SCOTLAND

The body of Mr. Robt. Gillespie, a former resident of this village, but who had been living in Brantford, was brought here for interment on Wednesday afternoon.
Miss Ethel McCutcheon, who had been ill with mumps last winter, took cold and passed away on Tuesday, and was buried on Thursday afternoon. Services were held at the Congregational Church and interment took place here. Many friends extend their sympathy to the bereaved family.
Mr. Millar, of St. Louis, passed away in that city with typhoid pneumonia, and his body was brought here on Sunday afternoon for interment. Mrs. Mil-

lar is a daughter of Mr. James Van Dusen, of this village.

Many Scotland friends sympathize with Mr. Wm. Watt's family, Tweed-side, in the loss they have sustained.

Mr. B. McMicking spent Sunday with relatives near Kelvin.

Mrs. N. J. Owen spent Sunday with her nephew, Mr. G. H. V. Johnson, of Vanessa Station.

Mr. E. VanEvery had the misfortune to lose a valuable horse recently.

Mrs. M. J. Mercer has returned from Nover, where she has been spending a few weeks with her daughter.

Mr. Geo. Johnson spent one day last week in Teeterville on business.

Mr. Walder Sweet, of Simcoe, was calling on Mr. Geo. Johnson on Monday.

Mr. Geo. Hilborn, while attending a political meeting at Waterford, had the misfortune to have his horse break loose and run away, breaking the buggy. The horse got on the T. H. & B., and was taken off just before a train came along. It did not receive any injuries.

Glory in U. S.

Some people in the States would be overjoyed if Americans could only acquire titles.

Walter's bride, coronets.

Father's proud crown.

Sister goes down town and gets presentation gown.

Cookman's an equerry now.

Wears a white peruke.

Greets us with a stately bow—

Father's made a duke.

Mother's made a duchess, too,

Uncle's made an earl.

Auntie's good dress a new.

With a massive pearl.

All the folks about the place

Feared to make a fluke.

Call each other, "Ah, your grace!"

Father's made a duke.

Cook and butler and the maids

Made an awful row.

When we fixed them up with braids—

They're retainers now.

They must all stand up in line

Or get a rebuke

When we progress into dine—

Father's made a duke.

My, but times have changed of late!

Father says he thought

That when sister met her "tate"

But she bowed the titles round—

Never made a fluke.

And we're glad we have found

Father's made a duke.

"This looks like a horse on me," remarked the bartender as the fellow who had ordered a pony of brandy went out without paying for it.

To Purify The Blood

The liver and kidneys must be invigorated by Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

The blood not only carries nourishment to the cells and tissues of the body but also takes away the poisonous waste material or ashes which remain from the fire of life.

These poisonous substances can only be removed from the blood by the liver and kidneys and this accounts for the extraordinary success of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a means of purifying the blood.

By acting directly and specifically on these organs the medicine causes regular and healthful action of the bowels and a thorough cleansing and invigorating of the whole digestive and excretory systems.

The blood is purified, digestion improved, the vital organs resume their various functions, biliousness, constipation, liver complaint and kidney trouble are overcome and rheumatism, back-ache and all pains and aches disappear. There is no treatment so prompt and certain and none so reasonable in price (one pill a dose, 25 cents a box. All dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont. Portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., the famous Recipe Book author, on every box.

How To Be Healthy and Beautiful

BY MRS. HENRY SYMES

WHEN YOU GET a CINDER in YOUR EYE



A sharpened match stick with a bit of absorbent cotton wound about it.

Attention of a cinder in the eye, my mind reverts to a pathetic little story in which a cinder was responsible for the breaking of an engagement of marriage between two young people; but that is neither here nor there. The cinder under discussion is a prosaic cinder, with no intention of doing more mischief than causing excruciating physical pain, inflaming the eye, demoralizing the temper, and deranging the nerves.

The summer traveler can scarce expect to escape meeting with such a cinder somewhere in the length and breadth of her journeyings.

In hot weather one is likely to be not so closely veiled, and the windows and doors of cars and other conveyances must needs be opened wide to admit of the chance breath of air on a sultry day. These conditions invite the cinder.

And how to treat it when we get it? Aunt Mary will tell us to close the eye and blow the nose hard several times, rolling the eyeball meanwhile. Cousin Mame will advise rubbing the other eye. Aunt Mary's advice is based upon common sense, for the closing of the eye ever the foreign matter will cause the tears to flow, and with them the intruder is likely to be carried to the inner corner of the eye, where it can be easily removed with the corner of a soft handkerchief.

Often the mere lifting of the upper eyelid (by the eyelashes) will allow the accumulated tears to wash away the cinder. Then, too, a cinder, if not tightly lodged, may be displaced by simply drawing the upper lid as far as possible over the lower one, then letting it fly back to its place; the friction is very likely to detach any light substance.

Cousin Mame's advice is probably based upon the principle of sympathy.

A soft camel's-hair pencil is often used in removing a cinder or other speck which has lodged on the surface of the eye. Moisten the brush in the mouth, then draw it backward against the speck. Sometimes the particle may be picked up upon the rounded point of the brush, but this must be done with delicate care. The backward stroke is the safest method.

A sharpened match-stick, with a bit of absorbent cotton wound about it, is employed to remove a cinder or other intruding substance from either the surface of the eye or the eyelid.

When the cinder lodges in the under surface of the upper lid, its removal is a more difficult proposition. Stand behind the patient, seated in a low chair with head leaning back. Lift the upper



Lift the upper lid by its lashes and roll it back over a pencil.

lid by its lashes and roll it back over a pencil—the patient looking downward the while. This gives opportunity to examine the under surface of the eyelid and locate the cinder, which then may easily be removed by means of the paint brush or the stick wound with cotton.

Bits of iron or stone sometimes fly into the eye and become lodged in the front of the eyeball. Surgical skill should be resorted to in such a case. A powerful magnet often assists in removing from the eye a fragment of steel or iron.

The eye that has entertained a cinder has every reason to feel weak and weary upon its departure. It should have rest and treatment; otherwise, annoying inflammation may follow. Bathing the eye with a solution of boric acid is beneficial. It will be found convenient to have the solution on hand. Prepare it in the following way: Put one ounce of boric acid into a basin, pour one pint of boiling water over it and allow it to dissolve. Then strain and bottle the clear solution.

The use of a little glass eye-cup is a convenience. These little cups are of green or blue glass, and are so shaped that they fit closely around the eye. Rub the eye with the solution gently and thoroughly in a circular direction for fifteen minutes.

The best way to develop the physical eye is by taking some good course of physical exercise.

The Vaucaire tablets will give just the same results as the liquid form of the tonic.

To Soften the Finger Nails
KATIE T.—Here is a recipe for a paste which is excellent for brittle nails: Take equal parts of refined pitch and myrrh, or of turpentine and myrrh melted. Mix together and spread upon the nails at night. Remove in the morning with a little olive oil.

I do not think you can take any treat-

ment which will broaden the shoulders. The best way to acquire them, however, would be to have your waist made so that they give you that broad effect.

To Whiten the Teeth
INQUIRITIVE.—You will find this recipe for tooth powder very good for whitening the teeth: Precipitated chalk, four ounces; powdered orris root, eight ounces; powdered camphor, one ounce. Triturate the camphor in a mortar,

moistening it with a very little alcohol. Add other ingredients. Mix thoroughly and sift through a fine bolting cloth.

To bleach the neck take fresh strained cucumber juice, boil it for five minutes, and for every five ounces of juice add: Pulverized borax, five and one-half ounces; acetate of soda, three ounces; tincture of quillaja, two and one-half ounces; tincture of benzoin, four drams; rosewater, one pint.

Mix thoroughly and apply two or three times a day until the stain is removed.

One dram of boracic acid and four ounces of rosewater mixed is a lotion that has often proved successful in taking the shine off a nose.

Sage Tea as a Stain
MARY.—The sage tea mixture is one of the simplest forms of dye or stain. It will not harm your hair in any way. This is the formula: Alco-

hol, two ounces; green tea, two ounces; garden sage (dried), two ounces.

After straining, keep tightly corked to prevent evaporation.

This formula for a salve has been most successful in fading slight scars: Lanolin, two drams; ointment of biniodine of mercury, one dram. Rub in well once a day.

Consult a Specialist
M. R. L.—Pediculosis is a serious

disease and you should at once employ the services of a skin specialist. There is no treatment that may be tried at home.

To Reduce the Bust and Hips
E. F. A.—To reduce the bust use this pomade: Tincture of benzoin, twenty drops; iodide of potassium, forty-five grains; vaseline, one and one-half ounces.

The following may also be recommended: Pure deodorized iodiform, one

ounce; vaseline, two ounces; essence of peppermint, twenty drops.

Then cover breasts with two cloths dipped into the following: Pulverized alum, thirty grains; acetate of lead, one ounce; distilled water, eight ounces. Cover the cloths with oiled paper and keep them on all night.

Here are several exercises that are excellent hip-reducers:

1. Bring the knee up to the chest, remaining perfectly erect. Practice in alternate movements.

2. Place hands on hips, shoulders well back, raise the leg, with knee flexed, and give a high, quick side kick, bringing the foot back again to the floor. Repeat sometimes, first with the right foot, then with the left.

3. Take standing position, hands on hips, and rotate the hips, bending the knees and keeping the chest and shoulders immovable. Contract all the muscles used in this exercise and rest.

Bending exercises also are good.



A camel's hair pencil—brush is often useful in removing a cinder.

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Bending exercises also are good.

To Reduce the Weight
H. S.—I think your method of reducing flesh is very harmful. Here are some rules which will help you if they are strictly adhered to:

Avoid all starchy and sweetened food, all cereals, vegetables containing sugar or starch, such as peas, beans, corn, potatoes, etc. Have your bread toasted; sprinkle it with salt instead of using butter. Milk, I regret to say, if it is pure and good, is fattening. Skimmed milk may be drunk. Hot water is an excellent substitute for other liquids. Add a little of the juice of limes or lemons to it, if you choose. Limit your sleeping hours to seven at the outside. No naps. You must take exercise.

To lighten the hands apply this lotion: Lanolin, 100 grains; paraffine (solid), twenty-five grains; extract of vanilla, ten drops; oil of rose, one drop.

Asked For Address
E. F.—There are a number of places in this city where the genuine imported galena used in the Vaucaire remedy may be secured. This is the finest thing for thin and undeveloped women. I cannot give the information you desire, as it is against my rules to give addresses.

You can make your own powder for polishing the nails if you prefer. The formula is as follows:

Talcum powder, one-half ounce; pulverized pumice stone, two ounces. Mix thoroughly; add fifteen grains of carmine and a few drops of oil of rose, if a perfume is desirable. Sift through silk bolting cloth.

Troubled With Dandruff
NELLIE.—An excellent dandruff remedy is made by combining tincture of cantharides, one ounce; liquid ammonia, one dram; glycerine, one-half ounce; oil of thyme, one-half ounce; rosemary oil, one-half dram. Mix together with six ounces of rosewater. Rub the scalp with this preparation until the dandruff entirely disappears.

When the eyelids are inflamed and red they should be bathed several times a day with a solution of weak boracic acid and water.

Ring Around the Neck
MRS. A. F.—You can remove this ring by rubbing it with lemon juice or alcohol; apply with a soft cloth, then massage with a good cold cream. An astringent lotion for the skin is made of the following:

Alum, seventy grains; almond milk (thick), one and one-half ounces; rosewater, six ounces. Dissolve the alum in the rosewater, strain, gently into the almond milk with constant agitation. Apply with a soft linen cloth every night before retiring.

Three Good Depilatories
DESPAIR.—As one of these depilatories will be sure to help you in removing the superfluous hair: Sulphide of soda, 100 grains; slaked lime, slightly grains; starch, twenty grains; lime-water, four fluid drams.

Barium sulphide is also used as a paste for depilatories. The standard formula is: Barium sulphide, slightly grains; powdered chalk, 400 grains. Mix with water. The barium sulphide must be absolutely dry to be effective when it is mixed with the chalk.

Enough water should be afterward added to make a thin paste. Sulphide of strontium makes also an efficient depilatory. It is made as follows: Sulphide of strontium, two drams; oxide of zinc, three drams; powdered starch, three drams.

Here is a recipe for a perfectly harmless talcum powder: Rice flour, one ounce; talcum, one ounce; oxide of zinc, one ounce; carmine, enough to produce flesh tint. Mix thoroughly and sift twice through one bolting

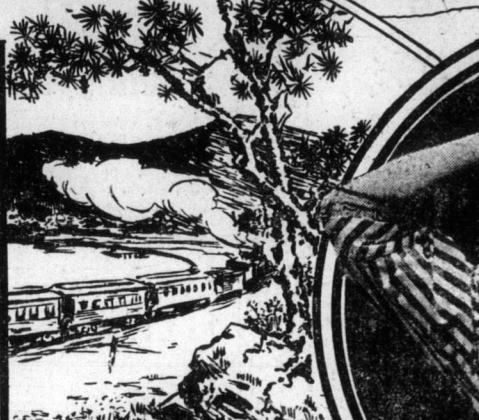
cloth that will easily contain any and all of those paper comforts that help to while away a weary hour while the punctured tire is being mended or the gasoline is being bought in some neighboring township.

Of course, not the least important of the traveling aids is the little stove where one can make coffee, boil eggs or prepare such eatables as may be needed. The little alcohol lamp gives the maximum of heat with a minimum of fuel, and it includes as many appliances as possible for the cooking of a variety of foodstuffs. It is doubtful if it would be possible to broil a bird or to cook any game that may be found by the hunters of the party, but neighboring trees and a few matches will provide a fire that will cook anything from an ox to a rabbit!

chest is practically indispensable, and although one need not take a great array of drugs, those simple remedies that any one might need at any time it is well to have along. Perhaps one of the bottles should contain brandy, in case of accidents or cold, and the other three may be used as the owner sees fit.

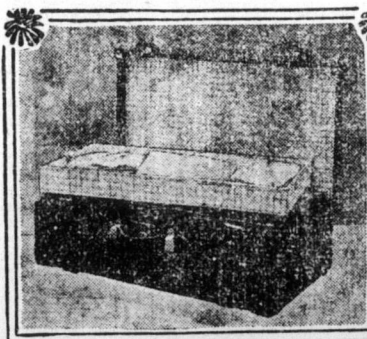
A new drinking cup, which is of a decent size and at the same time easy to place in a tiny case, is collapsible and with a handle. This cup is so useful that it would be well for every member of the party to number one among his or her belongings.

For such letters, magazines and books as the travelers require may be purchased a sort of envelope case



It can be readily removed with the corner of a soft handkerchief.

NOVELTIES for the AUTOMOBILE TRIP



Between a Suit Case and a Steamer Trunk.



Collapsible Drinking Cup.



The Cooking Outfit.



To Hold Simple Remedies.



To Protect Magazines and Books.

Advice by Mrs. Symes

OWING to the great amount of mail received and the limited space given this department, it is absolutely impossible to answer letters in the Sunday issue following their receipt. The letters must be answered in turn, and this oftentimes requires three or four weeks.

All correspondents who desire an immediate answer must inclose a self-addressed stamped envelope for a reply. This rule must also be complied with in regard to personal letters.

To Fatten the Neck
ETHEL.—To make the throat full and round the best exercise is to bend the head slowly forward until the chin touches the neck, and then slowly raise the head to its normal position. Repeat these movements until you are tired. Then bend the head as far backward as possible. Sitting erect in a chair, bend the head from one side to the other, and then roll the head to the right, left and forward. Another good position is to let the arms hang loosely at the side. Raise the shoulders as high as possible, then forward, down and backward until a circle is formed. Continue this for a time and then reverse the motion. Do this every day for five or ten minutes.

Again, stand perfectly erect with the arms at the sides, lift them up vertically, inflating the lungs as the arms ascend. At the same time rise on the tips of your toes and throw your head back, touching the backs of the hands overhead. As the arms slowly descend exhale from the lungs.

It is also well to massage the neck and shoulders with cocoa butter.

Cream for Rough Hands
INDUSTRIOUS.—An excellent cream for rough hands is composed of the following ingredients: White petrolatum,

three and one-half ounces; paraffine wax, one-fourth ounce; lanolin, one ounce; water, one and one-half ounces; oil of rose, three drops; alcohol, one-half dram.

Melt the paraffine wax, add the petrolatum and lanolin. Stir constantly, beating the water in during the process. Add the oil and alcohol when nearly cold.

Rough hands should be treated by keeping the hands as dry as possible and applying some emollient at night before retiring. Cold cream, zinc ointment (benzoinated) or boracic ointment will answer the purpose.

Apply this mixture to the corn: Sall-cylic acid, thirty grains; extract cannabis indica, five grains; colloidum, one-half ounce.

Bust Too Small
ANXIOUS.—I presume this is the recipe to which you refer:

Lanolin, one ounce; cocoa butter, one ounce; sweet almond oil, one ounce. Put into small bowl, set in hot water until melted. Beat together and cool. Each night, after laying hot cloths on bust, rub it in by massaging gently and thoroughly in a circular direction for fifteen minutes.

The best way to develop the physical eye is by taking some good course of physical exercise.

The Vaucaire tablets will give just the same results as the liquid form of the tonic.

To Soften the Finger Nails
KATIE T.—Here is a recipe for a paste which is excellent for brittle nails: Take equal parts of refined pitch and myrrh, or of turpentine and myrrh melted. Mix together and spread upon the nails at night. Remove in the morning with a little olive oil.

I do not think you can take any treat-

THE introduction of the automobile into practically universal use has made it necessary to invent a collection of utensils that may be used on long trips, when luncheon must be prepared by the roadside. The principal feature of these handy implements is their compactness, for it is necessary that they should fit into the smallest space possible. The travelers, or auto tourists, of course, need garments necessary for perhaps a week's trip, and they must include for the women not only the blouses and necessary change of underwear and neckwear, but also a semi-dressy gown that will do in the evening at the hotel where the party stays for the night. For such a trip only one hat is necessary, one short skirt and one auto veil and, of

course, a coat to protect from rain and cold. These garments will do for everyday wear for the whole tour. To contain the clothing needed for comfort a large dress suit case must be carried by each member of the party, and a new variety (a compromise between a suit case and a steamer trunk) with a top tray is very useful. The semi-dressy gown may be placed in the tray so that no weight will spoil it, everyday things may occupy the bottom of the suit case, or one might keep the tray for the whole neckwear and blouses and use the lower section for the gown and those other garments which are necessary.

Besides the suit case a medicine

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About the Amusement Word

General Gossip

George Ade, the well-known author, contributed to the newspapers a most interesting and amusing reminiscence of his travels in Europe during his last tour on the other side of the big water, but there was an experience in Paris that he has not disseminated by means of the press. Perhaps the diplomatic George feels that it would not add to his reputation among the fairer sex. He says that he went into a Paris music hall to while away an evening after a friend had disappointed him in an engagement. He sat down at one of the tables and presently one of the most fascinating of the dancers who had occupied the stage as he came in descended to the main floor and came towards him. Boldly placing a chair for herself at the opposite side of his table she sat down and bubbled forth what was evidently a cheerful greeting, but as Ade doesn't understand a word of French, he could only guess by her expressed what she meant. Then she splattered forth a few more terms in the vocabulary of gay Paris, while the American author smiled austerely. He let her go on for quite a time before he said: "You'll have to speak United States to me. I'm from Indiana." Without the evidence of the least surprise, the young lady stretched her hand across the table to him and said, in a pleasant tone: "Shake, pard. I'm from Fort Wayne."



EDDIE LORAINNE, With Richards & Pringle's Minstrels, who are coming to the Grand.

Spontaneously the popularity of motion pictures was established, more than less rapidly it became the choice of young people for economic recreation and entertainment. Some concern may therefore, readily be given to moving pictures whose recommendation for use may not be found in their value as entertaining, educating or amusing, but rather in that they appeal startlingly to ignorance and corruption, to morbidity, to dull, commonplace uncleanliness, to lay bare physical and moral conditions with nauseating frankness. Even now, the spectre of public condemnation stalks—soon, uncompromisingly, will it demand the elimination of film subjects for which the established law of criticism offers no commensurate condemnation.

William Hammerstein recently contemplated the arrangement of a high class press agent, strange as it may seem, predilection for veracity was given as essential. William Hammerstein wanted a truthful press agent.

When Will Pratte called on him Mr. Hammerstein took out a severe book. "You are a newspaper man? Answer yes or no," he said.

"I am," said Will, growing slightly paler.

Mr. Hammerstein toyed with his watch and then asked:

"What did you ever do to establish a reputation for truth and veracity?"

Will had gained some of the aplomb which always distinguishes him when talking to police sergeants. "Why," he said, "I'm the man who reported the Sioux disaster."

"Ah!" said Mr. Hammerstein. Then he said "Ah!" again. "Now, tell me, Mr. Pratte, when you reported the Sioux disaster, what did you say?"

Mr. Pratte cleared his throat before making a reply. "I stated that on an afternoon in June, the ship Slocum sailed from its pier with seven hundred women and children aboard. When off Brother's Island it took fire and all the passengers were either burned to death or drowned."

"What else?" asked Mr. Hammerstein.

"Nothing else," said Mr. Pratte, with a gleam of triumph in his eye. "I stated the facts and made a period."

Here Mr. Hammerstein arose. "If you call around about 4 o'clock next July I will discuss this matter over with you," he said, affably.

Few conditions bear as sharply upon amusement enterprises as does the weather. There are other surface depressions, minor ebbs of local character, that when the winter season is taken into consideration, do not make a sufficient lasting impression to be remembered. But the periodical ravages of old "Jupe Phylax"—immemorial since he forced "Nuth's" Mesotomic Aggregation of Captive Wild Beasts to take to the ark—has been the one unchangeable phenomenon to all followers of the "white tops." Just why a circus should be a "rain-maker" the bureau of weather statistics has been unable to fathom. But the trained eye, grown wise by constant association, sees not the storm and the change, and not the indomitable energy, the rapidity of adjustment to conditions manifested by the "crews" in dealing with inclement weather condition. Rain only increases their activity, sharpens their insatiable appetite for work.

The Summers Stock Company will begin the second week of its engagement at the Savoy on Monday, presenting "The Silver King," a drama in five acts, by Henry A. Jones and Henry Herman. This great play, originally presented at the Princess Theatre, in London, Eng., in 1882 by William Barrett and his company, which numbered many of the best-known stage celebrities of the day, is recognized as one of the greatest dramas of the stage. Intensely interesting and full of strong dramatic situations, it requires no introduction to Hamilton theatregoers. With special costumes, scenery and electrical effects, the Summers Company may be depended upon to give it a capable presentation. In the original cast Mr. Barrett's father, John Barrett, played the part of Daniel Jackson. Mr. Summers will appear in that role here, as the sympathetic and faithful old family servant. It is one of the best character efforts in which Mr. Summers has ever appeared. The clever specialties between the acts will continue to be a pleasing feature during the engagement.

The first week of stork at the Savoy has satisfied patrons of that house, and theatregoers generally, that the best popular priced amusement is being offered these Hamilton has been favored with yet. The comedy production which held the boards this week compares favorably with the best dollar shows of the class seen here this season, and it is needless to remark that the same can be said of next week's offering. Mr. Summers has become a popular favorite with amusement lovers in Hamilton, as attested to by the reception he received at each performance this week. The way the public received the change of policy is an assurance of the success of the company's engagement.

From the Cincinnati Billboard: Just now, the contemporary field of the Ly-

Grand's Offering

That Madame Alla Nazimova is the greatest and most astonishing talent that the American stage has known in years is now an established fact, familiar to the entire English-speaking world. The news of her triumph has spread even as rapidly as her remarkable success was accomplished, until now no one would speak of Bernhardt or Duse without mentioning Nazimova in the same breath. By many she is considered the "greatest English-speaking actress," and the critics with respectful accord have agreed on the word "great" as being necessary in any writings about her. Men of usually skeptical vocabularies have given over all restraint in telling of this "new genius," and even the most facile writers have been dismayed at their inability to put in words the feelings Nazimova's playing inspires. It is small wonder that this should be true, for both writers and audiences of this generation have had little practice in considering such a bewildering personality and so consummate an artist.

But Nazimova is a woman of wonders. Scarcely three years ago she came to America with a group of banished Russian players, who attempted sordid plays in their native tongue. The financial failure of the venture sent Orloff and most of his players home, but it inspired Nazimova with a determination to remain in America, and she undertook the prodigious task to learn the English language in six months. How well she succeeded is recorded in the written accounts of that first matinee in Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" given in this city, in which she unfolded the complex character of Hedda and dispelled its mystery. She made this reserved and critical audience know Hedda, not wonder about her, and thus began the career which promises to eclipse in sensation and achievement any of the stage heroes known in years.

After the first triumph, Nazimova turned to another of Ibsen's plays, and by the time her clientele was established she was ready to burst forth on them with Nora in "A Doll's House." Having started New York with her versatility, Nazimova showed a new phase of her powers by presenting the graceful, elegant "Comtesse Coquette," followed soon after by the awkward, free-striking country girl in "The Master Builder." Her last New York offering was "The Comet," in which she disclosed an entirely different Nazimova, one full of weirdness and shudders. In all these various women, Nazimova has shown America more phases of femininity than any other actress with more extended repertoire, and she is the marvel of womankind, as she is the witch of men.

Nazimova's present brief tour is a matter of rare good fortune to these few cities she will visit, for it is occasioned by a combination of circumstances that were the result of contracts made long ago, before managers realized that Nazimova was a star, and her every performance. The tour, however, will probably result in advantage to Nazimova, for when she returns to Broadway, her new home will be larger than the Bijou Theatre, which has proved to be too small for the great throng of her enthusiastic devotees.

Madame Nazimova's engagement at the Grand is for Friday next, at which time she will present in English "Comtesse Coquette."

"Strongheart," the college play in which Ralph Stuart will appear here on Victoria Day, Monday, May 25, for two performances, matinee and night, is creating much interest among theatregoers of this city, as the demand for seats is unusually large. The play tells the story of an educated full-blooded Indian, who is finishing a post-graduate course at Columbia University, New York, who is a past master at football, a good fellow and a friend to everybody who knows him, but because of his love for a Caucasian, finds that the "knife of prejudice has cut the ties of friendship," and that he has been ostracized from their set because he is an Indian. The play is extremely novel, is absolutely unique and original, as an Indian hero has never before been utilized for stage purposes. Mr. Stuart's characterization of the redskin is said to be one of the most delightful bits of acting seen in this country in a long time.

"Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire," in which Roselle Knott will make her appearance at the Grand this afternoon and evening, is by J. M. Barrie, author of "Peter

Pan," "The Little Minister," etc. It is said to afford this clever actress an excellent opportunity for displaying her wonderful dramatic ability. Miss Knott realizes that Alice is the sort of a part that is not likely to come to an actress more than once. No description can do justice to the consummate art with which the plot of the play is unfolded, with which each situation is developed.

The famous play Sappho in its dramatic form is to be seen here at the Grand next Saturday, presented with the same cast, scenery and costumes that has characterized its success and an excellent production is assured. The company interpreting the play is far above the average usually found in dramatic offerings, and comprises many excellent players—Miss Jess de Arnold, Mr. W. Jeff Murphy, Pearl Revare, Walter B. Woodall, Elizabeth Hunt, Foster M. Keane, Francis Florida, Walter Chambers, Betty Burgess, Harry Lyndall, Eleanor Franklin and others.

A most artistic and enjoyable performance was given at the Grand last night by the Toronto Rowing Club Minstrels, under the direction of Mr. Charles E. Read. The opening first part was equal to that of the best travelling troupes, the ensemble singing being particularly good. The work of the soloists was very pleasing, particularly the songs of Messrs. Frank Hill and Wm. Kennedy.

There were ten end men, and they worked hard with tamborines and bones and story telling. They introduced a number of bright local songs.

The olio included several very fine acts. Mr. Victor Lewis, formerly of Al. Fields' minstrels, who was the inter-lector, gave character impersonations of prominent men, which were appreciated.

Unfortunately there was a very small audience present. R. T. Steele, honorary president of the Hamilton Rowing Club, and other officers of the club, occupied boxes.

The first band concert of the season will be given in the Drill Hall on Monday night by the 91st Regiment Band. The programme will be as follows:

- March—Victorious Eagle
- Overture—Morning, Noon and Night (Supper)
- Songs—(a) Still We Die Nacht Carl Bohn (b) I Know a Lovely Maiden (Gay d'Hardelet Mrs. Onderdonk)
- Dance—Highland
- Fantasia—Creme de la Creme Tobani
- Cake Walk—Nigger's Birthday
- Caprice—Echo des Bastions Kling
- Songs—(a) The Lark Now Leaves His Watry Nest (b) Land of the Leal Arthur Foote
- Dance—Sailors' Hornpipe
- Selection—Merry Widow Lehar

Miss Herald's Pupils' Recital.

- The recital of some of the pupils of Miss Herald, held in the Conservatory of Music last evening, was very well attended. A good account of themselves gave a good account of themselves. Miss Vera Presnail, the talented reader, of this city, gave several readings, to the delight of the audience. The programme was as follows:
- Reading—Miss Vera Presnail. Selected
 - Chaminade—Miss Vera Presnail. Meditation
 - Meyer-Helmund—Miss Edna Aldridge. Arabesque
 - Miss Evelyn Callaghan.
 - Godard—Miss Marjory Stern.
 - Tchaikovsky—Miss Edna Aldridge. Op. 49, No. 9
 - Reading—Miss Vera Presnail. Selected
 - Godard—Miss Evelyn Dexter. Pensee
 - Greig—Miss Helen Pettit. To the Spring
 - Wollenhaupt—Miss Vera Presnail. Moroccan
 - (a) Mendelssohn-Liszt On Wings of Song (b) Alalabie-Liszt The Nightingale
 - Miss Evelyn Dexter.
 - Rummel—Lois Greening. March
 - Gustav Wolff—Dorothy Bruce. Cradle Song
 - Wenzel—The Brook in the Wood Gladys Bruce.
 - Haydn—Norma Cruickshank. Allegretto
 - Jungmann—Will of the Wisp Stanley Wood.
 - Haydn—Margery Updell. Gipsy Rondo
 - C. Bohm—Give Me The Heart Miss Edna Guanno.
 - Durand—Valse in E Flat Miss Edith Woodhill.
 - Cui—Gazouille Miss Eva Moffat.

A FEATURE ACT.

Free Attraction at the Cole Brothers United Shows.

An exciting feature act, which any other amusement enterprise would charge a high price of admission to exhibit, Cole Brothers United Shows, to be seen in Hamilton on Wednesday, June 3, offer absolutely free as an out-in-the-open air attraction. It is advertised as "spanning death's arch," and judging from the description it is a real blood-chilling thriller. Twice daily, immediately after the street parade and again at 6:30 p. m., Mademoiselle D'Zan, a Parisian belle, is raised to the very apex of a towering frail wooden inclined plane, where she mounts a slender bicycle and then plunges at lightning speed apparently to her doom. Thirty feet through the ground the structure curves upward for a short distance and then abruptly ends. At this point the great momentum attained by the fearless rider's bike sends both onward into space and high above the backs of a herd of elephants. For 55 feet Mlle D'Zan skims through the air as gracefully as a bird, she and her machine describing a half circle over the chasm, in which grim death seems lurking with arms outstretched to greet the expected victim, landing safely upon the second section of the narrow path and thence riding to terra firma. Again has this intrepid young French beauty accomplished that which no other woman ever attempted, and is howling and smiling her acknowledgments to the cheering thousands of onlookers, whose very hearts were fairly stilled during her wild flight.



RALPH STUART, Who will be seen in "Strongheart" at the Grand on Monday afternoon and evening.

Sure Foundation of Health

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Makes Weak People Strong, and Pale People Healthy.



As the health of the body depends upon the blood and nerves, it is necessary to have a medicine that will create new blood and supply the materials needed for the rapid rebuilding of the wasted nerve tissues. In this way the root of many serious diseases is reached. Having these virtues

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

is able to conquer many a disease and perform wonderful cures. We have hundreds of testimonials (the genuineness of which we guarantee with \$500) praising this preparation as a blood purifier and nerve restorer. It makes rich, red blood, stimulates the entire system, improves the appetite, in brief it is a sure foundation of health. It is highly recommended for

Brain Fag, Nervous Headaches, Female Troubles, Heart Failure, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness and Fainting, Sleeplessness and General Weakness

It will make you the "picture of health." Here is a word from a lady who knows:

Miss N. Bone, 29 Alexander Street, Belleville, Ont., states:—"As I was troubled with dizziness and nervousness, a result of close confinement at school, I took a course of treatment with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which completely restored my health and built up my system."

Note the increase in your weight while taking this great food cure.

THE TROUBLE WITH MOULDERS

Will Make the Tory Candidate Lose the Labor Vote.

Bell Monument—Niagara Power New Deal.

Brantford, May 23.—From present indications the Bell monument on Tutela Heights, where the telephone was invented, will not be purchased to commemorate the centennial of the Bell Memorial Association, which \$4,000 has been collected by the Bell Memorial Association. The committee on designs and sites yesterday had a meeting at the Court House, when an offer was received from the present owner of the Bell monument, which was regarded as exorbitant by the committee, which turned the proposition down in its entirety. This means that a monument will be erected in Brantford, and the question of a suitable site received discussion, but no definite step was taken. Local parts are being considered, and one of the most likely situations is the new Grand Trunk Station Park on West street.

CO-OPERATION.

The Bill Discussed Before Senate Committee.

(Special Despatch to the Times.) Ottawa, May 22.—The Senate Banking and Commerce Committee this morning again listened to a long argument from Mr. Thomas Mulver, Deputy Provincial Secretary of Ontario, against the passing of a Government bill respecting co-operative societies. Mr. Mulver repeated the arguments already made with respect to the Provinces claiming that the present bill is an infringement of Provincial rights in the matter of co-operating companies.

OAK HALL

10 and 12 James North

To-night

A big lot of Men's Fancy Waistcoats in tan, drab, light blue and light brown shades, sizes 36, 37 and 38 inch chest only. Regular values \$2.00 to \$3.00, on sale to-night at 98c each.

OAK HALL

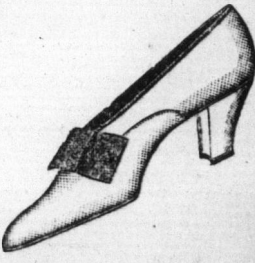
10 and 12 James North

For Spring Weddings

For months we have been making preparations for this season. Sterling Silver, Clocks, Fine Silver Plate, Art Goods, Cut Glass. From \$1.00 to \$10.00 you will see hundreds of suitable gifts.

NORMAN ELLIS

Jeweler, Optician. 21-23 King Street East.



After the 24th the best styles in Oxford for men and women will be broken in sizes, which cannot be replaced this season. Hadn't you better call and secure a pair while assortment is complete, especially as YOU KNOW we keep the NICEST SHOES in the city.

J.D. Climie 30 and 32 King W.

Victim an Ontario Man. Calgary, Alta. May 22.—The body of the man found in a C. P. R. box car has been identified as that of Charles L. Henderson, formerly of Princeton, Ont.

ADVICE TO SUFFERERS OF KIDNEY DISEASES

Mix the Medicine at Home

There are many of the symptoms of kidney diseases, such as backache, weak bladder, urinary troubles, sciatica, etc., which can be treated successfully at home, says a well-known authority. The following prescription has proven itself to be most satisfactory:

- One ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion.
- One ounce Compound Seltzer.
- Four ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla.

Mix, shake well, and take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime.

These vegetable ingredients are harmless, and can be procured from any good prescription druggist and mixed at home.

There is no better general remedy known to relieve all forms of rheumatism, either, because it acts directly on the kidneys and blood. It cleans the clogged-up pores in the kidneys so they can filter from the blood the poisonous uric acid and waste matter which, if not eliminated, remain in the blood, decompose and settle about the joints and muscular tissues, causing the untold sufferings and deformity of rheumatism.

BIG FIGHT OF THE COLONELS.

Colonel Hughes and Colonel Worthington Have Scrap.

Hughes Comes to the Defence of the Ross Rifle.

The Tories' Two Big Mistakes—Children and Tobacco.

Ottawa, May 22.—The discussion in the ranks of the Opposition, of which there have been many signs of late, reached an acute stage today, when the discussion on Colonel Worthington's amendment attacking the Ross rifle, disclosed a situation approaching to civil war in the Conservative camp. Since the beginning of the party campaign against the Ross rifle the much-abused arm has had no more staunch defender than Colonel Sam Hughes, and this afternoon he cast all party ties aside, and turning upon his political friends, trounced them with all the vigor of a hardy campaigner. His defence of the Militia Department was of secondary interest compared with his attack upon his party colleagues, among whom Mr. Foster and Colonel Worthington chiefly suffered. In justifying his support of the Government course in regard to the Ross rifle, the Colonel said he had voted against his party on two previous occasions. One of them was on the Yukon Railway bill, and he proceeded to take the liberals into his confidence in a way that was highly disconcerting to the Opposition leaders. He stated that Charles Tupper and the Conservative party had been forced to oppose the project of an all-Canadian railway to the Yukon at the instigation of Mr. Foster, and that at the last Conservative caucus at Ottawa attended by Sir Charles he confessed that his party had made two mistakes, one of which was the graver of the two—had been in not supporting the Liberals in the Yukon Railway undertaking. Colonel Hughes' attack upon Colonel Worthington provoked an onslaught upon the member for Victoria and Haliburton by Mr. Fowler. Mr. Borden's support of the amendment was a half-hearted effort and only served to confirm the belief that it was the Conservative tail that was the Conservative dog. The amendment was defeated in a thin House by 55 to 18. At the meeting of the session Hon. Mr. Aylesworth introduced his anti-cigarette bill.

To Stop Youth Using Tobacco. Hon. A. B. Aylesworth introduced a bill "to restrict the use of tobacco by young persons," which was read a first time. The object, he explained, was to restrict the use or consumption of tobacco, especially in certain forms supplied to persons of either sex under sixteen years. The bill made it punishable by fine to sell or furnish tobacco for their own use to persons under the age of sixteen, or to sell or give to such persons any cigarettes or cigarette paper, whether for their own use or the use of any other persons. Penalties were also provided against the young persons themselves who were guilty of infractions of the law, ranging from a reprimand for the first offence to a fine of \$4. The furnishing or sale of tobacco to such persons by automatic machines was provided against.

Mr. Burrows' Denial. Mr. Burrows, on a question of privilege, took exception to news and editorial articles in a Winnipeg newspaper as to his timber limit holdings. There was less excuse for them because they had been published after he had made a complete and full explanation in the House. The article was absolutely incorrect, and, he added, any man who repeats them, he a member of Parliament or a private citizen, is a liar and a slanderer.

Mr. Armstrong asked as to the truth of a report in a British Columbia paper that the Grand Trunk Pacific would use Seattle as a port of departure for Prince Rupert, with a resultant loss to Canada of freight-handling, etc.

Hon. G. P. Graham—It is regretfully admitted that Seattle has grown rich at the expense of Canadian cities owing to the fact that our friends opposing the project to build a railway to the Canadian coast to the Yukon (Liberal applause). As to the matter brought up by Mr. Armstrong, he imagined that it was largely contractors' materials that were being shipped. It was hoped that even before the G. T. P. was complete and the facilities of Canada's ports would be superior that shippers would infinitely prefer to use them instead of the American roads.

The Brantford Picketers. Mr. Smith (Nanaimo) asked for the views of the Minister of Justice on the imprisonment of some strikers at Brantford on a charge of picketing.

Hon. A. B. Aylesworth thought there could be no doubt that the law would be properly interpreted on this point and any grievance the men had would be remedied.

Col. Hughes and Ross Rifle. Colonel Sam Hughes on rising to resume the debate on the Ross rifle motion was greeted with applause from those on the Government side and a few of his colleagues on the Opposition side. At the outset he deprecated the introduction of party politics into the question. In Sir Charles Tupper's time he had had an understanding with that gentleman, as he had with his successor, the present leader of the Opposition, Mr. R. L. Borden, that so far as possible party politics should not be allowed to interfere in the discussions of militia matters. The records and annals of nations showed that to Col. Worthington belonged the distinction of being the first member of any Parliament to drag into party politics the arm which was issued to the military forces of the country. His comment upon Col. Worthington's speech was that "the mountain has labored and brought forth a mouse, still-born." In explaining why he did not support the views of his party on this matter, Col. Hughes said that he obeyed the dictates of his conscience, as he had done in regard to the Manitoba school bill and the bill for an all-Canadian railway to the Yukon. Time had shown that he was right then and that his colleagues were wrong, and in the future he believed that they would be able to admit that he was right on this Ross rifle question. When the rush to the Yukon was on, he proceeded, Sir Charles Tupper had gone to Hon. Clifford Sifton, then Minister of the Interior, and urged

upon him the desirability of constructing an all-Canadian railway from Killarney, on the British Columbia coast, to the Yukon. (Liberal cheers.)

Sir Charles Tupper Overborne. When the bill was subsequently introduced Hon. George E. Foster and the Toronto World aroused such an agitation among the conservatives against it that Sir Charles Tupper was compelled to bow to the majority of his party in the House and vote against a project he had suggested. (Renewed Liberal cheers.) "In the last Conservative caucus Sir Charles Tupper addressed in Ottawa, in his house on the banks of the Rideau," added Col. Hughes, "he made the statement that the Conservative party had made two mistakes; one very trivial, the other was that we did not loyally support the Liberal party in pushing an all-Canadian route to the Yukon." (Renewed and prolonged Liberal cheers.) Colonel Hughes had thrown out some inferences as to his (Colonel Hughes) loyalty to his party. He asked if Colonel Worthington had not applied to be made Chief of the Dominion Medical Staff.

Colonel Worthington rose to deny this. Colonel Hughes then stated that Colonel Worthington had afterwards applied in 1904 to be made medical officer for Quebec. "With his usual lethargy," Sir Frederick Borden delayed the appointment," he added, amid laughter, "and the elections came on and the Colonel got into politics. For himself Colonel Hughes declared he had the endorsement of all the people of Canada whose endorsement he cared about in his present course. It had been left to Colonel Worthington "to drag the Conservative party through the mud and the mire in connection with the Ross rifle." He spoke in terms of praise of the rifle, while incidentally condemning the Minister of Militia for having issued instructions for the care and use of the rifle when the department began to give it to the militia. This would undoubtedly have obviated some of the earlier complaints, which, in the very nature of things, would have been made of any new arm.

Ross Rifle Accurate. He quoted from the report of the United States Board, which officially tested the Springfield rifle, to show that a number of defects were discovered, and that despite these the rifle was declared to have successfully passed the tests at Quebec. The first test, 150 rounds in his, 34 bullets; time, four minutes and eleven seconds. These results, he claimed, proved to a demonstration the efficiency of the Ross rifle in rapid fire. Dealing with the agitation against the rifle, he remarked that it was strange that so many complaints had come from English officers. He had asked the Minister of Militia whether it was true that an attempt had been made to obtain from him a letter promising that if Sir Charles Ross went out of business his successors would get the Government contract. "I had no recollection of such an incident, but on one or two occasions he had been asked whether, in the event of the Ross company withdrawing from business, the Government would be prepared to take the contract," he said. Colonel Hughes said Colonel Worthington had spoken of commercial interests, but it was Colonel Worthington who looked after commercial interests by harking around the Militia Department for appointments.

Why He Fought for Rifle. Proceeding, he said he wished to explain why it was that he had fought so hard for the Ross rifle before the Public Accounts Committee. "One day," he continued, "the member for Beauharnois (Mr. Bergeron) came to me and said, 'Col. Worthington has a terrible thing against you in connection with the Ross rifle. He says you have a graft.' And the member for Beauharnois added, 'Is it not possible for you to pay back the money?' (Laughter.) 'But Col. Worthington and his friends had gone about whispering down the back streets that they were going to expose Sam Hughes for taking graft, and drive him from public life. That was why he had fought the matter in the Public Accounts Committee, and he would continue to fight to the bitter end. Col. Worthington had been driven to the wall. 'He might have known,' said Col. Hughes, 'that I was not the kind of man to be stampeded. He might have learned that in other lands as well as this. He had failed to signally in his agitation, and today the Ross rifle stood higher than ever.'"

Mr. Fowler. Mr. Fowler congratulated Col. Hughes on the fact that he had won the applause of the Liberal members, and proposed to felicitate the member for Victoria and Haliburton on the many honors he had received from the Government. It was only recently, he said, that Col. Hughes had been appointed President of the Dominion Rifle Association, on recommendation of the Minister of Militia. Sir Frederick Borden said Col. Hughes' predecessor, Col. Ross, was nominated and it was only a fair return that a Liberal Minister of Militia should nominate a Conservative member and a distinguished soldier.

Mr. Fowler began to speak sarcastically of Col. Hughes' military appointments. Col. Hughes—None of them are paid for. Mr. Fowler—Exactly. The Minister of Militia is an astute gentleman and has valued the hon. member's services at their proper worth. (Laughter.) In the official military records in the proper militia lists of Col. Worthington and Col. Hughes to support his argument that the latter had unfairly attacked a man whose militia service was better than his own, and caused some merriment by reading a poem, a parody on one of Rudyard Kipling's, in which Col. Hughes was pictured as striking terror in the heart of the Boers. Mr. Fowler quoted from reports by Col. Lessard, General Cotton and Sergt. Hayhurst as to defects in the rifle. Proceeding, Col. Hughes in his reflections upon Col. Worthington, attributing them to jealousy arising from the fact that one had come back from South Africa with a splendid record and mention in the despatches, and the other's return had been accelerated by a lucky kick.

Col. Hughes interrupted to say that he was mentioned more often in the despatches than any other Canadian who served in South Africa. "I characterize the hon. gentleman's statement as cowardly," he added. Mr. Borden. Mr. Borden agreed that in so far as the Minister of Militia had desired to secure the manufacture of rifles for the Canadian militia in this country his object was laudable. But the very difficulties which he had taken upon himself by confronting him before that project was embarked upon should have caused him to pause. No good reason, he went on, had been given yet for the abandonment of the Lee-Enfield rifle, on which Britain had been experimenting for a number of years, and he could not see why Canada should not have taken advantage of these experiments rather than enter upon experiments with a new rifle. Sir Frederick Borden said that since the time when the Ross rifle question was first taken up, important changes had been made in the Lee-Enfield rifle, practically amounting to the adoption first of one and later of another absolutely distinct type. If, therefore, Canada had retained the Lee-Enfield she would have had to go on making changes. Mr. Macpherson was of opinion that the Government acted wisely in establishing a rifle factory in Canada, and he cited expert evidence in favor of the Ross rifle.

Amendment Defeated. Col. Worthington's amendment was defeated by 55 votes to 18. Sir Wilfrid Laurier then moved the House into supply. Mr. Foster suggested that as the House had sat late this morning they should have a rest. Sir Wilfrid remarked that he felt quite fresh. The postoffice estimates were taken up. Objectionable Literature. In connection with the vote for postal service, Mr. Armstrong protested against any influx of filthy literature into Canada from England, and suggested the appointment of a board of censors. Hon. Mr. Lemieux said that the papers complained of did not come through the mails. He claimed that as a result of the recent regulations the mails had been completely purged of pernicious literature. Mr. Borden thought the Minister of Customs should take steps to prevent indecent literature being brought into the country by express. Hon. Mr. Paterson said the officials were continually confiscating literature of that kind and prosecuting the importers. Mr. Perley asked whether the Postmaster-General had under consideration the advisability of issuing a special stamp for which a few cents more might be charged, and the revenue from which would be devoted to assisting hospitals and sanitariums for tuberculosis. Hon. Mr. Lemieux said he had given the matter serious consideration, and might have tried the experiment this year but for the fact that he was issuing a special stamp commemorative of the Quebec tercentenary. To a question by Mr. Fowler, Hon. Mr. Lemieux stated that the surplus of the postoffice for the year ending with March 31 last would amount to a million and a half to a million six hundred thousand dollars. The items for outside service, amounting to \$3,478,735, were passed. It was announced that supply would be continued on Tuesday, and the House adjourned at 1 o'clock.

WIDOW SLAIN.

Body of Mrs. Carrie Shaw Found in Pond at Hortonville, Wis.

Appleton, Wis., May 22.—The body of Mrs. Carrie Shaw, a wealthy young widow of Hortonville, was found in a millpond in that village today, all the indications pointing to a brutal murder.

Part of her clothing was found on the bank, and later her body, badly mutilated, was found in twelve feet of water. Charles Abrams, of New London, who has been keeping company with Mrs. Shaw since last winter, is known to have been in her company as late as 9 o'clock last night. Abrams gave a detailed account of his visit to Hortonville yesterday, and said he left Mrs. Shaw at the depot last night. "My mother and Mrs. Shaw's mother were great friends," said Abrams, "and I had known Mrs. Shaw nearly all my life, although I had not seen her since November until I met her on Tuesday in Hortonville. We corresponded, although it cannot be said that we were keeping company with each other. Yesterday I went to Hortonville to take up my suit. About 4:45 o'clock I was leaving the livery near the Arlington Hotel and met Mrs. Shaw. She told me she had something to tell me. We met another girl later in the evening."

"About 8:30 o'clock I called up Mrs. Shaw and asked her if I could see her. She said she would be ready in a few minutes. I then met her and we talked about various things. I asked to meet her as I wanted to know what it was she had to tell me. "My mother died about two weeks ago and Mrs. Shaw talked to me about it. She expressed her sympathy several times. She talked of going east, and finally we walked toward the depot, when a freight train came in. This was about 1:30 o'clock, and a couple of minutes later Mrs. Shaw said she guessed she would go up town again. This was the last I saw of her. Abrams is about 26 years old, and came to this city March 1st. Miss Hattie Jaccot, a chum of Mrs. Shaw, says Mrs. Abrams, mother of Charles Abrams, and the mother of the dead woman were intimate friends before the death of Mrs. Shaw's mother. Miss Jaccot says Mrs. Shaw's mother expressed a desire before her death that the daughter resent the wish. To cure a cold in one night—use Vapo-Creoline. It has been reading a poem, a parody on one of Rudyard Kipling's, in which Col. Hughes was pictured as striking terror in the heart of the Boers. Mr. Fowler quoted from reports by Col. Lessard, General Cotton and Sergt. Hayhurst as to defects in the rifle. Proceeding, Col. Hughes in his reflections upon Col. Worthington, attributing them to jealousy arising from the fact that one had come back from South Africa with a splendid record and mention in the despatches, and the other's return had been accelerated by a lucky kick. Col. Hughes interrupted to say that he was mentioned more often in the despatches than any other Canadian who served in South Africa. "I characterize the hon. gentleman's statement as cowardly," he added. Mr. Borden. Mr. Borden agreed that in so far as the Minister of Militia had desired to secure the manufacture of rifles for the Canadian militia in this country his object was laudable. But the very difficulties which he had taken upon himself by confronting him before that project was embarked upon should have caused him to pause. No good reason, he went on, had been given yet for the abandonment of the Lee-Enfield rifle, on which Britain had been experimenting for a number of years, and he could not see why Canada should not have taken advantage of these experiments rather than enter upon experiments with a new rifle. Sir Frederick Borden said that since the time when the Ross rifle question was first taken up, important changes had been made in the Lee-Enfield rifle, practically amounting to the adoption first of one and later of another absolutely distinct type. If, therefore, Canada had retained the Lee-Enfield she would have had to go on making changes. Mr. Macpherson was of opinion that the Government acted wisely in establishing a rifle factory in Canada, and he cited expert evidence in favor of the Ross rifle.

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MARKETS and FINANCE

Saturday, May 23.—Central market was lighter and busier this morning than it has been for the last two or three weeks. Farmers came in with big loads of produce of all kinds and the butchers were out with a big showing of meats. There were no very sharp changes in prices, the market on the whole showing a downward tendency. Dressed hogs dropped 5c a hundred. Green stuff was very plentiful and although there was a good demand, prices were easier. Poultry and dairy produce prices were also easier, butter going down 10c cents. Trade was brisk all over the market this morning except on the butchers' row, where there was a large quantity but the demand was small. Today's ruling prices were:

Table of market prices for various goods including Butter, Syrup, Maple Syrup, Flour, etc.

Winnipeg Wheat Markets. Following are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures: Wheat—May \$1.11 bid, July \$1.12 1/2 bid. Oats—May 44 1/2 bid, July 40 1/2 bid. British Cattle Markets. London.—London cables for cattle are steady at 13 to 14 1/2c per lb, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 11c to 11 1/2c per lb. The Cheese Markets. Napanee.—This afternoon 1,145 white and 285 colored boarded. Sales: Dicks, 250 white; Jas. Alexander, 300 white; Thompson, 300 white; Vanhuen, 100 white; 11 1/2c; 11 to 11 1/2c offered for colored. No colored sold. Balance offered, 11 to 11 1/2c. Listowel.—Seven lots sold on the board at 11 1/2c, and two lots at 11 1/2c. Ottawa.—Today there were boarded 15 boxes white, 120 boxes sold at 10 1/2c per box. Winchester.—To-night 323 white and 80 colored were registered, 11 1/2c offered for white and 11 1/2c for colored; about 100 boxes white sold on board. Bradstreet's Trade Review. Montreal: There has been considerable improvement in financial conditions here during the past week or two. Money is coming forward more easily, particularly from Western Canada, and Ontario payments are generally well up to those of last year. It is true some lines of trade report collections as still slow, but others say they are better than they have been for years. The demand for loans is not as heavy as a year ago, due to lessened industrial activity. At the present time general business is moving towards better conditions. An adverse feature is the continued wet weather, which in this part of the country is acting against crops. Toronto: Warmer weather has helped retail trade in most seasonable lines, the prevalence of rain has prevented the improvement that had been expected, and which has only partly shown forth. There is, however, somewhat less complaint to be heard about the volume of general business. Further favorable crop reports from the West, and from most parts of Ontario, have encouraged cheerfulness among merchants as is fairly bright. Toronto: Crop prospects continue exceedingly bright, and there is a resultant improvement in almost all lines of trade. Buyers are inclined to order more freely, carrying light stocks for some time. Vancouver and Victoria: General business continues to improve all along the coast. There is a fair demand for wholesale lines, and prices keep about steady. The best sign is the resumption of activity in most industries.

Quebec: The weather is favorable to trade and reports are generally satisfactory. Hamilton: Wholesale and retail trade has taken on a rather better tone during the past week. Demands are better distributed and manufacturers report some slight increase of activity. The outlook for fall trade is bright. Country business has a quiet tone. London: General business continues to show slight improvement, although orders for sorting lines are still light. Ottawa: Buying at wholesale is not heavy. The warmer weather has helped the retail movement and orders on fall lines are increasing.

Notes. Long clear bacon and hams are 6d higher in Liverpool today. Liverpool wheat futures closed 1/4d higher to-day, and corn futures 1/4d higher. The Modern Miller says that the damage reports on wheat are increasing. Soft winter wheat shows have shown the most loss. Broomhall cables—Continued drought reported great damage to crop in North Africa. Minneapolis stocks of wheat decreased 373,000 bushels and Duluth 1,000,000, making 1,375,000 against a decrease of 307,000 bushels, both places last year. Simonds & Shields, Kansas City, who have been very optimistic in reports, are inclined to reduce their estimates of Kansas crop. Started cutting wheat in Southern Oklahoma on Tuesday.

CHURCH IN THE CLOUDS. Dr. Alexander Graham Bell Announces a Bold Plan. Hammondsport, N. Y., May 22.—Professor Alexander Graham Bell explained to members of the Aero Club of America and the Aerial Experimental Association last night how he could move New York's Trinity Church bodily to the top of a twenty-storey office building upon the church site in New York City. The subject was brought up by the Rev. Dr. F. W. Burge, who deplored the great loss to missionary projects that would follow the building of a business block on the site of old Trinity. Professor Bell declared that without injuring the church he could erect a twenty-storey building, with Trinity atop.

The Dominion Railway Board, after hearing evidence on behalf of a viaduct for Toronto, adjourned till June 4th. London Labor men have decided not to put a candidate in the field for the Provincial election. C. H. Reynolds, managing director of the Pacific Cable Board, died at Lisbon.

OTHER MARKETS. New York Sugar Market. Sugar, raw, quiet; fair refining, 3.74c; centrifugal, 100 lbs., 4.24c; molasses sugar, 3.60c; refined, No. 8, 5.00c; No. 7, 4.95c; No. 8, 4.90c; No. 9, 4.85c.

Dr. Chase's Ointment. Dr. Chase's Ointment is a guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding, and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. For sale by Dr. Chase & Co., Toronto.

Steam Turbine Sets. The fact that not a serious weak point has been developed in our steam turbine generating sets, abundantly illustrates the perfection of Westinghouse types. Constructed in sizes from 300 to 7,500 K.W. Write nearest office for full particulars. Head Office and Works: Hamilton, Ont.

The Canadian Westinghouse Co. Limited. District Offices: Montreal, Halifax, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

TENDERS

Auction Sale of Timber Berths. Doles Indian Reserve. THERE will be offered for sale by public auction, at an upset price, in the Reservoir, in the city of Ottawa, on Wednesday, 24th day of June, 1908, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, timber berths numbered as follows, to-wit: No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Each berth will be offered separately at a bonus, ten per cent. of which to be paid in cash on day of sale and notes to be in the remainder, payable in three, six and nine months, at the Bank of Montreal, in the City of Ottawa, with interest at six per cent. In addition to Crown dues at the rate of \$2.00 per M. feet B.M. and \$5.00 per M. feet C.M., an annual ground rent of \$4.00 and a 10-cent annual fee of \$1.00, the only payment to be forfeited upon failure to pay the balance of form supplied. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank for 5 per cent. of the Commission's estimate of the cost of the work in each tender must accompany the tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the tenderer declines the contract. The lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted.

Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

Transmission Lines—To Toronto—Niagara Falls St. Thomas—Niagara Falls. Tenders will be received until TUESDAY, 26th JUNE, 1908, inclusive, for the construction of (a) STEEL TRANSMISSION TOWERS; (b) TRANSMISSION LINE CABLE; (c) ERECTION, COMPLETE, OF TRANSMISSION SYSTEM, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Commission's office, Continental Life Building, Toronto. Agency or tenderer intending to perform work supplied. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank for 5 per cent. of the Commission's estimate of the cost of the work in each tender must accompany the tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the tenderer declines the contract. The lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY EVEN-NUMBERED SECTION OF Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, except Sections 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, may be homesteaded by any person who is sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less. Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at any agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

DUTIES—(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years. (2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, or other person, who is engaged in farming land will not meet with the requirement.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE INTERIOR. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Notice Monday being a public holiday, the TIMES will not be published. Advertisers Will do well to run their Saturday advertisements, with extra space for Tuesday bargains. Saturday's paper has a large circulation in and out of the city.

Notice to Creditors Pursuant to R. S. O., 1897, cap. 129, all creditors of Charles F. Lentz, late of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, who are indebted to him in respect of claims, or who are entitled to receive from him, are required to send to the undersigned, at 21 MacNab Street, Hamilton, Ontario, full particulars of their claims, after which the estate will be distributed, having regard to the rights of creditors. F. R. MARTIN, Solicitor for the Executors of said deceased. Dated 29th April, 1908.

PIG METALS Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc. We are Headquarters, send us your inquiries. The Canada Metal Co. William St., Toronto Limited.

Watches and Rings. These are our specials. We show the largest and best stock in the city. OUR PRICES ARE LOW. THOMAS LEES Reliable Jeweler 5 James Street North. WALL PAPERS YOU CAN FIND AT METCAL'S. The largest stock of the latest designs in foreign and domestic wall papers, room mouldings, etc., which we are offering at the lowest price. Phone 1054. 21 MacNab St. N. ICE FOR FAMILY USE. WASHED AND PLACED IN REFRIGERATOR. The Magee-Walton Co., Ltd. 606 Bank of Hamilton Chambers Telephone 336. GREEN BROS., FUNERAL DIRECTORS. IRLA GREEN, PROPRIETOR. Our long record of efficiency and courtesy is our best recommendation, our prices most reasonable. Office Tel. 23. 124 King Street East. Branch Office Tel. 22. 85 Victoria Street West.

TELLS THE TRUE STORY OF THE BIRTH OF THE TELEPHONE.

Dramatic Incidents In the Development of the Great Device Described by Thomas A. Watson, Professor Alexander Graham Bell's Associate In the Experiments.

Boston, Mass., Saturday.—The true story of the birth of the telephone has come to light at last. It was written eighteen years ago by Thomas A. Watson, of Braintree, the sole witness of the remarkable birth.

It was in Mr. Williams' factory at No. 100 Court street, Boston, that the mechanical work of the original telephone was done.

It was in 1875 that the telephone was invented. In 1880 Mr. Watson wrote an article picturing the most dramatic moments in the invention and discussing the essential difficulties which the inventor had overcome. This article was never published, as Mr. Watson was summoned as an important witness in several of the suits over patent rights which were pending before the court. Mr. Watson has now reviewed this manuscript and says:

"I believe that it is the truest and best record of the birth of the telephone that will ever be printed. I was the only witness; I heard the first words. They were my own name. That article embodies the essential details of the invention."

His article was entitled "Dramatic Moments in the Birth of the Telephone," by Thomas A. Watson, the sole witness." It reads:

"It was my good fortune to have been associated with Alexander Graham Bell during the whole of his famous experiments by which the telephone was developed from the crude and imperfect form into a commercial success. It was employed by him to embody in practical form his ideas; I assisted in the tests of his telephone apparatus and heard the first words ever transmitted by an electric speaking telephone. These are my recollections of the invention."

Work of Professor Bell.

"Nearly a year before the first experiment on the speaking telephone was made Mr. Bell was at work developing an invention that he called the 'Harmonic Telegraph.' This was an improvement on the Morse system. It aimed to utilize the well known law of sympathetic vibration and to transmit messages, without confusion, a large number of Morse dot-and-dash messages over a single wire.

"My intimacy with him and my first knowledge of his ideas of the speaking telephone date from the experiments in the early evening of the 2nd of August, 1875, when he first told me that he was convinced that the telegraphing of speech was a possibility and explained to me his theoretical conception of the principle on which the development of the idea must depend. A conception since proved correct by the fact that the entire development of the telephone to its present state has been in exact accordance with this original idea.

"As he then expressed it, the transmission of the 'timbre,' or quality, of any sound or of articulate speech can only be effected by some instrument in which the air, vibrating under the influence of sound, shall impress on an electric current analogous vibrations. This kind of an electric current he named undulatory current to distinguish it from a rapid make-or-break or intermittent current.

"That such an apparatus was theoretically possible he had no doubt. In fact, he had already sketched and described a complicated instrument of the kind, but had not sufficient confidence that it would operate practically to risk the large expenditure needed for its construction; yet, as if impelled to devote himself to electrical matters, he was giving his attention to his harmonic telegraph system, which, although widely different from the speaking telephone, is interesting as having directly led to the discovery that his theoretical conception was capable of practical application.

"A brief description of the simple apparatus used in the harmonic telegraph instruments is necessary to an understanding of this most important discovery. As has been stated, Mr. Bell's harmonic telegraph is based on the well-known law of sympathetic vibration. This law may be illustrated by sounding a note which with the voice or with any musical instrument causes the undamped strings of a piano. The string that is tuned to the pitch of the uttered sound will then be set into strong vibration, while the rest of the strings will be practically soundless. If two notes are sounded simultaneously only the two corresponding strings will vibrate.

Vibration Experiments.

A variation of this experiment would be to put an electro-magnet under each of the piano strings that are not harmonics, connecting all the magnets together in one circuit with an electric battery. If now by any means the electric current of the battery is regularly interrupted at a certain number of times per second, corresponding to the normal rate of vibration of one of the strings, although all the magnets will pull and release their string at the same rate per second, only the string that naturally vibrates at this rate will be set into vibration. The others will remain silent, as in the first experiment.

"The difference in the two experiments lies in the fact that in the first case the rhythmic impulses that set the string into vibration were conveyed directly through the air, while in the second case they acted through the electro-magnet.

"If two or more rates per second of these current interruptions are made simultaneously each set will cause its corresponding string to vibrate, and by extending the wire to a distant point and placing the interrupter in circuit there it is a simple matter to send several messages simultaneously by using a differently pitched interrupter for each message.

"In the apparatus used by Mr. Bell instead of the stretched strings of a piano he used flat steel springs, tuned to different pitches by the variation of their lengths and thicknesses. His instrument for receiving the signals was merely one of these springs, clamped by one end to a pole of an electro-magnet, while its free end projected over the other pole near enough to feel the effect of an electric current passing through the magnet coil, but far enough away to be able to vibrate without touching anything.

"His transmitter or current interrupter was somewhat similar, but in these each spring was kept in constant vibration by an electro-magnet, and a contact screw was so placed that the spring would touch it at every vibration. This afforded a means of interrupting the electric current a number of times per second, corresponding to the pitch of the spring, and by tuning the springs of

the receivers and connecting both receivers and transmitters to the line wire with the proper signal keys and a battery the same number of messages as there were springs could be transmitted simultaneously. Each receiver will only respond when the electric pulsations pass that correspond in number per second to the pitch of its spring.

Theoretically Very Simple.

"Theoretically this system was very simple and quiet, and though it has, I believe, been quite recently perfected and put into practical use, at the time of which I write it was far from perfect. The apparatus acted in a very irregular and unsatisfactory manner, and Mr. Bell was devoting all the time he could spare from his work as professor of vocal physiology at the Boston University to a course of experiments by which he sought to overcome the defects of the invention and make a practical thing of it.

"The rooms in which the experiments were carried on were situated in the attic of the building at 109 Court street, Boston, used at that time for manufacturing purposes by Charles Williams, of Somerville. Our improvised telegraph wire was hung up on the rafters and ran from one room to the other.

"So much for the harmonic telegraph. Now for its connection with the beginning of the telephones.

"In the afternoon of June 2, 1875, I was helping Mr. Bell test some improvements that he had made in his apparatus. He had placed a set of transmitters and receivers in the room where I was stationed and connected them by wire with corresponding receivers in Mr. Bell's room.

"The afternoon was a very hot one, and the baking atmosphere of those attic rooms was not conducive to energetic work. The apparatus also seemed to feel the effects of the weather. It had never been so perverse.

"The transmitters would not buzz and the receivers would not respond. Instead of responding sharply and distinctly to the signals I was sending from the transmitters the springs of the receivers would stick to the magnets and remain silent.

"Ordinarily we would have worked and searched until we had remedied this condition, but at that time of weariness and discouragement we were darkened before the dawn of the speaking telephone. Bell's grand idea of a current of electricity which shall vary in intensity as the air varies in density during the production of a sound' was nearing its practical realization, and the events of that afternoon were destined to derive the harmonic telegraph of all its interest except as a stepping stone of a far greater invention.

"Mr. Bell in an endeavor to improve the working of the receivers was retuning one of their springs to ascertain if the pitch was correct. He had pressed it against his ear and was listening to the faintest sound of the intermittent current passing through the magnet—a sound which could always be heard in that way whether the spring was correctly tuned or not.

Snapping a Spring.

"All at once the spring of the transmitter in my room stopped vibrating and I was unable to get my finger to start it. 'Instantly an excited shout came from the other room and Mr. Bell rushed in, demanding what I had done, I explained, 'Do it again,' said he, and I snapped the spring the rest of that afternoon, and so late in the evening that the janitor forgetting us, locked us in.

"What had happened? 'Simply this. The spring that I had plucked had become permanently magnetized and was in condition by its vibration to generate the sought-for undulatory electric current. It was a miniature dynamo. This, I did when I snapped it, and when this current passed through the magnet of the receiver, which was pressed against Mr. Bell's ear, it set into vibration the spring of that instrument, which spring being confined against his ear, was in a condition to vibrate as a diaphragm and not merely as a free reed.

"The trained acoustician at once perceived that, instead of the harsh, nasal scream of the intermittent current of the harmonic transmitter, much like the cry of the cicada on a hot summer day, he heard loudly and clearly not merely the spring but the length of the spring that I was plucking, but the peculiar sort of twang of that identical spring, and recognized instantly that the electric current carrying such a sound was realizing his long cherished idea of an undulatory current that, in order to transmit speech or the quality of any sound, must vary in force exactly as air varies in density during the production of that sound.

"He saw that he had here the instrument he had so long sought; that if this apparatus could transmit the quality or 'timbre' of one sound it could easily be made to transmit any sound, and by any combination of sounds, and, consequently, that most complex vibration, the sound of the human voice.

"Such an undulatory current had undoubtedly been generated many times before, but never before had it reached the ear of a man whose mind had been prepared by years of thought and scientific training to perceive instantly what it meant and could be made to accomplish for the service of man. Such a man was Alexander Graham Bell.

Invention No. an Accident.

"The real invention of the speaking telephone was no accident. That dates from the mental conception of the undulatory electric current. The snapping of the spring that afternoon we may call an accident, but the man with the clear conception in his mind was there to grasp its meaning and turn that 'accident' into a great historical event. Appleton, before Newton was born and cows at them.

"From that afternoon, during the long course of experiments that followed before the telephone was ready for practical use, in spite of discouragements, I never knew Mr. Bell's enthusiasm and confidence in the efficiency of his method of transmitting speech electrically to flag for one moment.

"To one not familiar with the science of acoustics some further explanation of the occurrence of the afternoon may not be amiss. Vibrations caused in the air by the sound of the voice or by any sound may be likened in complexity to the waves on the surface of a pond on a windy day. The set of large waves correspond to the pitch of sound, and the small waves, running over these large waves, correspond to the quality

of the sound, or that which distinguishes the sound of a violin from a sound of the same pitch from a cornet.

"Up to this time all attempts to transmit speech electrically had been by means of an intermittent or interrupted electric current, and had, in consequence, been failures. For the undulatory current corresponded to and carries only the larger of these sound waves and absolutely fails to carry the innumerable small waves that are superposed on the larger waves.

"Without these small waves, or overtones the character of the sound coming from the receiving instrument is entirely changed, and bears no resemblance to the original sound. It would be impossible to tell whether it came from a cornet, a piano, a violin or the voice. The result in the receiving instrument will always be that of a tin snail and drone. But the current generated by the vibration of the magnetized spring that was snapped had in it all the delicate over-tone waves, as well as the higher pitch waves, and the fact that the sound that Mr. Bell heard coming from the receiver was exactly the same as that produced by snapping such a spring in the air, was, to his mind, conclusive evidence of this.

"That afternoon, for the first time in human history, all the waves of a sound were impressed on an electric current, carried by it over a wire, changed back into sound by an apparatus sufficiently sensitive to respond to such delicate vibrations and observed by a scientist whose training had qualified him appreciate its importance.

First Machine Murmured.

"But the telephone did not yet quite speak; it merely murmured, for the results of the first tests of the new machine were not very encouraging. After this one bright glimpse Mr. Bell had been allowed to take into the secrets of nature the goddess seemed to have grown stingy again and shut the door in his face. But the poor results obtained were due mainly to the fact that he had still to learn to use the new machine, and it is not until after his apprenticeship in its use had to be served even after the machine itself had been found.

"Mr. Bell now resigned his position at the Boston University, transferred his apparatus to a laboratory, and he had fitted up in a place, 5 E. Dexter place, since torn down and rebuilt as a commercial block, and gave all his attention to the telephone. After that improvement was constant, though slow.

"From the afternoon of June 2, 1875, the goal was in sight, and yet, so many, so many difficulties ever lessened the enthusiasm of the man whose mind had grasped the immense possibilities of the future, nor did they diminish his confidence in his ability to produce finally an electric speaking telephone that would not only speak, but would speak well enough to bear the harsh tests of business and social life.

"The first time that the telephone ever uttered intelligible words was on March 10, 1876, and it is certainly to be regretted that on so epochal an occasion the telephone should have been in a dress parade. There is nothing in the history of the telephone to match the famous first message of the Morse telegraph: 'What hath God wrought!'

First Recorded Message.

"The first recorded message carried by the telephone was commonplace in the extreme. It was simply: 'Mr. Watson, come here; I want you.' Probably Mr. Bell at that time had thought that he was making history he would have been better prepared.

"There was little general or dramatic interest about this occasion. It was merely one of an extensive series of experiments in which some small improvement in the instruments or our increased experience in using them just made the difference between indistinctness and distinctness. After this improvement was more rapid, and in the early summer of 1876 it had become possible to converse fluently between two rooms.

"All this time no attempt had been made to try the telephone on an actual telegraph line, as Mr. Bell felt that it was better to continue the experiments in the laboratory until it became possible to carry on a sustained conversation under those conditions.

"But in October, 1876, the use of a private telegraph line belonging to the Waltham Manufacturing Company was obtained. This wire ran from their office in Kilby street, Boston, to their main factory, in Main street, Cambridgeport, about three miles distant. The evening of October 9 was selected for the test.

"Mr. Bell took charge of the Kilby street station and I of the Cambridgeport station. On receiving the signal disconnected the telephones and an actual telegraph line that the telephone, though working so well an artificial line could not fulfill.

"For a while it certainly looked so. We spent some time in carefully adjusting the telephones and their connection, but with increasing delay the result. As a last resort I thought I would carefully trace the wires that ran in rather a complicated way through the rooms before connecting to the outside wires.

"In an adjoining room I found a light resistance telegraph relay in the circuit. I cut this out, ran back to the telephone and listened. That relay had been the sole cause of the trouble, for clearly and distinctly from the telephone came the sound of Mr. Bell's voice, and we found we could talk with perfect ease, although we were two miles apart.

Preserved First Communication.

"As doubts had been expressed as to the possibility of the transmission of messages by the telephone with sufficient accuracy to compete with the telegraph we had previously arranged that if we could communicate we would write down what each said and record. This we did, and a later comparison of these notes showed an almost perfect accuracy of transmission. By this means the first conversation ever carried on by a telephone was preserved.

"We continued the conversation until nearly midnight, and then I disconnected the telephone, restored the line to its former condition, bade good night to the watchman, my sole companion during the evening, and went back to Boston, scarcely able to conceal from the other passengers on the horse car my elation at the results of my evening's work.

"Elated as I was it was nothing in comparison with the effect that the experiment had on Mr. Bell. I found that he had gone from the Kilby street of



A STUNNING GOWN OF WHITE BROADCLOTH.

Nos. 5886-5663.—This charming design shows a gown of unusual style. The over-blouse waist shows the popular kimono sleeve, and two deep tucks at the shoulders contribute to the front fullness. As it may be worn over various guimpes or lingerie waists, great variety can be given to the costume. The skirt that accompanies this modish waist is cut with high waistline in corsage effect. The closing is at the left side, but may be at the back. The pattern provides for plain waistline if corsage effect is not desired. The design is equally suitable for evening wear or for making up the dainty summer gown. Broadcloth, voile, satin, pongee and organdy are all suitable for reproduction. For 36 inches bust measure 14 yards of 44-inch material will be required for the waist and 44 yards for the skirt.

Ladies' Blouse, with kimono sleeve. No. 5886. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Ladies' Skirt in plain or corsage effect. No. 5663. Sizes for 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

The accompanying illustration calls for two separate patterns which will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents for each in silver or stamps.

Address, "Pattern Department," Times Office, Hamilton.

It will take several days before you can get pattern.

CAPTAIN OF LINER

There the ship is, a leviathan, and on the bridge stands the captain, a man of robust physique, with burly shoulders and a face stained with exposure to the sun, wind and salty spray; thick-set, alert, but calm in manner, and with eyes that are comprehensive yet pinched by constant searching and the effort to see farther and sooner than other eyes. The ship measures 25,000 tons or more, and has cost between four and seven million dollars. Her cargo is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars at least, and in her strong room are several millions in specie passing between the banks in settlement of international balances.

THE PLUG HAT OF JAPAN.

Tiles of Fifty Years Ago Make the Mikado's Subjects Proud.

"There is one sight which you must not miss when you go to Tokio," said the seasoned traveler. "That is the rare display of anthropological plug hats. Some people arrange to get to Japan in cherry blossom season, and others want to get there in time to receive an invitation to the Emperor's garden party in chrysanthemum time; but take the tip of one who has batted about the world considerably and 'land in Tokio either on New Year's day, chest in an antique trunk, or on some other second-hand junk, including the then current styles of plug hat.

"When Japan began to get civilized she bought all the accessories of civilization that England did not want any more. The Japanese gentleman feels that no dignity short of a decoration of the Order of the Rising Sun can be added to his person. That crowning glory of a plug hat may settle around his ears or it may perch upon his head like half a peasant's shell, but no matter; it is the hat of civilization and the badge of respectability.

"He trots out of his house looking like one of the ancient daimios stiff with the dignity of two swords. All that fearful day he wears his hat of ancient vintage like a crown, and in the end he stows it away in his damp proof chest awaiting another festive occasion or held as an asset in his estate after death."

Are Your Feet Calloused?

Easy to remove the lumps by applying Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. This purely vegetable remedy acts painlessly and is guaranteed. Insist on "Putnam's" only.

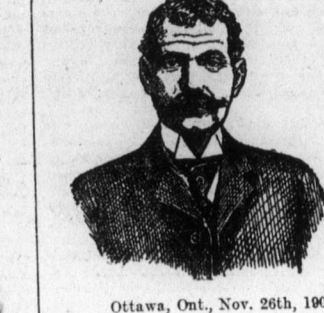
Lots of tough old sheep are led like lambs to the slaughter.

The cashier of a bank, as well as the janitor, looks out for the dust.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM List of Agencies where the

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" CURED HIM

Christopher D. Graham is a well known citizen of Ottawa—formerly in the City Hall and largely instrumental in forming the Ottawa Hunt Club. Mr. Graham's voluntary testimonial as to the great benefit he received from taking "Fruit-a-tives" will carry conviction.



Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 26th, 1907.

Dear Sirs: I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for a long time—pains in my shoulder and joints practically all the time. I tried various treatments without benefit and then I was recommended by a friend to try "Fruit-a-tives." I took several boxes of the tablets and now, for a long time, I have been entirely free from all rheumatism and rheumatic pains.

I wish to state, also, that I suffered from hemorrhoids, or piles, for years. I used all kinds of ointments and treatment and nothing did me any good, but after taking "Fruit-a-tives" for my rheumatism I am entirely cured of these dreadful piles. (Sgd) C. D. Graham.

"Fruit-a-tives"—or "Fruit Liver Tablets are sold by dealers at 50c a box—6 for \$2.50—or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

ship. The command of her becomes vacant, but it is not yet for you. You are promoted to a captaincy, to the captaincy of the least important ship of the line. But although you are sent down from the top of one ladder, to others, some of whom may never reach the top, near though it seems.

Favor plays no part in the advancement at sea. All the lines keep to those of their own officers whose ability and fidelity are proved, and promote them with few exceptions in the rotation I have described. The captains are all men who have risen in the line they serve, and happily no usurpation by outsiders is ever heard of. It is not as if the officers of the same line receive as little as \$30 a month, and there are very few ships in which the captain's salary is more than \$5,000 a year.

At the same time it is the most exacting of all professions, and the only one in which mistakes are irretrievable. A doctor or lawyer may lose a case through error, and any business man may come to bankruptcy through lack of judgment, but unless they are incompetent or of bad habits, they can recover their position. Not so with the captain of a great ship. His own line will have nothing more to do with him after a collision or any serious accident, if it is clearly due to his carelessness or his want of skill. Nor will the other lines give him a chance to redeem himself; they have their own people to look after, people who have not had accidents.

He may have had a clean record and worked his up, coming successful and blameless through years of trial. One blunder and he is done for. He is at once deposed from his high command, and must retire altogether from the sea or accept some humble job in a "tramp," without any further opportunity for advancement.—William H. Riding in the Youth's Companion.

Only One Cure for Catarrh.

Royan, Que.—"I have tried a great many remedies for Catarrh, but none of them ever helped me. In my opinion Catarrh is the only real cure for Catarrh." F. G. Fadden.

Hinden, Ont.—"I am delighted with the results from the use of Catarrh-ozone. I think it is the best remedy in the world for Catarrh."—Thos. Cox.

Brief extracts only, but convincing. Not claims, but proof. That's what the people want before spending their money. We can supply over two thousand similar testimonials, and your money back if you are not benefited. Catarrh-ozone is sold by all dealers; 3 sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1.00, the latter being absolutely guaranteed.

Sensible Way.

Dr. E. T. Devine, the noted charity expert, of New York, said the other day of the well-known "bread line" that the men attracted to it were not deserving men—that time and again he had offered these men work if they would come for it, but they never came.

"I am afraid," said Dr. Devine, "that the bread line is composed of weak men when it comes to a decision, listen to their baser and not their higher selves."

"The bread line men, I fancy," he went on, "are like a man of whom I heard yesterday. This man celebrated Easter by drinking eleven glasses of egg-nogg. Then, starting vacantly before him, he was heard to utter to himself: 'Shall I have a twelfth or not? My head says no; my stomach says yes; but my head is the more sensible of the two, and in a dispute the more sensible party always gives in. Waiter, another egg-nogg.'"

Doctrine From John Burns.

At Burnley on Wednesday Mr. Burns delivered an admirable and timely speech on education and employment. As regards employment, the chief difficulty was that England has a larger number of casual workers than there were in either Germany or France. Unskilled labor ought to be "decasualized."

HAMILTON TIMES

may be had:

- G. J. MARTHUK, Stationer, Rebecca St., 4 doors from James
- F. W. SCHWARTZ, Royal Hotel News Stand.
- THOS. FRENCH, Stationer, 90 James Street North.
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- A. F. HURST, Tobacconist, 294 James Street North.
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- JAS. M'ENZIE, Newdealer, 334 James Street North.
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- R. B. GARDINER, Waldorf Hotel.
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- T. J. M'BRIDE, 666 King Street East.
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- H. HOWE, 587 Barton East.
- A. W. SWAZIE, 647 Barton Street East.
- J. A. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist, Barton and Wentworth, also Victoria Avenue and Cannon.
- H. E. HAWKINS, Druggist, East Avenue and Barton.
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- D. T. DOW, 172 King Street West.
- JOHN MORRISON, Druggist, 112 Main Street West.
- A. F. HOUSER, Confectioner, 114 James Street South.
- BURWELL GRIFFIN, Queen and Charlton Ave.
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- CANADA RAILWAY NEWS CO., G. T. R. Station.
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It will pay you to use the Want Column of the Times. BUSINESS TELEPHONE 368.

New Subscribers for

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You can send SATURDAY'S TIMES to any address in Great Britain or Canada for One Year. ONLY 50c

poverty of their aims, tastes and ideals. Education was needed to offer them. He himself was not a kill-joy, but he was not his audience against professionalized football. People said: "John Burns has got £200,000 for the unemployed;" and with that sum they expected him to make a new heaven and a new earth. Why did they not do it themselves with their three millions a week wasted on drink and gambling, and rise to the level of their responsibilities? We are glad that Mr. Burns has the courage to speak like this. The doctrine of the old economists, which we understand Mr. Burns is repeating that the material welfare of the people responds to the standard of comfort which they set before themselves, is as true as ever it was.—London Spectator.

Frequent Cause of Paleless.

Doctors say constipation, which can be avoided if Dr. Hamilton's Pills are used. They clear the complexion, tone the stomach and aid digestion. Try Dr. Hamilton's Pills yourself, 35c.

Dr. Charles Harrington, of the Massachusetts Board of Health, in the course of a recent lecture at Harvard Medical School told of a group of boys in Chelsea who held cocaine parties, which were broken up by the police. He also told of a man who sold a cocaine cure containing cocaine, and he employed the boys to peddle the drug. The boys were paid a commission in the form of a bottle of the cure. He said that in some barrooms the drug was as much an article of commerce as liquor.

TEA TABLE GOSSIP.

It is reported that the recent storms have swept away the wharf at Grimsby Park.

Chas. F. Sharpe is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Sharpe, Erie avenue.

Mr. Geo. Lush and wife, of 35 Erie avenue, will spend Sunday and Monday with friends in Smithville.

Mr. J. W. Dawson, 167 Wilson street, has been confined to his house for three weeks with an attack of rheumatism.

Miss Frank Williamson, of Toronto, is spending her holidays at the home of her parents, 71 Emerald street north.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Cummer, of Toronto, former Hamiltonians, are spending Sunday at the Emerald street parsonage.

The young daughter of James A. Deidge, 251 Emerald street north, is seriously ill. Fears for her recovery are entertained.

Mr. Archie Coats, while fishing with a hook and line, caught a snapping turtle, weighing 25 pounds, yesterday, near Lottridge's Inlet.

The letter carriers will hold their annual moonlight excursion on the evening of Tuesday, June 2, on the Turbina, Thirteenth Band on Board.

In addition to the speakers mentioned in connection with the Empire Day celebration at Cannon Street School, Rev. Canon Alford M. A., gave a stirring patriotic address.

All the school children who are to sing at the unveiling of the statue on Monday morning are to meet at King Edward School at 10.30 o'clock that morning.

The Canadian Order of Chosen Friends will run a moonlight excursion on Friday evening, June 12. The committee in charge of the outing is sparing no pains to make it successful.

Mr. Charles G. Bird, President of the Trades and Labor Council of this city, visited the Trades and Labor Council of St. Catharines last evening on behalf of the Labor Educational Association of Ontario.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Hamilton Art School, on Tuesday afternoon next, at 4.30, to consider the reorganization of the staff for the coming year and other matters of importance.

Miss Muriel Depew recited "The Flag of the Free" at the Empire Day services in Barton Street School and was complimented by her teacher and others. The name was omitted from the programme through an oversight.

At Toronto yesterday in re Watson, L. F. Stephens moved for order for payment out of court of certain sums for maintenance of three infants. Harcourt, K. C. for infants. Order made allowing \$140 arrears and \$200 a year.

Hamilton is already famous over its lacrosse club throughout Ontario, before they have played a game. The team will be seen here in action for the first time on Victoria Day, May 25, at the Cricket Grounds, when they play the Shagbarks, one of the strongest teams in Toronto.

The members of the city lodges of the Sons of England Benefit Society will go to Burlington on Sunday next, the 24th inst., for the purpose of attending divine service with the members of Lodge Burlington, going by the 2.10 car from the terminal station.

The popular Alexander Rink announces skating sessions this evening and Monday afternoon and evening. There will be a special band at all these sessions and many are sure to avail themselves of the opportunity to enjoy roller skating under perfect conditions.

THE MOLSONS BANK ONE OF THE OLDEST CHARTERED BANKS IN CANADA. Capital Paid Up \$3,360,000 Reserve Fund \$3,360,000 Total Assets \$33,500,000

Why? Cling to some old and inferior method of illumination, when Electric Light, pure, clean, cool, convenient, sanitary and safe, is so readily available at a price you can well afford to pay.

THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY 43 AND 45 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO LIMITED. Capital Subscribed \$2,000,000.00 Capital Paid Up and Surplus, Over \$1,200,000.00

The LIBERAL LEADER Hon. A. G. MacKAY Will address a mass meeting at the GRAND OPERA HOUSE Tuesday, May 26th, 1908, 8 p. m. All welcome.

History of Queen VICTORIA'S Glorious Reign, in the handsome RECORD NUMBER of the Illustrated London News. PRICE \$2.00. CLOKE & SON 16 King St. West

CITY OF HAMILTON DEBENTURES Endorsed tenders will be received by the undersigned until five o'clock, p. m. on Thursday, the 4th day of June, for the purchase of \$100,000 four per cent debentures payable at the end of 20 years, interest half yearly.

SPECIAL All Day Saturday at TREBLE'S The Blue Chambray Shirts, reg. \$1.30. Egyptian Balbriggan Underwear, reg. \$1.50.

TO CONTRACTORS Separate tenders will be received by the undersigned for the several works required in the erection of a school house for the trustees of School Section, No. 8, Saltfleet. Plans and specifications can be seen at our office up to 6 p. m. Saturday, 6th June.

Electric Supply Phone 23. (Lowe & Farrell), Limited. Repairs neatly and promptly attended to. All kinds of house and factory wiring. Fixtures, glassware, speaking tubes, bells and watchmen's clocks.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths which are inserted in the Daily Times also appear in the Semi-weekly Times. 50c first insertion; 25c for each subsequent insertion.

DEATHS CASHMAN-In this city on May 22nd, Miss Mary E. Cashman. Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, M. J. Boyce, 317 Bay Street, south, on Monday morning at 8.30 to St. Joseph's Church, and thence to the Holy Sepulchre Cemetery. Friends please accept this intimation.

RAILLIE-At 98 Duke Street, Hamilton, Ontario, Emmie Goldsmith, dearly beloved wife of Hugh Raillie, and third daughter of John and Florence McCoy, in the 23rd year of her age, died on Monday, the 20th inst., at 2.30 o'clock.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA Capital Paid Up - \$ 4,352,310 Real Account - \$ 2,000,000 Total Assets - \$ 33,000,000

One bank account for two persons opened in names of husband and wife or any two members of a family—either can withdraw. \$1 opens an account. Interest 4 times a year. Banking room for ladies. Open Saturday evenings.

BANK OF HAMILTON DIVIDEND NOTICE Notice is hereby given that a dividend on the capital stock of the bank of two and one-half per cent. (ten per cent. per annum) for the quarter ending 30th May, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on first June, 1908.

BRANTFORD CARS This Trip Will be Popular on the Holiday. A temporary time table will come into effect on the new Brantford & Hamilton Electric Railway on Saturday, May 23rd. There will be twelve cars each way, leaving both terminals every hour and a half, as follows: 4.30, 5.30 and 11 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 5, 6.30, 8, 9.30 and 11 a. m.

HAMILTON RADIAL ELECTRIC RAILWAY TIME-TABLE May 25th, 1908, only. Cars leave Hamilton-7.30, 11 a. m., 12.30, 2, 2.30, 4.30, 8, 9.30. Cars leave Brantford-7.30, 11 a. m., 12.30, 2, 2.30, 4.30, 8, 9.30. Timetable subject to change at any time without notice.

ICE Half a ton for \$2.25. Book of 40 tickets for \$5.50 each. DEWEY CO. (F. S. DEWEY) 75 James South PHONE 2505

New York Stocks Private wire to Ennis & Stoppani, New York and Chicago. Commission 1/2. A. E. CARPENTER & CO. 102 King Street East. HAMILTON

THE BRUNSWICK GERMAN LAGER ON DRAFT 14 King William Street. Regular bible class at 3 p. m. led by the general secretary.

EDUCATIONAL McGill University MONTREAL Session 1908-1909

Courses in Arts, Applied Science (Architecture, Chemistry, Metallurgy, Theory and Practice of Railways, and Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Mining Engineering), Law, Medicine and Commerce.

Queen's University and College KINGSTON, ONTARIO. ARTS EDUCATION THEOLOGY MEDICINE SCIENCE (Including Engineering)

THE HAMILTON CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC Pupils are now being prepared for their summer examinations. Still there is time for laying the foundation of study for your summer lecture and getting in touch with Conservatory work.

MR. E. W. SCHUCH SINGING MASTER Will teach in Hamilton, Mondays and Thursdays, during the summer months, beginning Monday, June 8th.

Grand Closing-Out Sale of Jewelry We expect in a few weeks the entire stock of the late J. H. Havill will be all cleared out. Bargains after bargains are going out every day, and at that rate it won't last forever.

HAVILL'S YOU ARE INVITED We invite all the ladies of Hamilton and county to our grand display of the latest in Paris and New York summer millinery. We will make it interesting for you if you are interested in this display.

MARMALADE Just received a shipment of JAMES KEILLER & SON Dundee Marmalade, one pound glass jars 20c Seven pound cans 90c

CORNS! CORNS!! GASE'S CORN CURE A safe, sure and reliable remedy for all kinds of HARD AND SOFT CORNS, WARTS, ETC., removing them without pain or annoyance, and attended with the most satisfactory results. Price 20 cents.

CHRISTOPHER'S CAFE 10-12 King St. W. First-class dining room and quick lunch counter. Full course dinner 50c.

AMUSEMENTS HAMILTON Wednesday, June 3

Only Circus to Visit Canada This Year. BARTON STREET GROUNDS. The Most Modern, Original, Meritorious and Perfectly Organized Amusement Enterprise ever Conceived.

COLE DROS GREATEST WORLD TOURING SHOWS. The Most Modern, Original, Meritorious and Perfectly Organized Amusement Enterprise ever Conceived.

GIANT CAMEL OF SAHARA Black as Night. A Towering Ship of the Desert. EQUESTRIANS, AEROBATS, GYMNASTS, TUMBLERS, CONTOURIONISTS, JUGGLERS, SPECIALISTS, WONDER WORKERS.

STREET PARADE Will leave the show grounds at 10 o'clock in the morning. Over a mile of sumptuous, dazzling, and signs of splendor. Triumphant Floats, Golden Chariots, Rich Regalia, Highly Caparazoned Horses, Martial Music, Herds of Led Animals, Scores of Open Cages.

ALEXANDRA Roller Rink OPEN TO-NIGHT MONDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING. Special band. BRITANNIA THE BIG RINK TO-NIGHT 15 SKATING NUMBERS VICTORIA DAY

Lawn Mowers Sharpened and Repaired Guaranteed for the season. Called for and delivered. E. TAYLOR Phone 2541. 11 MacNab street north.

Free Lamps Your store will be one of the Best Lighted in the city if you let us install Free of Cost

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT

ROSELLE KNOTT AND ALICE SHIT-BY-THE-FIRE. MONDAY MAT. & EV'G. In the Best of ALL COLLEGE PLAYS. RALPH STUART STRONGHEART

SAVOY NEXT WEEK GEO. H. SUMMERS & CO. Presenting The Powerful Romantic Melodrama THE SILVER KING

Vitagraph Company Saturday and Monday, 23rd & 25th TWO BIG PROGRAMMES ASSOCIATION HALL, Y. M. C. A.

NIAGARA FALLS AND BUFFALO Under the auspices of Doric Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 382, G. R. C.

S. S. TURBINA'S TIME VICTORIA DAY MONDAY, MAY 25th. Leave Hamilton 10.00 a. m., 6.00 p. m., 10.45 p. m. Leave Toronto 7.30 a. m., 2.00 p. m., 8.30 p. m., and late boat 1.15 a. m., Tuesday.

LEAGUE BASEBALL BRITANNIA PARK Saturday, 23rd May, at 3 p. m. HAMILTON vs. NIAGARA FALLS

ONTARIO JOCKEY CLUB TORONTO SPRING MEETING May 23rd to June 6th. The King's Plate, \$5,000, will be run Saturday, May 23rd.

KILTIES' CONCERT DRILL HALL Monday Evening, May 25th MRS. SONDERDONK. Master Gordon Flett, Dancer. Tickets 10c

Grand Aquatic Carnival Under the auspices of the XIII. Regt. Band, (by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Moore, commanding, and officers.) Evening of June 10th.